

# WILLIAM W. WHELFORD ARTIST

1870-1950 EST.



March 18-20, 1982

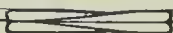
WILLIAM W. WHELFORD GALLERIES, INC.



**T**he painting on the cover, "Partners," was painted by Marcia Bush, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire artist, expressly for the Henry H. Clifford catalogue. She is represented by The Gallery, Wolfeboro.

Working from early photographs, engravings, and other source material she portrayed a typical California placer gold mining scene circa 1849. The painting measures 18 × 24 inches and was done in oils.

Following her graduation from the Rhode Island School of Design, Marcia Bush taught art classes for several years. More recently she has displayed her work in several exhibitions.



# PRICES REALIZED

## The Henry H. Clifford Collection

*PUBLIC AUCTION SALE ♦ MARCH 18-20, 1982*

BOWERS AND RUDDY  
GALLERIES, INC.

LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT
1	12,000	31	3,250	62	1,800	93	8,250	124	100	153	85
2	2,000	32	8,500	63	750	94	3,800	125	45	154	80
3	2,300	33	9,000	64	475	95	600	126	75	155	85
4	700	34	6,000	65	750	96	650	127	65	156	800
4A	500	35	7,000	66	1,500	97	1,000	128	100	157	800
5	4,200	36	19,000	67	1,300	98	550	129	425	158	275
6	2,100	37	22,000	68	225	99	375	130	425	159	160
7	5,600	38	1,300	69	225	100	900	131	250	160	225
8	1,100	39	900	70	525	101	525	132	100	161	150
9	6,200	40	900	71	3,400	102	600	133	130	162	120
10	8,000	41	900	72	4,800	103	2,500	134	20	163	500
11	13,000	42	850	73	21,000	104	650	135	110	164	160
12	1,200	43	850	74	325	105	500	136	100	165	150
13	1,000	44	1,000	75	8,250	106	4,000	137	150	166	450
14	1,250	45	850	76	2,100	107	1,200	138	65	167	130
15	550	46	525	77	200	108	600	139	90	168	35
16	600	47	8,500	78	160	109	6,000	140	250	169	160
17	2,700	48	600	79	160	110	8,250	141	700	170	80
18	4,000	49	650	80	170	111	2,800	142	450	171	1,100
19	850	50	700	81	1,100	112	2,000	143	90	172	1,300
20	750	51	3,000	82	1,700	113	3,800	144	100	173	1,000
21	1,500	52	3,100	83	13,000	114	5,200	145	110	174	500
22	550	53	2,400	84	2,400	115	4,000	146	100	175	850
23	6,000	54	2,400	85	750	116	2,200	147	110	176	8,500
24	7,250	55	7,200	86	3,800	117	19,000	148	275	177	3,600
25	5,000	56	4,750	87	2,000	118	525	149	325	178	15,000
26	3,250	57	1,400	88	3,200	119	400	150	85	179	700
27	8,250	58	800	89	4,250	120	190	151	45	180	950
28	12,000	59	850	90	4,800	121	190	152	110		
29	2,600	60	1,100	91	1,000	122	45				
30	7,000	61	550	92	4,500	123	55				

Prices Realized do not include the 10% Buyer's Commission.



LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT
181	450	291	80	401	25	511	70	1074	70	1184	1,100
182	1,750	292	70	402	90	512	80	1075	310	1185	1,000
183	300	293	62	403	425	513	50	1076	100	1186	550
184	450	294	80	404	60	514	120	1077	225	1187	350
185	375	295	900	405	180	515	41	1078	200	1188	185
186	450	296	75	406	110	516	90	1079	2,700	1189	130
187	3,800	297	130	407	30	517	80	1080	1,900	1190	400
188	6,000	298	85	408	80	518	45	1081	300	1191	120
189	2,000	299	50	409	20	519	50	1082	295	1192	110
190	750	300	75	410	120	520	50	1083	400	1193	175
191	2,200	301	1,000	411	95	521	75	1084	290	1194	300
192	1,000	302	450	412	35	522	20	1085	200	1195	75
193	850	303	450	413	110	523	30	1086	450	1196	250
194	1,200	304	600	414	400	524	20	1087	425	1197	170
195	5,000	305	450	415	30	525	75	1088	225	1198	225
196	2,500	306	500	416	65	526	20	1089	80	1199	200
197	1,300	307	625	417	160	527	25	1090	0	1200	1,200
198	1,500	308	750	418	225	528	325	1091	200	1201	525
199	1,100	309	400	419	150	529	80	1092	400	1202	150
200	675	310	550	420	55	530	600	1093	165	1203	95
201	2,600	311	525	421	25	531	950	1094	55	1204	85
202	14,000	312	850	422	20	532	250	1095	100	1205	140
203	2,100	313	1,700	423	40	533	325	1096	225	1206	160
204	1,600	314	2,200	424	40	534	140	1097	160	1207	70
205	2,200	315	750	425	80	535	95	1098	325	1208	75
206	150	316	1,000	426	160	536	300	1099	150	1209	200
207	110	317	650	427	110	537	110	1100	55	1210	240
208	140	318	325	428	275	538	140	1101	90	1211	90
209	375	319	300	429	300	539	110	1102	110	1212	85
210	1,500	320	450	430	85	540	75	1103	122	1213	80
211	1,400	321	55	431	0	541	50	1104	130	1214	40
212	1,500	322	275	432	170	542	40	1105	110	1215	80
213	1,700	323	350	433	3,000	543	66	1106	95	1216	80
214	1,700	324	425	434	300	544	40	1107	120	1217	75
215	5,200	325	3,800	435	55	545	80	1108	250	1218	95
216	550	326	3,200	436	240	546	50	1109	200	1219	360
217	575	327	900	437	225	547	75	1110	325	1220	700
218	6,000	328	1,000	438	110	1001	1,200	1111	190	1221	240
219	1,400	329	1,400	439	575	1002	400	1112	280	1222	140
220	4,300	330	300	440	300	1003	0	1113	200	1223	55
221	5,000	331	200	441	385	1004	0	1114	350	1224	1,000
222	4,500	332	250	442	425	1005	650	1115	325	1225	200
223	2,000	333	180	443	3,200	1006	525	1116	150	1226	35
224	7,000	334	300	444	1,900	1007	170	1117	85	1227	375
225	7,000	335	170	445	1,000	1008	600	1118	225	1228	275
226	275	336	450	446	575	1009	1,200	1119	140	1229	425
227	5,500	337	575	447	475	1010	0	1120	110	1230	400
228	1,300	338	300	448	450	1011	1,200	1121	200	1231	825
229	2,100	339	200	449	420	1012	650	1122	175	1232	1,100
230	225	340	180	450	385	1013	55	1123	170	1233	750
231	950	341	160	451	95	1014	120	1124	200	1234	1,500
232	3,500	342	350	452	425	1015	300	1125	1,300	1235	800
233	1,500	343	2,100	453	110	1016	115	1126	850	1236	100
234	9,500	344	425	454	325	1017	40	1127	1,100	1237	80
235	700	345	3,200	455	700	1018	160	1128	300	1238	225
236	1,700	346	2,600	456	225	1019	180	1129	180	1239	360
237	4,250	347	2,300	457	3,000	1020	625	1130	140	1240	250
238	475	348	2,300	458	325	1021	225	1131	225	1241	375
239	450	349	3,000	459	325	1022	675	1132	65	1242	180
240	4,400	350	2,800	460	375	1023	100	1133	200	1243	275
241	1,600	351	1,600	461	650	1024	7,500	1134	170	1244	200
242	4,200	352	15,000	462	300	1025	300	1135	190	1245	300
243	550	353	110	463	250	1026	700	1136	220	1246	200
244	650	354	850	464	300	1027	170	1137	105	1247	160
245	350	355	450	465	300	1028	500	1138	95	1248	400
246	195	356	950	466	350	1029	1,300	1139	70	1249	1,000
247	1,400	357	300	467	120	1030	1,000	1140	400	1250	800
248	225	358	210	468	750	1031	325	1141	195	1251	650
249	2,400	359	375	469	0	1032	135	1142	100	1252	600
250	325	360	375	470	1,200	1033	250	1143	120	1253	225
251	350	361	300	471	225	1034	150	1144	170	1254	250
252	110	362	275	472	800	1035	200	1145	110	1255	225
253	110	363	1,300	473	900	1036	225	1146	150	1256	550
254	30	364	425	474	130	1037	160	1147	200	1257	210
255	250	365	70	475	375	1038	425	1148	450	1258	650
256	575	366	30	476	40	1039	120	1149	100	1259	325
257	375	367	60	477	225	1040	150	1150	205	1260	650
258	160	368	65	478	120	1041	40	1151	110	1261	500
259	95	369	1,400	479	13	1042	80	1152	50	1262	350
260	250	370	400	480	350	1043	225	1153	95	1263	525
261	400	371	450	481	80	1044	130	1154	85	1264	300
262	75	372	40	482	35	1045	140	1155	170	1265	475
263	1,100	373	20	483	160	1046	140	1156	130	1266	400
264	350	374	275	484	55	1047	150	1157	200	1267	575
265	375	375	220	485	45	1048	200	1158	60	1268	400
266	850	376	350	486	250	1049	500	1159	180	1269	500
267	475	377	250	487	180	1050	1,200	1160	525	1270	500
268	110	378	275	488	1,300	1051	360	1161	85	1271	375
269	400	379	25	489	1,000	1052	250	1162	575	1272	275
270	2,200	380	75	490	250	1053	1,325	1163	145	1273	260
271	2,300	381	70	491	95	1054	275	1164	190	1274	575
272	170	382	45	492	195	1055	225	1165	250	1275	225
273	180	383	275	493	160	1056	60	1166	200	1276	200
274	200	384	35	494	55	1057	110	1167	110	1277	65
275	160	385	250	495	30	1058	110	1168	25	1278	225
276	625	386	250	496	100	1059	130	1169	375	1279	110
277	3,000	387	35	497	75	1060	0	1170	125	1280	250
278	45	388	275	498	70	1061	95	1171	300	1281	650
279	90	389	300	499	55	1062	85	1172	110	1282	220
280	80	390	325	500	25	1063	4,000	1173	170	1283	180
281	50	391	30	501	75	1064	1,500	1174	115	1284	275
282	110	392	65	502	150	1065	2,400	1175	160	1285	450
283	20	393	110	503	220	1066	700	1176	425	1286	225
284	325	394	130	504	100	1067	3,600	1177	475	1287	425
285	140	395	200	505	150	1068	950	1178	350	1288	650
286	160	396	190	506	15	1069	200	1179	85	1289	525
287	150	397	300	507	140	1070	1,200	1180	0	1290	1,800
288	50	398	400	508	80	1071	155	1181	850	1291	575
289	1,300	399	135	509	65	1072	125	1182	45	1292	650
290	1,100	400	125	510	650	1073	160	1183	180	1293	600



LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT
1294	425	1404	900	1514	650	1624	1,200	1734	250	1844	400
1295	400	1405	265	1515	600	1625	2,400	1735	180	1845	1,300
1296	425	1406	200	1516	425	1626	900	1736	130	1846	1,200
1297	400	1407	150	1517	450	1627	700	1737	250	1847	750
1298	375	1408	150	1518	450	1628	360	1738	175	1848	2,200
1299	45	1409	200	1519	250	1629	150	1739	3,000	1849	900
1300	225	1410	180	1520	450	1630	425	1740	250	1850	550
1301	250	1411	160	1521	500	1631	2,700	1741	200	1851	650
1302	750	1412	110	1522	250	1632	1,300	1742	150	1852	2,000
1303	375	1413	160	1523	525	1633	8,250	1743	135	1853	650
1304	200	1414	180	1524	475	1634	1,000	1744	225	1854	850
1305	140	1415	625	1525	400	1635	100	1745	500	1855	2,000
1306	75	1416	250	1526	200	1636	325	1746	200	1856	750
1307	60	1417	225	1527	300	1637	170	1747	140	1857	2,100
1308	650	1418	36	1528	220	1638	475	1748	190	1858	750
1309	110	1419	165	1529	850	1639	190	1749	275	1859	800
1310	260	1420	110	1530	850	1640	112	1750	350	1860	850
1311	280	1421	56	1531	275	1641	70	1751	220	1861	2,400
1312	1,200	1422	275	1532	300	1642	65	1752	190	1862	600
1313	1,000	1423	1,400	1533	425	1643	190	1753	130	1863	200
1314	575	1424	325	1534	225	1644	140	1754	225	1864	600
1315	475	1425	325	1535	500	1645	95	1755	450	1865	450
1316	425	1426	90	1536	300	1646	190	1756	130	1866	800
1317	400	1427	250	1537	275	1647	325	1757	200	1867	600
1318	250	1428	750	1538	575	1648	700	1758	275	1868	800
1319	425	1429	375	1539	1,000	1649	700	1759	285	1869	850
1320	250	1430	275	1540	650	1650	750	1760	450	1870	450
1321	275	1431	1,000	1541	125	1651	525	1761	1,100	1871	500
1322	160	1432	650	1542	475	1652	650	1762	1,200	1872	475
1323	350	1433	650	1543	475	1653	700	1763	10,000	1873	1,200
1324	150	1434	500	1544	700	1654	950	1764	1,400	1874	700
1325	250	1435	1,200	1545	750	1655	700	1765	120	1875	1,200
1326	300	1436	325	1546	550	1656	950	1766	400	1876	650
1327	325	1437	850	1547	250	1657	650	1767	200	1877	1,300
1328	250	1438	1,100	1548	500	1658	1,600	1768	80	1878	1,250
1329	350	1439	950	1549	425	1659	900	1769	380	1879	500
1330	275	1440	8,000	1550	275	1660	1,650	1770	200	1880	450
1331	200	1441	4,000	1551	525	1661	1,400	1771	600	1881	750
1332	325	1442	1,800	1552	700	1662	425	1772	275	1882	350
1333	300	1443	3,250	1553	300	1663	95	1773	180	1883	2,000
1334	110	1444	3,500	1554	500	1664	1,400	1774	330	1884	400
1335	225	1445	220	1555	425	1665	300	1775	95	1885	800
1336	225	1446	185	1556	675	1666	750	1776	50	1886	800
1337	100	1447	165	1557	500	1667	325	1777	400	1887	650
1338	275	1448	180	1558	400	1668	300	1778	240	1888	800
1339	250	1449	200	1559	450	1669	700	1779	105	1889	1,100
1340	425	1450	200	1560	100	1670	1,050	1780	90	1890	800
1341	190	1451	140	1561	700	1671	600	1781	200	1891	650
1342	650	1452	150	1562	220	1672	300	1782	130	1892	700
1343	400	1453	110	1563	100	1673	800	1783	30	1893	800
1344	575	1454	60	1564	750	1674	500	1784	160	1894	800
1345	360	1455	350	1565	410	1675	1,300	1785	325	1895	650
1346	250	1456	35	1566	800	1676	500	1786	220	1896	200
1347	300	1457	200	1567	140	1677	125	1787	105	1897	515
1348	250	1458	225	1568	1,200	1678	500	1788	1,000	1898	180
1349	325	1459	100	1569	140	1679	425	1789	95	1899	285
1350	450	1460	350	1570	400	1680	600	1790	1,000	1900	0
1351	450	1461	135	1571	225	1681	475	1791	200	1901	800
1352	475	1462	200	1572	240	1682	150	1792	120	1902	375
1353	250	1463	82	1573	240	1683	1,400	1793	150	1903	245
1354	425	1464	135	1574	450	1684	700	1794	450	1904	1,700
1355	250	1465	125	1575	110	1685	1,450	1795	900	1905	950
1356	225	1466	170	1576	400	1686	325	1796	850	1906	2,100
1357	200	1467	95	1577	185	1687	1,300	1797	475	1907	2,500
1358	170	1468	300	1578	40	1688	275	1798	750	1908	1,400
1359	250	1469	250	1579	900	1689	800	1799	500	1909	800
1360	500	1470	115	1580	400	1690	325	1800	900	1910	1,500
1361	150	1471	200	1581	750	1691	180	1801	800	1911	550
1362	60	1472	75	1582	400	1692	1,300	1802	375	1912	1,600
1363	475	1473	50	1583	550	1693	1,000	1803	725	1913	1,600
1364	400	1474	55	1584	50	1694	525	1804	400	1914	7,250
1365	400	1475	120	1585	180	1695	300	1805	200	1915	950
1366	200	1476	220	1586	4,250	1696	350	1806	650	1916	625
1367	285	1477	85	1587	75	1697	225	1807	425	1917	400
1368	150	1478	25	1588	170	1698	1,500	1808	700	1918	325
1369	700	1479	200	1589	160	1699	575	1809	850	1919	500
1370	265	1480	200	1590	60	1700	750	1810	35	1920	575
1371	1,250	1481	60	1591	130	1701	300	1811	850	1921	225
1372	200	1482	2,100	1592	200	1702	625	1812	1,400	1922	250
1373	65	1483	325	1593	225	1703	650	1813	55	1923	400
1374	150	1484	550	1594	310	1704	1,000	1814	1,300	1924	225
1375	275	1485	550	1595	325	1705	350	1815	350	1925	140
1376	1,050	1486	350	1596	1,400	1706	650	1816	600	1926	60
1377	80	1487	325	1597	1,300	1707	375	1817	225	1927	550
1378	130	1488	275	1598	170	1708	1,000	1818	350	1928	600
1379	325	1489	60	1599	700	1709	600	1819	180	1929	500
1380	150	1490	200	1600	140	1710	2,700	1820	750	1930	50
1381	300	1491	200	1601	200	1711	275	1821	850	1931	50
1382	80	1492	475	1602	275	1712	300	1822	350	1932	150
1383	100	1493	1,400	1603	55	1713	225	1823	0	1933	190
1384	225	1494	6,000	1604	725	1714	225	1824	1,200	1934	80
1385	75	1495	2,500	1605	160	1715	200	1825	375	1935	700
1386	100	1496	50	1606	260	1716	150	1826	900	1936	380
1387	325	1497	210	1607	650	1717	2,700	1827	900	1937	130
1388	170	1498	160	1608	170	1718	600	1828	2,200	1938	105
1389	1,400	1499	165	1609	200	1719	130	1829	750	1939	225
1390	190	1500	130	1610	90	1720	140	1830	850	1940	100
1391	135	1501	70	1611	65	1721	150	1831	700	1941	270
1392	130	1502	130	1612	100	1722	240	1832	850	1942	190
1393	325	1503	105	1613	110	1723	180	1833	325	1943	190
1394	155	1504	375	1614	75	1724	300	1834	650	1944	45
1395	850	1505	250	1615	400	1725	200	1835	875	1945	140
1396	200	1506	70	1616	140	1726	165	1836	850	1946	95
1397	75	1507	650	1617	100	1727	230	1837	400	1947	55
1398	250	1508	700	1618	300	1728	250	1838	1,400	1948	130
1399	150	1509	950	1619	325	1729	700	1839	750	1949	250
1400	140	1510	225	1620	210	1730	250	1840	1,825	1950	100
1401	275	1511	260	1621	110	1731	145	1841	425	1951	140
1402	250	1512	475	1622	80	1732	250	1842	1,300	1952	85
1403	150	1513	425	1623	220	1733	250	1843	850	1953	75

LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT	LOT	AMOUNT
1954	200	2064	60	2174	13,500	2284	60	2394	950	2485	375
1955	67	2065	2,000	2175	240	2285	50	2395	3,500	2486	330
1956	90	2066	1,050	2176	1,300	2286	175	2396	C	2487	250
1957	85	2067	190	2177	2,000	2287	400	2397	1,750	2488	400
1958	200	2068	140	2178	200	2288	375	2398	440	2489	275
1959	85	2069	140	2179	160	2289	250	2399	500	2490	800
1960	80	2070	60	2180	200	2290	150	2400	500	2491	450
1961	750	2071	230	2181	2,000	2291	250	2401	950	2492	140
1962	575	2072	130	2182	2,000	2292	180	2402	525	2493	420
1963	850	2073	90	2183	250	2293	600	2403	1,100	2494	500
1964	130	2074	120	2184	85	2294	195	2404	675	2495	1,800
1965	1,800	2075	130	2185	70	2295	155	2405	425	2496	250
1966	2,000	2076	130	2186	160	2296	180	2406	300	2497	1,050
1967	900	2077	90	2187	0	2297	150	2407	400	2498	425
1968	1,500	2078	70	2188	300	2298	150	2408	700	2499	700
1969	200	2079	1,000	2189	140	2299	300	2409	C	2500	475
1970	350	2080	1,250	2190	96	2300	100	2410	300	2501	600
1971	3,600	2081	120	2191	85	2301	1,500	2411	225	2502	850
1972	250	2082	300	2192	70	2302	65	2412	300	2503	1,600
1973	150	2083	375	2193	80	2303	260	2413	310	2504	3,900
1974	500	2084	130	2194	85	2304	1,600	2414	425	2505	2,100
1975	130	2085	110	2195	45	2305	1,100	2415	525	2506	1,300
1976	1,000	2086	200	2196	400	2306	120	2416	500	2507	1,000
1977	1,200	2087	85	2197	40	2307	1,600	2417	325	2508	900
1978	200	2088	85	2198	2,000	2308	2,000	2418	225	2509	750
1979	3,200	2089	175	2199	850	2309	90	2419	475	2510	1,200
1980	310	2090	300	2200	60	2310	90	2420	100	2511	1,200
1981	200	2091	300	2201	65	2311	85	2421	75	2512	480
1982	210	2092	150	2202	185	2312	85	2422	500	2513	1,020
1983	60	2093	1,100	2203	60	2313	70	2423	200	2514	330
1984	220	2094	2,100	2204	200	2314	165	2424	225	2515	280
1985	175	2095	165	2205	650	2315	2,000	2425	140	2516	0
1986	150	2096	65	2206	1,000	2316	100	2426	275	2517	275
1987	110	2097	60	2207	2,700	2317	110	2427	320	2518	100
1988	375	2098	190	2208	150	2318	80	2428	180	2519	80
1989	60	2099	40	2209	155	2319	70	2429	550	2520	100
1990	800	2100	70	2210	145	2320	250	2430	250	2521	750
1991	130	2101	170	2211	75	2321	75	2431	650	2522	375
1992	2,000	2102	140	2212	80	2322	2,200	2432	100	2523	160
1993	1,800	2103	50	2213	160	2323	2,800	2433	250	2524	1,870
1994	125	2104	300	2214	500	2324	850	2434	75	2525	395
1995	370	2105	180	2215	1,000	2325	3,100	2435	500	2526	0
1996	180	2106	45	2216	850	2326	1,500	2436	275	2527	275
1997	120	2107	25	2217	210	2327	2,300	2437	350	2528	600
1998	75	2108	2,100	2218	90	2328	2,300	2438	350	2529	157
1999	60	2109	1,000	2219	240	2329	1,900	2439	425	2530	1,600
2000	95	2110	250	2220	230	2330	1,700	2440	425	2531	900
2001	140	2111	35	2221	2,400	2331	2,000	2441	475	2532	280
2002	160	2112	200	2222	80	2332	1,200	2442	525	2533	200
2003	125	2113	2,100	2223	140	2333	750	2443	225	2534	100
2004	45	2114	525	2224	55	2334	300	2444	200	2535	50
2005	50	2115	95	2225	2,000	2335	160	2445	110	2536	50
2006	65	2116	30	2226	800	2336	325	2446	275	2537	60
2007	240	2117	240	2227	45	2337	800	2447	200	2538	400
2008	80	2118	50	2228	150	2338	95	2448	160	2539	350
2009	800	2119	70	2229	0	2339	120	2449	200	2540	95
2010	2,500	2120	125	2230	2,300	2340	4,900	2450	300	2541	500
2011	1,500	2121	1,200	2231	1,600	2341	4,500	2451	200	2542	280
2012	40	2122	1,200	2232	160	2342	250	2452	325	2543	260
2013	75	2123	40	2233	80	2343	250	2453	300	2544	50
2014	75	2124	40	2234	425	2344	150	2454	500	2545	120
2015	225	2125	300	2235	425	2345	180	2455	150	2546	55
2016	185	2126	250	2236	475	2346	150	2456	750	2547	185
2017	600	2127	0	2237	1,200	2347	120	2457	350	2548	70
2018	925	2128	225	2238	700	2348	110	2458	375	2549	55
2019	225	2129	110	2239	190	2349	300	2459	275	2550	150
2020	88	2130	110	2240	110	2350	525	2460	65	2551	100
2021	80	2131	110	2241	195	2351	95	2461	200	2552	40
2022	410	2132	30	2242	60	2352	130	2462	200	2553	130
2023	50	2133	50	2243	45	2353	1,025	2463	190	2554	120
2024	55	2134	3,100	2244	40	2354	160	2464	95	2555	45
2025	50	2135	2,000	2245	250	2355	1,400	2465	525	2556	55
2026	60	2136	275	2246	180	2356	250	2466	200	2557	55
2027	60	2137	50	2247	100	2357	300	2467	180	2558	85
2028	60	2138	35	2248	260	2358	225	2468	100	2559	150
2029	130	2139	2,700	2249	30	2359	350	2469	700	2560	750
2030	80	2140	200	2250	850	2360	225	2470	700	2561	250
2031	1,300	2141	180	2251	180	2361	310	2471	600	2562	200
2032	1,450	2142	2,600	2252	195	2362	325	2472	100	2563	45
2033	1,550	2143	800	2253	200	2363	350	2473	100	2564	100
2034	375	2144	75	2254	80	2364	480	2474	75	2565	80
2035	340	2145	250	2255	150	2365	850	2475	110	2566	150
2036	150	2146	190	2256	150	2366	450	2476	220	2567	100
2037	300	2147	120	2257	200	2367	9,800	2477	300	2568	125
2038	180	2148	120	2258	95	2368	2,500	2478	120	2569	95
2039	140	2149	80	2259	55	2369	1,850	2479	140	2570	200
2040	120	2150	225	2260	30	2370	4,100	2480	625	2571	200
2041	140	2151	65	2261	75	2371	550	2481	700	2572	20
2042	140	2152	2,000	2262	25	2372	900	2482	375	2573	40
2043	95	2153	800	2263	100	2373	150	2483	300	2574	65
2044	90	2154	225	2264	100	2374	280	2484	625	2575	525
2045	90	2155	150	2265	35	2375	160				
2046	90	2156	150	2266	30	2376	185				
2047	170	2157	0	2267	35	2377	7,300				
2048	90	2158	425	2268	35	2378	4,600				
2049	60	2159	260	2269	100	2379	1,300				
2050	140	2160	2,000	2270	126	2380	425				
2051	800	2161	1,300	2271	275	2381	225				
2052	800	2162	350	2272	45	2382	325				
2053	2,100	2163	0	2273	40	2383	245				
2054	2,000	2164	350	2274	90	2384	350				
2055	110	2165	350	2275	125	2385	1,550				
2056	150	2166	450	2276	200	2386	1,100				
2057	80	2167	150	2277	240	2387	360				
2058	300	2168	850	2278	75	2388	600				
2059	0	2169	800	2279	250	2389	6,550				
2060	100	2170	750	2280	100	2390	700				
2061	85	2171	2,500	2281	340	2391	625				
2062	85	2172	1,700	2282	45	2392	500				
2063	150	2173	800	2283	65	2393	450				

#### TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE COIN MARKET

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# **Coinage of the American West**

Featuring the Collection of

**Henry H. Clifford**

Past president of the California Historical Society  
— and other important properties —

Public Auction Sale  
March 18-20, 1982

Bowers and Ruddy Galleries



# BOWERS AND RUDDY GALLERIES, INC.

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# The Henry H. Clifford Collection

*— And Other Important Properties —*

To be offered at unreserved  
Mail Bid and Public Auction Sale  
March 18 - March 20, 1982

## **SESSION I**

**(Territorial Gold, & Patterns;**

**Ingots; Bars; Western Tokens; Books.)**

**Thursday Evening, March 18. 7:00 P.M. Sharp.**

**Lots 1-547**

## **SESSION II**

**(United States Coins)**

**Friday Afternoon, March 19. 1:00 P.M. Sharp.**

**Lots 1001-1492**

## **SESSION III**

**(United States Coins)**

**Friday Evening, March 19. 7:00 P.M. Sharp.**

**Lots 1493-1964**

## **SESSION IV**

**(United States Coins & Americana)**

**Saturday Afternoon, March 20. 1:00 P.M. Sharp.**

**Lots 1965-2575**

*Sale to be held at*

**The Ambassador Hotel**

Sunset Ballroom

3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010

Telephone (213) 857-5700

Telex: 69-1555 PHOTOGRADE LSA

*AUCTIONEER: William D. Harefield, Jr.*

# Helpful Mail Bidding Instructions

**B**idding in this sale can be an interesting, enjoyable, and numismatically rewarding experience. If you're an old-time bidder with us you may find some of the following comments will increase your bidding success. If this is your first sale then we particularly recommend that you read this commentary. The paragraphs are numbered for reference in the event that you wish to ask further questions about any aspect. Have a question? You get *personal service* at Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. Please feel free to write or call and a member of our Auction Department staff will gladly answer it.

1. Read the Terms of Sale in the front of the catalogue. Note a 10% buyers premium will be added to all successful bids.

2. Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you're a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. Also, this assures that your bid sheet will be received before the sale. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins have all been sold to others!

3. We've found it best to use a *work sheet* to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order.

4. If you are a new bidder, send along references and a 25% deposit.

5. Be prepared to pay in full for all lots for which your bids are successful. Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. If you are awarded lots you are legally bound to pay for them.

6. Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be a winner. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours) it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding!

7. Auction invoices are due upon receipt unless *prior* credit arrangements have been made with us.

8. You may pay for your auction lots with Visa, Master Charge, or American Express charge card.

9. Be sure to sign your bid sheet.

10. Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur.

11. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over any figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids.

12. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. In this way we can call you if there is any question about a bid.

13. Submit bids in even dollar amounts. Cents and fractional dollar amounts will be ignored.

14. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please, please be careful!

15. Don't forget to take advantage, if you wish, of the optional 10% or 20% increase to really help your chances of being a successful bidder.

16. If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please write MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE \$\_\_\_\_\_ and the amount at the top of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to *four times* the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a *personal service* and a Bowers and Ruddy customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and "ONE LOT ONLY" bidding cannot be combined.

17. Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a "ONE LOT ONLY" purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed with the notation "ONE LOT ONLY" appearing.

18. Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction. Please write or call for further information.

19. Our Auction Department is here to serve your needs. We really appreciate your interest and business and will do anything we can to make auction bidding by mail more enjoyable for you. We look forward to receiving your bids:

20. If you want to *sell* your coins by auction, call or write for our free, informative brochure, *How to Sell Your Coins for the Best Price*.



# —IMPORTANT—

## Instructions to Bidders

### Please Read Before Bidding

#### TERMS OF SALE

**1.** All bids are to be per lot; no lots will be broken. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during floor bidding the auctioneer may at his discretion immediately put the lot up for sale again.

**2.** A buyers charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all purchases made by all bidders and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid. This buyers charge will be added to all invoices.

**3.** All sales are strictly for cash payable in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank. Invoices must be paid within 5 days of receipt. Shipping, handling, postage and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required under the law for lots delivered in the state of California. Any account not paid within the prescribed terms as outlined above will be billed additional interest and collection charges at the rate of 1½ % per month.

**4.** Bidders not known to us must furnish satisfactory references and/or a deposit equal to 25% of the bids submitted (which will be applied to purchases; any difference will be billed; any overage will be refunded). We reserve the right to obtain payment in full before delivery of the lots from any successful bidder even if satisfactory references are submitted. Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full.

**5.** All lots must be paid in full prior to shipment, unless previous credit arrangements have been specifically agreed to by Bowers & Ruddy. Please contact our credit department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchase.

**6.** No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or the cataloguer reserves the right to refuse any bid which, in our opinion, is not made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit.

**7.** All items are guaranteed genuine.

**8.** We cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar amounts. All bids not in even dollar figures, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. All bid sheets must be signed.

**9.** Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without our permission in writing. Requests to return coins must be made in writing within three days of receipt of the coins. Late remittance for purchases, however, is cause to negate this privilege.

**10.** No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). All floor sales are final.

**11.** Any claims involving errors in the catalogue or for other reasons must be made within three days of receipt of the coins. Bowers and Ruddy Galleries acts as agents for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the bidder and the consignor, without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries and/or the cataloguers. Bowers and Ruddy Galleries reserves the right to include its own material in any auction. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error or other error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, or, if the error is discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. By placing a bid in this sale you agree that this transaction and these terms shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the state of California. Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this sale shall be settled by binding arbitration in Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association, and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

**Deadline** for receipt of mail bids: Noon Monday, March 15, 1982. We recommend that you mail your bid sheet at least ten days prior to this date as mail delivery is sometimes uncertain.

Be sure to read the TERMS OF SALE as they apply to mail bidders as well as floor bidders. Also see our *Helpful Mail Bidding Suggestions* in this catalogue.

A bid sheet has been provided with this catalogue. Double check your bids before sending them, for we cannot be responsible for any errors on your bid sheet. Mail your bids early! **Deadline** for receipt of mail bids is Monday, March 15, 1982.

If you bid by mail we will act as your agent and will buy for you under your bid if there is a spread of 5% to 10% or more between your bid and the next highest bid. Each bid will receive the careful attention of our staff.

Please check the catalogue carefully. This outstanding auction sale offers you a truly significant opportunity to acquire choice and beautiful pieces.

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THE PRICES REALIZED LIST WILL BE  
PUBLISHED 60 DAYS AFTER THE AUCTION

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#### PLAN TO ATTEND IN PERSON!

**WHERE:** Ambassador Hotel

3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90010

**WHEN:** Thursday Evening, March 18 at 7:00 p.m. — Sunset Ballroom

Friday Afternoon, March 19 at 1:00 p.m. — Sunset Ballroom

Friday Evening, March 19 at 7:00 p.m. — Sunset Ballroom

Saturday Afternoon, March 20 at 1:00 p.m. — Sunset Ballroom

**LOT PICK-UP:** Successful bidders may obtain their lots at our offices beginning Monday, March 22 after 1 p.m.

#### NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

The Henry H. Clifford sale will be available for lot viewing as follows: At Bowers and Ruddy Galleries located at 5525 Wilshire Blvd., L.A. CA 90036 on March 11 & 12 and March 15 through March 19 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day.

**HELPFUL SUGGESTION:** To avoid congestion and to permit leisurely viewing we strongly recommend that viewing be done as early as possible. Viewing during the days of the sale is apt to be crowded. Thank you.

We invite you to bring your family!

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**Special Notice:** 1. In the Book Section, a \$1 per lot packing & handling charge will be added to the successful buyer's invoice. 2. Estimates are only estimates and in no way reflect what any given lot will bring nor is it an evaluation of what we think a lot might bring.

ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OF THE  
ACTUAL COINS BEING SOLD

# Introduction



Bowers and Ruddy Galleries deals with rare and unique numismatic material. However, none of the numismatic material which we offer in this sale is as interesting nor as delightful as the principal consignor to this auction, Mr. Henry H. Clifford. Mr. Clifford's interests reach many fascinating fields. In each of these fields, he has pursued his interests far beyond the casual. Indeed, he is a knowledgeable professional numismatist, investment counselor, vocalist, historian and editor. Beyond his accomplishments, he is a truly delightful person who imparts his knowledge of his chosen fields with good humor and lively conversation.

Henry Clifford was born in St. Louis, Missouri on February 10, 1910. He attended Yale University graduating in 1932. It was there through his interest in music he met Lucetta Andrews. They were married in 1933 and will celebrate their 50th anniversary next year. Mr. Clifford's father, Arthur M. Clifford, was a pioneer in the investment counseling field in the United States. He established the firm of A. M. Clifford & Associates in Los Angeles in 1915. This company has evolved into today's Clifford Associates. After almost 50 years involvement with the firm, Mr. Clifford is now an active consultant with them. He has published numerous papers and articles in the field of finance and is past Governor and former President of the Investment Counselors' Association of Southern California. During World War II, Mr. Clifford was a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Air Corps.

His interest in the history of California has been insatiable. He is a member or former member of many of the major institutions which share that interest including the Southwest Museum, the Book Club of California, The Bancroft Library, the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History and the prestigious California Historical Society. He also served as a past president of this latter organization. In addition, he is a former Director of the Ethnic Arts Counsel and a former member of the Pasadena Library Board and the Pasadena Foundation for Medical Research.





Mr. Clifford has participated in numerous clubs which have allowed him to expand his involvement in Western history, hunting and riding. He is a member of The Valley Hunt Club, The California Club, Stock Exchange Club, and former Bond Club, and Yale Club member. His involvement in riding and Western history led him to join the Rancheros Visitadores, Desert Caballeros (Arizona) and Los Caballeros of which he is a former president. He is a past sheriff of the Los Angeles Westerners, and a corresponding member of several other Corral. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Zamorano, Roxburghe, and Grolier Book clubs.

Singing and music have been major interests for Mr. Clifford and his wife. In 1931 and 1932, he sang professionally with a double quartet on Vaudeville and later with the same group for WABC radio. Musical groups that he has an active interest in are the Maestros, the Coleman Chamber Music Association and the Pasadena Symphony Association. Formerly of the Newcomen Society, and a special representative to the California Bicentennial Commission in 1969, today Mr. Clifford is a member of the California Institute of Technology Associates as well as being a life fellow of the Huntington Library.

His other hobbies and collections embrace a wide range of Western History including pre-Columbian gold of Meso-America, Indian artifacts, whaling memorabilia, and an unequalled collection of Gold Rush material even beyond the material that is offered in this sale. He created an extensive and definitive collection of Western Express and Postal History material. One of his favorite current collections is a large group of California pictorial letter sheets, as well as books and maps of California which focus on the California Gold Rush era.

Mr. Clifford's wit and style have influenced several publications through his editing and his own writing. He has edited *"The Westerner's Brand Book,"* Book Nine for the Los Angeles Corral of the Westerners. Included was an article which he wrote entitled *"Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West, 1848-1861."* This was a study in frontier economics which has been reprinted and offered separately to collectors who are interested in the field. He was also editor of the book *"Adam Was a Clamper"* written and illustrated by Don Perceval which gives a humorous and imaginative view of the history of the world as seen through the eyes of a "clamper." The name clamper comes from E. Clampus Vitus which translates roughly as "life through silence." Mr. Clifford received the Award of Merit in 1981 from the Rounce & Coffin Club of Los Angeles for his editing of this book which was selected for the 1981 Western books exhibition.

Mr. Clifford's interest in the gold rush era of California led him to publish for six years *"Western Express — Research Journal of Early Mails."* Prior to editing this paper he published an article in the *"Westerners Brand Book"* entitled *"Western Express-a Study in Gold Rush Era Communications."*

During the 1960s Mr. Clifford began to collect Western pictorial items. When he found that his collection contained many unique items he became very interested in expanding his knowledge of this field. His pictorial letter sheet collection is now considered one of the most prominent in the country, and he is considering a new publication which will illustrate between 350 and 400 of these fascinating and informative views of early Gold Rush history.

All of Mr. Clifford's interest and study in western history came to bear when he created the magnificent collection of ingots and California Gold Rush material which you see presented in this catalogue. If you did not have a chance to see the collection while it was on display at the Old Mint in San Francisco, now you can enjoy it through this catalogue or by viewing the material while it is on display at Bowers and Ruddy. Numismatists and historians owe Henry Clifford a great debt for his diligent work in assembling this collection which preserves so many parts of California's history for those who will follow in the steps of this consummate collector and historian.



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# Coins of the American West

by Q. David Bowers

Of all eras in American history none is more romantic than the developmental years of the American West. Indeed, the "Wild West" lives today, just as vivid in a way as it was years ago. Novels, television programs, history books, and other products are part of a continuing stream which recount everything from clipper ships to the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. The U.S. West, of the 19th century was truly an epochal period.

In California, where saloons were far more prevalent than churches, and the arrival of a new girl in town was a greater cause for celebration than a gold strike, whiskey, women, and wealth dominated the thoughts of many citizens. The latter, wealth, provided the motivating force but in reality was particularly elusive. Beginning with the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 and continuing for many years the lure of gold drew tens of thousands of people to the West. While some early miners averaged a half ounce to an ounce of gold per day, many fared less well. Offsetting this were continually circulating stories of great bonanzas which always seemed to occur someplace else — perhaps just down the river.

Preoccupied by the search for precious yellow metal, most miners took with them little more than essential clothing, mining implements, and a small amount of food. As a result everyday commodities such as horses, flour, eggs, and the like multiplied in value, often cancelling any profit made by panning the streams and ravines. Within a short time merchants, tradesmen, and others set up business to engage in the buying and selling of produce and supplies, assaying and banking, and other activities, many of which were more remunerative than gold hunting itself.

While gold dust measured out by the "pinch" or weighed on a scale was occasionally used in commerce, the lack of standard measurements, the varying honesty (or lack of it) of individual proprietors and different qualities of gold pureness made trading in raw gold an uncertain experience. Clearly what was needed was a medium of exchange with a fixed and readily recognized value which would be honored by all, miners and merchants alike. Coins fit the bill nicely.

There was one problem: In nearly all areas the number of people on hand and the amount of commerce being done far outstripped the supply of regular United States quarters, half dollars, eagles, and other coins in circulation. In the early days of the Gold Rush in California the nearest federal mint, located in New Orleans, was more than a month's journey away, and the Philadelphia Mint was even more distant. For a producer of gold in California to carefully package bullion, pay heavy transportation and insurance charges, ship it to New Orleans or Philadelphia, and then await the return of minted coins involved an untenable delay of several months at the very least.

The government was petitioned to establish an official mint in San Francisco, but legislators in Washington could not be convinced of the urgency or extreme necessity of the situation and dragged the various proposals out in lengthy discussions, with no tangible results coming until the mid-1850s.

In the meantime, to fill the needs of commerce many private individuals, assaying firms, and banks filled the void by producing a stream of gold coins. As might be expected, they varied widely in design and quality, but at least they were better than nothing at all. Some firms, especially those seeking to make an overly large profit for themselves, flourished briefly and then disappeared. Others lived on for several years or more.

The panoply of different coin designs, denominations, and issuers, together with the incredibly romantic situations under which they were produced, provides the numismatist with coins unrivaled in their historical importance.

The present offering of the Henry H. Clifford Collection and other properties affords the opportunity to place many of these issues in their proper historical context. Far from being a faceless date or mint variety, each coin has its own fascinating story to tell. Rarity, the byword of the numismatist, is the rule, not the exception, here. Nowhere is this more evident than among the patterns, trial strikings, ingots, and assay pieces in the Clifford Collection. Many are absolutely unique — they are the only specimens known of their respective issues — and others are for the most part exceedingly rare. Indeed, few California gold pattern issues are as "common" as an 1804 American silver dollar (of which 15 examples are known to exist). As such, comparisons tend to lose their significance. Suffice it to say that unique coins represent unique opportunities, and these pieces once sold, cannot be obtained *for any price* unless the

new purchasers care to part with them. If the term "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity" is appropriate in numismatics, it is certainly appropriate in this sale.

Over the years the coins, ingots, paper notes and other numismatic emissions of California, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, and other western states have formed the object of study for numerous scholars. Edgar H. Adams, one of the most prolific researchers our hobby has ever known, wrote *The Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-1855, Its History and Its Issues*, which appeared in serial form in *The American Journal of Numismatics*. In 1913 it was published as a separate book. For the first time the biographies of principals involved with leading California coiners were brought together in one volume as were descriptions of the individual pieces minted, historical data, and other details.

In 1961 Henry H. Clifford wrote *Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West, 1848-1861*, which appeared as part of *The Westerners' Brand Book, Book 9*. Richly illustrated with documents, receipts, and other background material, the Clifford work contained much information not in the Adams reference.

In 1979 the present writer's *The History of United States Coinage As Illustrated by the Garrett Collection* contained several chapters pertaining to privately-issued gold coins of North Carolina, California, Utah, Colorado, and Oregon, including a good measure of contemporary political, social, and economic history pertaining to those events.

*Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, written by Donald H. Kagin and published in 1981 represents the most comprehensive single volume available today.

In addition, John J. Ford, Jr., Don Taxay, Nolie Mumey, and others have written essays and articles on the subject. The Gibson Collection, sold by Stack's, contained much valuable information, as supplied by John J. Ford, Jr., concerning the activities of certain early assayers and minting institutions. Materials from these and other sources have been used to compile the present catalogue.

It is the work of Henry H. Clifford which has made the present volume possible, for he provided the majority of the coins, notes, and paper items we have described. While many numismatists look at a coin and see a round piece of metal, Henry Clifford saw history, romance, art, and many other things. To him, an assay certificate was equally as interesting as a coin itself. Early advertisements, illustrations, and other documentary items were eagerly collected.

In a commentary written for Donald H. Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* book Henry H. Clifford noted:

"I have spent many happy hours in studying and researching my collection. When I enter my study on an evening, I am immediately surrounded by adventure, romance, and history. I love and enjoy these mementoes of the past, for they are tangible evidence of history. When you start digging into that history, you find many questions unanswered, many problems unsolved — and while you seek the answers and solutions, you find relaxation. When you are lucky enough to find those answers and solutions, you have the satisfaction and contentment of knowing you have contributed a small bit to the stream of history . . . may you all become as immersed in western history as I have over the past 50 years!"

While the following material is primarily from the collection of Henry H. Clifford, additional consignments have been accepted from outstanding numismatic holdings which we deemed relevant and closely associated with the field of privately-issued gold coins. The emphasis is, of course, on the American West, but American private gold coinage, so closely associated with the Pacific Slope, had its antecedents in the issues of Templeton Reid (of Georgia) and the Bechtlers (of North Carolina), so these issues are included as well. The link between Templeton Reid's Georgia operations and an enterprise which he at least anticipated for California is interesting and represents one of the mysteries of numismatics.

Rounding out the offering are a number of interesting tokens, ingots, and other items from Colorado, Idaho, and elsewhere, dating from the turn of the present century.





# SESSION ONE

(Territorial Gold, & Patterns;  
Ingots; Bars; Western Tokens; Books)  
Thursday Evening, March 18. 7:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Lot 1-547

## Georgia The Coinage of Templeton Reid

While the 1787-dated Brasher Doubloon may have been the first privately-minted gold coin in the United States, credit for the first privately-issued gold coins *struck in the area in which the gold was found* goes to Templeton Reid.

Reid's private Georgia mint operated for only three months. Coinage took place during part of July, all of August and September, and part of October in 1830. Many of his coins were subsequently melted by the United States Mint, accounting in part for their extreme rarity today. The present offering consists of one gold issue of Templeton Reid, a consignment from an eastern collection, and two California-related patterns, both from the Clifford holdings.

Dexter C. Seymour, who studied the series in depth and published several monographs on the results of his research, has suggested that Reid produced about 1,600 coins. This limited figure comprises approximately 1,000 quarter eagles, 300 half eagles, and 250 eagles.

During the 1820s gold was discovered in several different locations in Georgia. Templeton Reid, an engraver who engaged in the manufacture of watches, guns, and other practical items, sought to fill a commercial need by converting gold dust, which at the time was traded by weight in the area, into coins. In July 1830 an article in a local newspaper, the *Southern Recorder*, described Reid's operation and commented that by the 24th of the month (the date the article appeared) approximately \$1,500 worth of gold had already been stamped into the denominations of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10. Reid informed the newspaper that his coins would be acceptable at the Mint and at local banks at the face value of each piece.

Less than a month later a disgruntled citizen, who styled himself anonymously as "No Assayer," wrote a letter to another newspaper which was published in the issue dated August 16th. "No Assayer" claimed he had sent a Reid \$10 piece to the Mint in Philadelphia only to learn that the actual value was only \$9.38. In an era in which the public was very concerned with intrinsic value, this represented an unconscionably high profit for the minter. Reid, it seems, did not intentionally produce his coins of low value; rather, he apparently was unfamiliar with the true metallic content of the pieces and considered the gold to be nearly pure. This was not the case as the gold dust he used contained silver, tin, and other metals as impurities.

On September 16th the *Georgia Courier* observed editorially that Reid "is making about \$15,000 per annum. This is better business than gold digging."

Criticism of Reid's coinage operation continued in the Georgia newspapers, with "No Assayer" further condemning his issues and giving his opinion that Templeton Reid "cares not for the Constitution of the United States with the value of gold at the proper place of coining, the Mint."

This unfavorable publicity put an effective end to the short-lived Templeton Reid Georgia coinage.

Reid's business activities were brought to the attention of the public again in 1832 when he published in the *Southern Recorder* a notice that he had removed his business to the residence of Elisha Reid in Putnam County and was engaged in making cotton gins and firearms. By 1836 he had moved to Columbus, Georgia, and was involved in the production of various apparatus. Throughout the late 1830s and early 1840s he concerned himself with making cotton gins.

Reid, who died in 1851, would have been remembered by numismatists only for his 1830 production were it not for several curious coins bearing his name, the date 1849, and the location of California. That at least some of these were produced during the time indicated is borne out by the fact that in 1849 two of Templeton Reid's gold coins, each with the imprint of California and of the denominations of \$10 and \$25 came to the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The \$25 struck in gold is presently unaccounted for as it was never recovered following its theft from the Mint Cabinet on August 16, 1858.

Did Templeton Reid journey to California and set up a minting operation there?

Edgar H. Adams, in *Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-1855*, noted that "judging by the meager information available in relation to the Reid issue, it would almost seem as if Reid never reached California," yet assays indicated that the gold in the first two coins which reached the Mint indicated all the peculiar qualities which distinguish the precious metal mined in California (the impurities in California gold differed from those found in Georgia gold, for example).

When Moffat & Company wrote on January 28, 1850, defending their right to strike private coins in San Francisco, California, they pointed to Templeton Reid's coining establishment in Georgia in 1830 as an illustration of the legality of such issues. It referred to Reid, "who formerly conducted the assay office in Georgia," but did not make the slightest allusion to the fact that when they wrote or shortly before (in 1849) Reid had been engaged in the conduct of a similar business in California.

Dexter C. Seymour has written the opinion that Reid never went to California in 1849. To have done so by the most expeditious means would have required a month or two of travel by the Isthmus of Panama and the sea route in each direction, plus time actually spent in California. Reid at that time was affected by old age and suffered from rheumatism in the aftereffects of a broken thigh. Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. DuBois of the Philadelphia Mint stated that the two California pieces bearing the Templeton Reid imprint appeared to be made of California gold, as noted. If this indeed was the case, perhaps it could be explained by Reid having received some samples of California gold brought to him by a returning adventurer. Perhaps Reid produced the pieces in Georgia and contemplated moving to California at a later time. Certainly Reid had ambitious intentions, for dies for two different denominations were made, not to overlook ef-

forts required to prepare planchets and to set up a coining press and other apparatus.

On the other hand, Templeton Reid is believed to have journeyed to Texas in earlier years and to have made numerous peregrinations around his home state of Georgia, and may have succumbed to a spirit of adventure and made a brief sojourn to California, returning soon after his arrival. It is known that in May 1849 his name appeared on the monthly list of mail unclaimed at the Columbus (Georgia) Post Office. Reid's name did not appear on the June 1849 list, indicating that the unclaimed mail must have been picked up by Reid or an agent some time toward the end of May. Thus, if indeed he did go to California, this may have been done early in the 1849 year.

Today the California-imprint coins of Templeton Reid remain a major numismatic mystery.

Donald H. Kagin has written that trial strikings in various metals of the \$10 and \$25 denominations were probably struck from "original" (contemporary?) dies which were later purchased by dealer John Haseltine, possibly in the 1870s or 1880s. He further relates that Haseltine may not have used the dies, but Stephen Nagy, a Philadelphia dealer who was closely associated with William Idler, had impressions made from them.

### Templeton Reid Gold \$2.50



*See Color Photo*

**1 1830 Templeton Reid \$2.50 gold.**

Obverse with inscription GEORGIA 1830 GOLD in three lines. Reverse with inscription T. REID 2.50 ASSAYER, also in three lines. Very Fine overall. Some minor surface irregularities, as is not unusual for the issue. Lightly burnished long ago. There are traces of what might be a skillful repair at the border above GI of GEORGIA, but the certainty of this cannot be verified.

Exceedingly rare.

(\$17,500-22,500)



### Templeton Reid California Pattern \$10



See Color Photo

- 2 **1849 Templeton Reid California trial piece in copper.** Obverse with inscription in three lines: TEMPLETON REID 1849 ASSAYER. Reverse with inscription in four lines: CALIFORNIA TEN DOLLAR GOLD. Boldly struck on a United States copper large cent of the draped bust style (circa 1796-1807). Holed before striking.

On page 378 of *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* Donald H. Kagin illustrates this identical piece. It is probably the only known example overstruck on a United States cent. Another copper impression, presumably not an overstrike, is shown, and two further pieces are described (but the authenticity of the two further pieces is questioned). Glossy brown Uncirculated with some hints of original mint red around the letters. (\$1500-1750)

From *Stack's*, 1959.

### Templeton Reid California \$25 Pattern



See Color Photo

- 3 **(1849) Templeton Reid California Pattern \$25** struck in copper on a large oversize planchet.

The obverse of the piece has the following inscription in several lines: TEMPLETON REID \$ XXV. 1849 ASSAYER. The reverse bears the inscription in four lines: CALIFORNIA TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS GOLD.

The closest link one can have with the unique \$25 Templeton Reid California denomination, the original striking in gold having been stolen from the Philadelphia Mint in 1858 and never recovered. The origin of the present copper impression is not known, but it has been speculated that it may have been struck around the turn of the century by Stephen Nagy as noted in the introduction to the present section.

Nearly Uncirculated. Glossy brown surfaces with hints of original mint red. (\$3500-5000)

From *Stack's*, 1959.

### North Carolina Bechtler Coinage

During the 1830s North Carolina was one of the most prolific gold-producing districts in the United States. In 1831, for example, \$294,000 in North Carolina gold was deposited at the Philadelphia Mint.

Christopher Bechtler, born in Baden in Germany's Black Forest district in 1782, came to the United States in 1829. He was accompanied by his son Augustus who was then aged 16.

In the summer of 1831 Bechtler, who had received training as a jeweler and who was also proficient at gunsmithing and silversmithing, announced he would receive gold dust and bullion at his Rutherfordton, North Carolina store-residence, which he would convert into \$2.50 and \$5 pieces. Unlike Templeton Reid's venture of the year previous, Bechtler coinage was well received by local merchants and citizens. His operation furnished a practical alternative to shipping unrefined gold across the long and difficult distance to the Philadelphia Mint for refining and coining.



A third denomination, the gold \$1, was coined by Bechtler in 1832. This was the first instance of a gold coin of this value being produced in the United States.

During the 1830s a total of \$2,241,850.50 in coins was produced by the Bechtler family, according to a report furnished to the United States government. Coinage was effected from North Carolina as well as Georgia gold. Interestingly, once the government established the Charlotte and Dahlonega branch mints in 1838, Bechtler coinage continued without any interference from the authorities and without any apparent detriment to the private facility. The Bechtler coins were well regarded and were readily used in the channels of commerce even at a great distance from their source.

In 1837 G.W. Featherstonhaugh travelled through North Carolina. Later his recollections were published in an article, "A Private Mint in North Carolina," in the March 1906 issue of *The Publications of the Southern History Association*. The following is an excerpt:

After breakfast I walked a few miles to visit a German of the name Bechtler. I passed a great part of the day with him at his cottage in the woods. He had resided seven years in this country and had established for himself a character for integrity as well as skill in his profession. I found him rather mystical and imaginative, as many Germans are. It was probably this bias that induced him to settle in the gold region of North Carolina. The greater part of the small streams in this part of the gold region have more or less gold in them. Bechtler had obtained some in the usual manner, and having made a die, coined his gold into five dollar pieces. At the period of my visit his gold coin circulated more freely than that of the United States, which were very scarce.

It would be in his power to take improper advantage of the confidence placed in him, but I heard of no instances of his having attempted this. When I mentioned the possibility of this, he answered that it was what an honest man would not do, and that if any man were to do it, he would soon be found out, for the gold did not remain long in circulation, since it found its way very soon to the United States Mint, where it was necessary for him to keep a good character . . .

Bechtler's maxim was that honesty is the best policy; and that maxim appeared to govern his conduct. I never was so pleased with observing transactions of business as those I saw at his house during the time I was there. Several country people came in with rough gold to be left for coinage. He weighed it before them and entered it in his book, where there was marginal room for noting the subsequent assay. To others he delivered the coin he had struck. The most perfect confidence prevailed betwixt them, and the transactions were conducted with quite as much simplicity as those at a country grist mill, where the miller deducts [his fee] for the grist he has manufactured . . .

Following Christopher Bechtler's death in 1842, the business was conducted by his son Augustus. A year or two later Augustus was apparently succeeded by Christopher Bechtler (known as "the younger") a nephew of the original coiner. It is believed that the Bechtler coinage continued until about 1852.

The following coins represent the three Bechtler denominations.



- 4 **Augustus Bechtler \$1 gold.** Obverse with inscription: CAROLINA GOLD above, 27.G. at the center and 21C below. Reverse with A. BECHTLER above, the numeral 1 at the center, and DOL. below. Very Fine. (\$300-400)



- 4A **Augustus Bechtler \$1 gold.** Obverse with inscription: CAROLINA GOLD above, 27.G. at the center and 21C below. Reverse with A. BECHTLER above, the numeral 1 at the center, and DOL. below. Fine to Very Fine. A few minor marks as common for the grade. (\$250-350)

### Exceptional Bechtler \$2.50 Gold



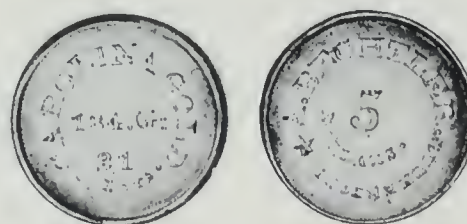
See Color Photo

- 5 **Bechtler \$2.50 gold.** Obverse with BECHTLER RUTHERF. surrounding. 250 at center. Reverse with CAROLINA GOLD above, 70.G. at the center, 20 below, and at the bottom CARATS. In each instance the letter A is represented by an inverted V. Believed struck circa 1837-1842.

**Choice AU.** Boldly struck and with a prooflike surface. Free of any defects or damage.

A superb example of this very scarce issue.

(\$2400-2750)



- 6 **Augustus Bechtler \$5 gold.** Obverse with inscription CAROLINA GOLD above and to the sides, 134.G. at the center, 21 below, and at the bottom in small letters CARATS. Reverse with A. BECHTLER above, RUTHERFORD, below, and 5 DOLLARS at the center. Struck in the 1840s. Very Fine or a bit better. Some prooflike surface remaining within the protected letter interstices. (\$1250-1500)



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## The California Gold Rush

Although gold had been discovered in California in earlier years (placer mining operations in the Los Angeles area having yielded \$6,000-\$8,000 a year during the mid-1840s), it was not until 1848 that the Golden State earned its name. The great California gold rush had its beginning with the inhabitants of Sutter's Fort. Founded in 1839 by John A. Sutter, a Swiss, the establishment was a rough rectangle about 500 feet long by 150 feet wide enclosed by adobe walls. Within were various craftsmen, shops, stores, warehouses, parade grounds, and other facilities. Today in Sacramento the structure still stands as an historical monument.

Sutter's Fort had become the central focus for several thousand square miles of farming and ranching activity. John A. Sutter himself, in December, 1847, reported that he was the owner of a total of 12,000 cattle, 2,000 horses and mules, nearly 15,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs. Surrounding the fort were sixty houses, six mills and one tannery. A population of several hundred people lived in and around the fortified enclosure.

Lumber was obtained from coastal areas where it was cut and sawed by hand and then transported by boat up the Sacramento River. Sutter dreamed of establishing a sawmill to the west in the mountain foothills where lumber was plentiful. Housing, fencing, and other needs projected a strong demand. In addition, Sutter envisioned supplying the small town of San Francisco with lumber from his mill.

James Wilson Marshall, born in New Jersey in 1812, lived at Sutter's Fort and pursued his trade as a carpenter and wagon builder. His skill as a mechanic was considerable, and Sutter prized his abilities highly. He discussed with Marshall the establishment of a sawmill and suggested the latter find an appropriate site located near a suitable water supply for power.

Several excursions were made until a site in the Sierra foothills about 40 miles above Sutter's Fort on the bank of the American River, at a place called Columa (later known as Coloma), or "Beautiful Valley," was found. In August 1847 Marshall and a group of helpers set out to begin construction. With tools and supplies loaded on Mexican oxcarts and with an accompanying flock of sheep to provide food, it took a week to make the journey.

By New Year's day 1848 three cabins had been constructed for housing and the main frame of the mill had been erected. Local Indians were engaged as laborers. A mill channel or race was built by using an existing dry stream bed parallel to the American River and diverting water into it. To deepen the channel each day the larger stones were removed by hand, sometimes with the assistance of blasting. Then during the night the water would rush through and carry away dirt, sand, and small particles.

Although the precise date may never be known for sure, many historians believe that early on the afternoon of Monday, January 24, 1848, Marshall was inspecting work in progress at the mill race. Heavy rains, which almost caused abandonment of the project through flooding, had washed away

many rocks and much sediment. Among the pebbles on the bottom he noticed some gleaming yellow flakes. Could it be gold? He sent an Indian to fetch a metal plate. Marshall thought that he had found gold but wasn't sure, for many substances had a similar appearance.

"Boys, I believe I have found a gold mine," he said that evening. His companions were skeptical. Early the next morning he again visited the mill race and saw gleaming about six inches below the surface of the water a small yellow nugget. If it were gold it would have been worth about a half dollar. Was it gold or was it something else? Again, Marshall was unsure. He took the nugget and pounded it between two stones and saw it flatten slightly. It must be gold! As historian Hubert H. Bancroft has written, "the mighty secret of the Sierra stood revealed!"



SUTTER'S MILL.

One of several different 19th-century views of what Sutter's Mill originally looked like. Various printed illustrations differed from each other in many important details.



Shortly thereafter Marshall took several ounces of the precious substance to Sutter's Fort. Following instructions found in an encyclopedia, Sutter and Marshall made further tests. All doubts disappeared.

Later Sutter went back to the mill site with Marshall to confirm the discovery. Subsequent investigations up and down the river showed that gold was present in tributary creeks and ravines.

Far from being elated, Sutter viewed with dismay the gold discovery. He felt that if laborers became distracted the mill would not be completed. Sutter swore the workers to secrecy and had them agree to continue their work for six weeks, by which time he hoped that everything would be in good operating order. This would also give him time, he thought, to get his other affairs in order should there be additional problems. The men readily agreed to this, for the steady wages of mill operation were preferable to the unknown and possibly short-lived attractions of gold seeking. At the time the extent of the gold discovery was not fully realized.

Although Sutter demanded secrecy from all others involved, he could not resist the temptation to tell his friends about the new-found gold. Writing to an acquaintance on February 10, 1848, he said, "I have made a discovery of a gold mine which, according to experiments we have made, is extraordinarily rich."

The news could not be contained, and during the next few weeks the circle of knowledge expanded. In the meantime, at Sutter's Mill the workers, finding time when they could during the day and also working on Sunday, used knives and spoons to extract yellow metal from crevices and rocks, acquiring gold at the rate of \$3 to \$8 per day.

The area of search expanded and soon Marshall, together with James Gregson, found a place three miles up the American River which they called Live Oak Bar. According to Gregson they picked up from the surface a pint of gold, with some nuggets being the size of a bean. Gregson, an Englishman who had come to California in 1845 and who had engaged in lumbering for Sutter, later gave up his employment with Marshall and during the balance of the year acquired several thousand dollars in gold dust. Helping him was his wife. Working for Sutter were a number of Mormons, many of whom were part of the Mormon battalion, which eventually hoped to return to Great Salt Lake. Word of the gold strike spread among the Mormons and soon many of them were on the American River in eager search for the precious substance. A downstream operation, later known as Mormon Diggins, consisted of a sandbar about a half mile long and a quarter mile wide. Over a period of time it yielded a vast fortune.

As time went on, more and more people returned from the American River bearing gold particles and nuggets. One miner offered a half pound of gold at a store in exchange for supplies. At the time gold was usually accepted at the rate of about \$8 per ounce, less than half of its true value. The storekeepers showed the metal to other visitors and created additional excitement. Person by person, tale by tale, rumor by rumor, the news continued to spread.

In the early months the news of gold was mainly confined to Sutter's Fort and those associated with it. There were some believers and many skeptics in San Francisco. Further away there was no news or interest. Gold had been mentioned many times earlier as a possible attraction in California, just

as the precious metal had often been given as a reason for going to many other distant lands, whether or not gold actually existed.

Simple, a Benicia (California) man, was told of the gold discovery in the early days and said, "I would pay more for a good coal mine than for all the gold mines in the universe." Captain J. L. Folsom, quartermaster at San Francisco, saw some gold flakes and declared they were mica. Later a man came in with 20 ounces of gold which he claimed to have gathered in eight days on the American River, and Folsom expressed disbelief. In April 1848 Folsom wrote to Colonel R.B. Mason, Jr., in Monterey and mentioned casually that there was a rumor of gold existing in the Sutter's Fort area.

On Wednesday, March 15, *The Californian*, one of two weekly newspapers published at the time, carried the first printed notice:

Gold mine found. In the newly made raceway of the sawmill recently erected by Captain Sutter on the American fork gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person brought \$30 worth to New Helvetia [Sutter's Fort], gathered there in a short time. California is no doubt rich in mineral wealth; great chances here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in every part of the country.

On March 18 the other weekly paper, *The California Star*, carried a brief notice that gold had been found 40 miles above Sutter's Fort. In its next edition the same journal noted that "so great is the quantity of gold taken from the mine recently found at New Helvetia that it has become an article of traffic in that vicinity."

In early May the merchant Samuel Brannan, leader of the Mormons in California, held a bottle of gold dust in one hand and swung his hat in the other hand and went down the street shouting, "Gold! Gold! Gold from the American River!" The gold fever continued to spread.

Popular attention was riveted on the new gold discoveries. Merchants closed up shop, offices were shuttered, real estate was put up for sale, and other activities were set aside for the exodus from San Francisco and other cities to the mines. The March 1848 census reported 810 people in San Francisco, of whom 177 were women and 60 children. In the month of May it was estimated that at least 150 adult males had left San Francisco, a figure equal to a quarter of the male population at the time! On the doors of many homes could be found notices reading "Gone to the Diggings" or some variation of this theme. An observer noted that of 50 new buildings which were being constructed in San Francisco, by May work had stopped on all but a half dozen. *The Californian*, reacting to the lack of local subscribers, discontinued publication on May 29th. On June 14th its rival *The Star* likewise closed shop, but not before printing the notice:

The whole country from San Francisco to Los Angeles and from the seashore to the base of the Sierra Nevada resounds to the sordid cry of gold! GOLD!! GOLD!!! While the field is left half planted, the house half built, and everything neglected but the manufacture of shovels and pick-axes, and the means of transportation to the spot where one man obtained \$128 worth of real stuff in one day's washing, and the average for all concerned is \$20 per diem.

In the meantime John Sutter was having many problems. "My men all deserted me," he later wrote. "I could not shut the gates of my fort and keep out the rabble. They would have broken them down. The country swarms with lawless men. Emigrants drove their stock into the yard and used my grain with impunity. Expostulation did no good. I was alone. There was no law . . ."



Sutter's men demanded more pay. When demands reached \$10 per day Sutter discharged them. Works in progress were abandoned and commodities were left to rot.

In San Francisco the town council suspended its meetings, the church on the Plaza halted service for want of a congregation, and the mayor's office was closed. Ships were deserted as soon as they came into port, the captain usually leaving along with the crew. Besides, there were no stevedores to help with unloading.

Around this time a ship from Peru entered the bay, the first vessel to arrive in San Francisco in three weeks. A strange scene prevailed. No one came to greet the ship. All was silent and dead. At length the captain was able to learn from a passerby that everyone had gone northward where the valleys and mountains were made of pure gold. The crew abandoned ship immediately!

Among the first ships to be deserted was one owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. The crew left, and the captain soon followed behind, leaving the vessel in charge of his wife and young daughter. In San Jose the jailkeeper had ten Indian prisoners, two of whom were charged with murder. He wanted to turn these over to the mayor for custody, but that official had already left for the gold fields. Finally he decided

to take the prisoners along with him to the American River!

Writing from San Francisco on June 1, 1848, Thomas O. Larkin advised Secretary of State James Buchanan of the discovery. About that time \$20,000 worth of gold had been exchanged for merchandise. About 200 or 300 men had left San Francisco to work in the mines. It was reported that \$10 to \$50 per day could be earned there, with one man averaging \$25 per day for 16 days. Sometimes those returning from the gold fields would bring 20 to 30 ounces or more each. Over half the dwellings in San Francisco were boarded up.

The price of commodities and hard goods began to rise. Shovels, which earlier sold for \$1 each, brought \$10 or more at the mines, with one offer of \$50 being reported! Historian Bancroft reported \$300 paid in the gold fields for a horse worth \$6 earlier, \$800 for a barrel of flour, \$3 each for eggs, and \$25 per day paid as wages to a cook. "If there happened to be an overstock in one place, which was not often the case during this year, prices were low accordingly. Any price, almost, would be paid for an article that was wanted, nothing for what was not wanted. At Coloma a storekeeper's bill in December 1848 runs thus: 1 box sardines, \$16; 1 pound hard bread, \$2; 1 pound butter, \$6; ½ pound cheese \$3; 2 bottles ale, \$16; total, \$43; and this not for a very elaborate luncheon for two persons."



**SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849, FROM THE HEAD OF CLAY-STREET.**

In 1849 San Francisco was a quiet village of fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. Most of the able bodied men had left for the gold fields, leaving behind them deserted offices and abandoned ships.



# THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

MAY 16, 1854.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,  
VIA PANAMA.

The Magnificent and Unrivalled Steamer  
**GOLDEN GATE**  
3000 tons,  
J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander,  
Will leave for PANAMA, with Passengers, the Great  
Through Mails and Treasure,  
On Tuesday, May 16th, at Noon.

SAFETY AND SPEED!  
NO SICKNESS! NO RIVER TRAVEL!  
--THIRTY-ONE MILES BY RAILROAD--



The superior qualities of this magnificent vessel are too well known to require special mention. Passengers are assured they will receive on the present trip the same excellent care and attention for their especial comfort which has on her previous voyages gained for her such great and deserved popularity.

The progress of the Railroad, and consequent reduction in the distance for Mule travel, render the transit of the Isthmus at present a mere pleasure trip of from six to eight hours.

Treasure for shipment taken at lowest rates, and will be received at the office until 9, A. M. of the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. B. FORBES,  
W. F. BABCOCK, } Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

TRANSIT TICKETS from Panama to Aspinwall, (ship to ship) covering all transit expenses, can be obtained of  
J. HAWES,  
my3 td - P. M. S. S. Co.'s building, Leidesdorff st.

F. GRUNER,  
DIE AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
171 Washington street—Between Montgomery  
and Kearny streets. ap15 1m

## RE-OPENING

---OF THE---  
**COCHITUATE BATHS,**  
57 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

The Proprietors of the  
**Pioneer Bath House,**  
Beg to inform their customers and the public, that at a very heavy expense, they have remodelled and fitted up the "COCHITUATE" in a style unequalled for cleanliness, splendor or utility, by any other house in the State.

The proprietors, during the progress of improvement, have paid especial regard to the wants of

**THE LADIES,**  
and provided for them a PRIVATE ENTRANCE and a handsomely furnished ANTE-ROOM, with suitable Attendants.

THE PRICES ARE AS USUAL:  
Single Baths.....\$0 75  
Ten Tickets for.....5 00

Our SHAVING AND HAIR-CUTTING SALOON is furnished with handsome MIRRORS, and a suit of EASY CHAIRS, imported expressly for this establishment, and, we believe, superior to any in the State.

We have in constant use the *Royal Turkish Bathing Towels.* MASON & McCOMBE, Proprietors.

WANTED—Two experienced Barbers. ap23 1mis

WASS, MOLITOR & CO.,  
ASSAYERS,  
Merchant street, above Montgomery.

Gold Dust Melted and Assayed, and the Stamped Bars generally returned on the same day when the deposit is made. These Bars always are readily sold at the lowest discount on Bullion, to some of the principal Banking Houses in town.

Charges for Melting and Assaying of Gold:  
For 10 ounces, and below.....\$5 00  
Above 10 ounces.....6 00  
For \$1200, or any amount above this sum, one-half of one per cent.  
Assays of Auriferous Quartz and other Minerals made for \$10. ap22 3m

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,  
---AND---  
SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE  
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,  
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of One and a Half Per Cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be Assayed at this Office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST RECEIVED ON SPECIAL DEPOSIT, FREE OF CHARGE, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the ASSAYING or TESTING of all kinds of ORES.

Gold Dust received for Coinage for U. S. Branch Mint at San Francisco; Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. J8 3mtf

EX FLYING CLOUD AND GAME COCK—  
A large supply of American and English OIL CLOTH from three to twenty feet wide. In store and for sale by  
my8 2w A. C. MESSERVE & CO., 128 Olay st.

THE UNDERIGNED BEG LEAVE TO  
announce to

**The Ladies of San Francisco,**  
That they have added to their Wholesale Store of DRY GOODS, a

**SPECIAL RETAIL STORE,**  
Where they will keep constantly on hand the finest choice of Merchandise. BELLOO FRERES & SESAU,  
n6 rf 147 Olay street.

**SAZERAC'S BRANDY—THE SUBSCRIBERS,** sole agents for Messrs. Sazerac de Forge & Fils, offer for sale, in quarter casks and barrels, this well known brand of the vintage of 1795 to 1851.  
PIOCHE, BAYERQUE & CO.,  
mb22 3m 184 Olay street.

**CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HERESY** cautioned not to trust or harbor my Wife LUCINDA, as she has left my bed and board without provocation, and I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

BENJAMIN KEISER.  
Georgetown, El Dorado Co., Feb. 24, 1854. F28 tf

J. COFFIN,  
Newspaper, Book, and Periodical Depot,  
Fountain House, Opposite Masonic Hall, Main street,  
MOQUELUMNE HILL.

AGENCY FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON PAPERS.

The Latest Dates always on hand; Advertisements and Subscriptions for above Papers respectfully solicited; a full supply of Atlantic and Foreign Papers, Magazines, etc., received by every Steamer:  
New York Herald  
New York Tribune;  
Boston Journal;  
New Orleans True Delta;  
St. Louis Republican;  
Gleason's Pictorial;  
New York Illustrated News;  
London Illustrated News;  
London & Liverpool Times;  
Bell's Life in London;  
Graham's, Harper's and Putnam's Monthly Magazines;  
zines;

Together with a full assortment of all the Current and Popular Literature of the day.

Either of the above Papers or Magazines delivered immediately on arrival in any part of the town.  
Moquelumne Hill, Sept. 1, 1853. s8 t

## AMERICAN THEATRE.

SANSOME STREET, BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO.  
MANAGER.....MR. C. R. THORNE

SECOND NIGHT OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF  
**Miss Laura Keane.**

**THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) MAY 16,**  
Will be presented, the thrilling Play of  
**PAULINE; Or, THE ROBBER AND THE ASSASSIN!**  
Panline.....MISS LAURA KEENE  
Count Henry de Beauseul.....Mr. Hann  
Lucien de Nerval.....Mr. Phelps  
Madame de Nerval.....Mrs. C. R. Thorne

To conclude with the Comedy of  
**MASKS AND FACES.**  
Sir Charles Pomander.....Mr. Hann  
Ernest Vane.....Mr. Phelps | James Triplet.... Mr. Kent  
Mrs. Margaret Woffington.....MISS LAURA KEENE  
Mrs Vane.....Miss E. Thorne | Mrs. Triplet.... Mrs. Thorne

**PRICES OF ADMISSION.**  
Dress Circle and Parquette.....\$2 00  
Second Tier, or Family Circle.....1 00  
Third Tier, or Gallery.....50  
Private Boxes.....15 00

Seats can be secured by applying at the Box Office from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Doors open at a quarter-past 7 o'clock, and Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

## WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

**Express Notice**  
FOR THE STEAMERS OF MAY 16TH.

Our Regular Express for the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE will be despatched  
ON TUESDAY, May 16TH, at NOON,

By the Steamers  
**GOLDEN GATE,**

J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander,  
**BROTHER JONATHAN,**  
O. P. SEABURY, Commander,

In charge of a Special Messenger on each Steamer..

Treasure received for shipment (and insured) until 9 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, May 16th, and small packages and parcels until within one hour of the time of sailing.

Exchange drawn on most of the principal cities and towns in the Atlantic States.  
my12 td **WELLS, FARGO & CO.**

**FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE HORSES** (matches)—may be seen at Porter & Flenner's Stable. Price \$1200.  
S. M. BOWMAN,  
my6 3w Over Lucas, Turner & Co.'s Bank

**EX CLIPPER SHIPS FLYING CLOUD AND GAME COCK**—A large assortment of Velvet and Three-Ply CARPETS, good colors and new styles. Also, Chinese Rugs and Door Mats. In store and for sale by  
A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,  
my3 2w No. 128 Olay street.

## Through to New York FOR \$5!

**A PACKAGE BOUGHT FROM TUCKER**  
For 100 Dollars,  
Can be sent to any part of the States, through Express, for FIVE OR SIX DOLLARS!

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE**  
To send your friends at home  
**A Holiday Present!**  
They all expect SOMETHING FROM CALIFORNIA.  
**COME AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE**

OUT OF THE  
**FINEST LOT OF GOODS**  
Ever imported in this State, at from \$5 to \$2000!  
I will sell them TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than the LOWEST man in town, and not sacrifice my goods at that.  
Come before Sailing of the next Steamer.  
JOHN W. TUCKER.  
n12 tf 125 Montgomery street.

By May 16, 1854 San Francisco was a thriving commercial center with all sorts of amusement and business enterprises. On this page are reproduced a few of the hundreds of classified advertisements which appeared in "The San Francisco Herald" on that day, including advertisements for F. Gruner (a die and seal engraver), Wass, Molitor & Co. (coiners and assayers), and a notice for the Brother Jonathan (a steamship which met its end eleven years later, as noted in the accompanying catalogue text).



As word concerning riches continued to spread, Colonel R.B. Mason, Jr., governor of California, became increasingly concerned as he observed nearly the entire working population of the state leaving for the gold fields. In June 1848 he left his headquarters in Monterey to evaluate the situation firsthand. Arriving in San Francisco he found nearly all the male inhabitants gone. On an earlier visit the same town had been a busy and thriving community.

He then went to Sutter's Fort, arriving there on July 2nd. On the way he saw many stray horses and cattle wandering through abandoned fields of wheat, farms growing up in weeds, and countless vacant houses. Sutter's Fort, however, was a beehive of activity. Goods were coming and going and activity was bustling. Only two mechanics remained on hand to help Sutter build things, each of whom earned \$10 per day. Storekeepers were paying Sutter \$100 per month for room at the Fort. A two-story house within the Fort enclosure had been leased as a hotel at \$500 per month.

Continuing further inland to the American River, Mason estimated that 4,000 people were engaged in mining activity. At one place he saw a trench about 300 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 or 3 feet deep. From this area two men and their employees in a week's time had taken \$17,000 in gold. Nearby another ravine had yielded \$12,000.

During the summer and autumn of 1848 news of the discoveries spread northward to Oregon, westward to the Hawaiian Islands, and south to Mexico, Chile, Peru, and other districts. The first notice printed in the Atlantic states appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* on September 20, 1848. By that time many easterners had received letters from relatives working in the gold fields. Most urged their friends to give up whatever they were doing and come to California. As recipients of letters compared them with others the gold fever increased. More and more people dreamed of California and the riches which awaited them.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* published a dispatch bearing the date August 29, 1848, from California, which noted:

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as 1,000 hogs, let loose in a forest, would root up ground-nuts. Some get 8 or 10 ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has 60 Indians in his employ; his profits are \$1 a minute. The Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale-faces want to do with it. They will give an ounce of it for the same weight of it in coined silver or for a thimbleful of glass beads or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint \$18 or more, for a bottle of brandy, a bottle of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco. As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted, on the Feather River; they employed on an average 50 Indians, and got out in those seven weeks and two days 275 pounds of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold . . . I know ten other men who worked for 10 days in a company, employed no Indians, and who averaged in those 10 days \$1,500 each . . . I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a washbowl, 2½ pounds of gold in 15 minutes . . . Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know them to be plain matter-of-fact men — men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill . . .

Easterners had a seemingly insatiable appetite for news of California and information about gold. Every rumor was listened to intently. Old books, encyclopedias, and other volumes were consulted to learn the secrets of extracting gold from the earth. Pamphlets advising would-be gold

seekers sold well. Titles included *California and the Way to Get There*, *The Pocket Guide to California*, and *The California Gold Regions*.

Eager to please readers, authors and editors often fabricated stories. It didn't seem to make much difference.

How to get to California? There were several ways to go. The longest was the sea route from New York, Boston, New Orleans, or some other eastern port, round the tip of South America, and up the western coast of South America northward to San Francisco. Another route was from eastern ports to Central America on the Caribbean Sea, overland at Panama or Nicaragua, and then a continuation by ship northward along the Pacific coast to California. Overland via several different routes from Missouri was another way.

Many tales were told of the hardships involved. The route through Central America involved hazards which ranged from encounters with avaricious ship captains who charged several times the going rate and who often overloaded their vessels dangerously, to cholera and other diseases, not to overlook frustrating delays. At the time almost any ship that could float was pressed into service. In May 1849 the Dutch ship *Alexander Von Humboldt* advertised to take passengers aboard at Panama for the journey northward to San Francisco. Although the vessel had originally been chartered to carry coal as a cargo, the owners saw a better profit by charging \$300 for cabin accommodations and \$100 for steerage. In their greed they sold nearly 100 extra tickets above the approximately 400 persons, including the crew, which could be accommodated. The first trip nearly repaid the \$60,000 cost of the entire ship, including supplies and accessories!

In an effort to avoid hazards and reduce expenses, companies were formed in many eastern cities. Typically such a group would consist of from about 10 to over 100 members who hoped to negotiate more favorable rates. In some instances shares cost as high as \$1,000 each; enough to purchase a vessel, equip it with cargo including wooden houses in sections, machinery, and goods for trade. For example, the Kennebec Trading & Mining Company group sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the *Obed Mitchell* on March 31, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco on September 17th. Another group, the Mattapan & California Trading & Mining Company, comprising 72 members, left Boston on the *Ann*. The *Edward Everett*, with a party of 152 voyagers, left Boston in December 1848. The *Robert Brown* sailed from New York in February 1849 with 200 passengers. Sometimes companies would be designated by the names of locations in which they were formed, such as Albany, Ithaca, Utica, and Buffalo.

Important to the present catalogue, several such groups believed that extra wealth could be obtained by minting gold into coins after it was mined. Accordingly, coining presses, dies, and other equipment sometimes formed part of the cargo.

While such organizations were fine in theory while they were being formulated in Massachusetts, New York, or some other eastern location, in practice very few ever functioned once they reached their destination. Bancroft related that: "Few of the companies held together . . . they found on reaching California their company had no place there. Every miner was for himself, and so it was with mechanics and laborers."

Later several factors combined to facilitate sea travel. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company ran scheduled vessels from



Panama to San Francisco, and the crossing of the Isthmus of Panama was facilitated by a railway (opened early in 1855). In 1850 a new type of ocean-going vessel, the clipper ship, revolutionized travel to San Francisco. The *Sea Witch*, one of the first to arrive, came from New York in July 1850 after 97-day passage around Cape Horn. In February 1851 the *Swordfish* made the transit in just 90 days, a record beaten in August 1851 by the 89-day voyage of the *Flying Cloud*.

The overland route was another popular way to go, especially for families and those with large amounts of baggage. The usual starting point was on the Missouri River at St. Joseph or Independence. From these points there were two main ways westward: by the route which had been followed by Mormons and others, and by the southern route or Santa Fe Trail. At the jumping-off spot people gathered with animals, wagons, and equipment. Vehicles ranged from small hand-built wagons of flimsy construction to huge "prairie schooners."

As was the case with sea travellers, those making the land transit often formed into companies and groups. A fee would be assessed to the various members to provide for the purchase of wagons, provisions, animals, and various trading goods. Those who could not afford to make a cash contribution often would gain passage in exchange for labor as a driver or an assistant.

One group formed in Monroe, Michigan in 1849 consisted of ten members who were interested in mining and trading. Two members remained at home and subsidized the group with \$5,000 in return for half of the anticipated profits. The plans did not materialize and individuals later separated. Another company consisted of 40 members who paid \$200 each in Cincinnati. The Pittsburgh & California Enterprise Company was the name selected by still another group, this one with 250 members. The Cumberland Company comprised 50 men who subscribed \$500 each.

One particularly ambitious group of about 70 people from Tennessee established its own form of government, complete with a constitution and bylaws, president, vice president, a legislature, three judges, a court of appeals, nine sergeants, and other officers. The officials were all exempt from menial duties around camps. While this worked in theory and was eagerly discussed before the large group of wagons left on the westward trail, in practice it caused a rebellion. Eventually a group of over 20 wagons seceded from the organization and went its own way separately.

Many families made the overland trip, often with women and children riding inside the wagon while the men walked outside.

A mass gathering on the frontier began in April 1849. By the end of the month about 20,000 people from virtually every city in the eastern states were camped waiting until the prairie grass grew to sufficient height to feed the animals. Early in May the first travellers departed. For the next month one group after another left until there was a long string of wagons, pack trains, animals, and people on foot from Missouri westward. One adventurer noted in his diary on June 18th that he "met a man whose train was on ahead who told us that he had counted 459 teams within nine miles. When we started after dinner there were 150 that appeared to be in one train."

Slightly over a month later the same writer noted: "Passed the Upper Platte ferry. The ferryman told me he had crossed

900 teams and judged that there were about 1,500 on the road ahead of us. Yet they still come."

At night there was one long string of campfires along the trail as far as the eye could see. Another traveller, Bayard Taylor, noted that at the beginning of the trip: "A single traveller could have journeyed for 1,000 miles, as certain of his lodging and regular meals as if he were riding through the old agricultural districts of the middle states." At the outset of the journey the alluring prospect of gold ahead combined with the eagerness of the travellers provided a merry adventure. Songs were sung, there was harmony around the evening campfires, and in general, almost everyone had a good time.

Then, 10 or 15 days after the start of the journey, the scenery, earlier quite varied, became monotonous along the Platte River. Weeks and weeks went by without much change. The topography changed from a grassy prairie with streams to a sterile plain to bleak mountains, to swamps, and then to sandy areas, followed by alkali wastes and salt flats. Heat, rains, and dust storms annoyed the travellers. Other hazards included occasional attacks by Indians and devastation caused by cholera. It is believed that about 5,000 people died from cholera, including many heads of families.

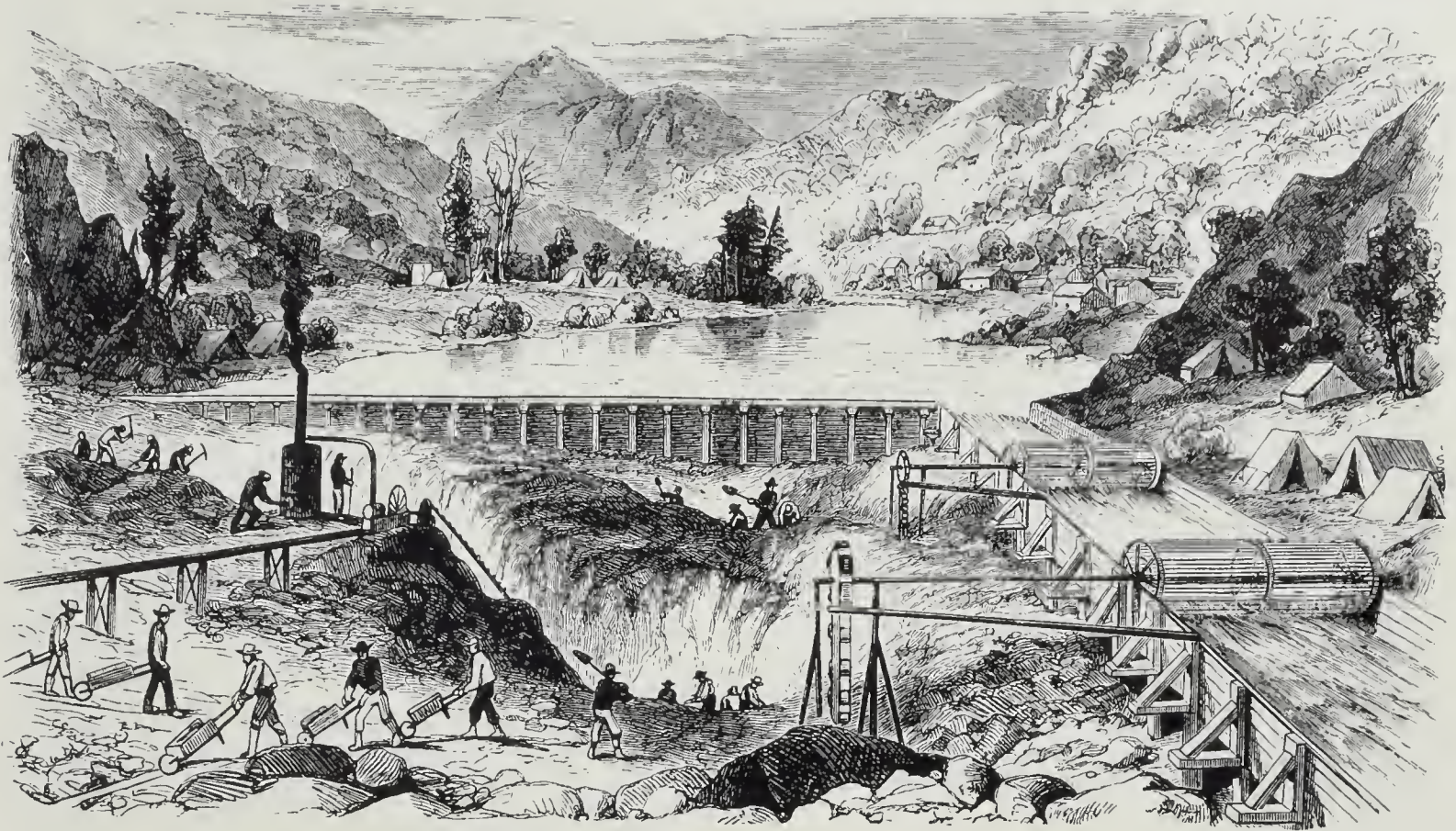
As California neared the journey became more difficult. Often machinery, trading goods, and other unnecessary items were abandoned along the trail as passengers continued on foot. Thousands of animals died. As winter approached the Sierra Nevada Mountains caused many difficulties for travellers who left late in the season. It has been estimated that by the time the first wave of immigrants arrived in California nine-tenths of them were on foot with little in the way of food or supplies, and less than half their oxen and less than one-quarter of their horses were accompanying them. Still coming behind them were tens of thousands more, most of whom were also suffering.

Following the initial discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on the American River, and findings on sand bars and in ravines up and down the river from that location, exploration spread over a wide area. By May 1848 streams and ravines for 30 miles to each side of Coloma were occupied by miners.

Several different methods were employed to extract gold. The simplest was panning. A pan made of sheet iron about five or six inches deep and eight to twelve inches in diameter with sloping sides was dipped into a stream and filled with a mixture of sand and gravel. In other instances dry earth was brought from a distance or from a river bank and mixed with water. The slurry was then agitated in a circular motion which washed the lighter sediment over the edges while the heavier substances, including gold, remained at the bottom. If large nuggets were present they were picked out as soon as they were seen. Otherwise, at the very end of the washing microscopically-sized bits of gold dust would be collected.

Winnowing or "dry washing" was another method. In areas in which gold was not found near water, dirt was often spread on a large canvas or animal hide, dried, pounded from lumps into dust, and then tossed up into the air. Lighter particles would be blown away by the breeze. After this was done repeatedly only the heavier substances, including gold, would remain. This procedure was dry, dusty, and dirty and was used mainly by Mexican miners who came up from Sonora. In later years winnowing lost favor as flumes were constructed to bring water to previously dry areas.





TURNING A RIVER.

By the mid 1850s elaborate systems of sluices, dams, and other devices to tap the energy of water were installed throughout the gold country. In the above scene an entire river is blocked off so that gold can be gathered from the stream bed.

The rocker, which consisted of a large wooden trough which had a sieve or perforated sheet iron container at the top end, made it possible to extract more gold with less effort. The trough would be filled with several shovelfuls of dirt. Extending along the lower part of the rocker were crosswise strips of wood spaced about a foot apart. The device was operated by rocking the trough back and forth by means of a long handle affixed to the side. At the same time quantities of water were poured into the sieve at the upper end. As the dirt and gravel washed away it was replaced with additional quantities. The rocker often would be worked by several people, one rocking, another shoveling, and still another adding bucketsful of water (in areas in which water could not be fed by placing the rocker below an outlet). Gold, being heavier than the other substances, would accumulate in the riffles or crossbars.

As time went on the rocker was replaced with long stationary troughs into which water was introduced at the upper end. Behind each cleat or riffle mercury metal was deposited. Small gold flakes, bits of gold dust, and other minute gold particles would form an amalgam with the mercury and would be captured. Later the mixture would be heated and the mercury would vaporize, to be condensed in a cooling chamber for further use, with the gold remaining at the bottom of the oven or retort.

A related device was the long tom. This consisted of boards 15 feet or more in length and from one to two feet wide, usually wider at the downstream end. Water and dirt

were introduced at the upper part. The mixture would flow down the sluice into the lower end where a sieve was located. At this point a miner would take out the large rocks and other items that would not fit through the sieve holes, letting the remainder fall through to another box with crosswise cleats, in the manner of a rocker. Gold was deposited behind the cleats or was caught in a mixture of mercury.

The sluice was an expanded version of the long tom. Often measuring several feet wide, it would accommodate a rapidly running stream of water. Sometimes entire streams would be diverted through a sluice, an effort requiring a company of many men.

In some areas gold was claimed by making excavations in the manner of digging a well. Hydraulic mining, whereby banks of earth or, in some instances, entire mountainsides were washed away using high pressure from hoses became popular several years later.

Although individual nuggets weighing 195 pounds, 96 pounds, 72 pounds, 51 pounds, and other large amounts were reported, in practice most gold was found particle by particle. Tales of immense earnings and large nuggets were fascinating to read about in newspaper columns, but in actuality mining was usually hard work. In the early times of 1848 and 1849 it was estimated that \$8 or more could be earned per day, with an energetic miner making \$16 (equivalent to one ounce of gold) or more. As gold became



harder to find each year, the average decreased. By 1851 typical earnings were on the order of \$10 per day, but many miners earned no more than \$3 or \$4.

The typical miner was a rugged individual, usually of substantial build and of good endurance and health. Red or blue wool or cotton plaid shirts and pantaloons were the outfit of the day. Leather belts usually supported a gun and a knife. Heavy leather boots provided foot wear. Most miners were bearded. Their hair, combed infrequently if at all, was often protected by a dirty hat. On Sundays, when miners would spend the day in camp gambling or trading, brighter colors and cleaner dress prevailed.

Conversations were spiced with profanity. The gold areas had no room for pretensions or sham. Religion was seldom practiced on the Sabbath. Instead, the day provided the occasion for more drinking and card playing than usual. Names such as Rough and Ready, Groundhog's Glory, Puke Ravine, Lousy Ravine, Gitup and Git, Brandy Gulch, Gouge Eye, and Hangtown given to mining camps indicate the tenor of life there.

Women were rare throughout all of the mining camps, particularly in the early years. In 1850 hundreds of prostitutes came to work in the camps and mining saloons. On October 23rd of that year the *Pacific News* reported that 900 prostitutes were expected from France. However, only about 50 actually arrived. In another instance a famous prostitute claimed to have earned \$50,000.

In the early days of mining the sudden abundance of gold lowered the value of metal at the mines. In November 1848 it was reported that an ounce of gold would be occasionally traded for a silver dollar and miners would buy an ounce of gold from the Indians by paying 50 cents for it. It was typical at the mines to sell gold dust for \$4 an ounce and seldom was more than \$8 to \$10 realized. The Indians in particular helped to lower the value of gold, for they did not realize its true value and would exchange it for trinkets and other things that appealed to them. Gradually those involved grew wiser. Rates were established and prices were posted. Goods and services of all kinds often sold at the mines at many multiples of the prices in San Francisco. Traders often reported profits of several hundred percent. Often a miner with newfound wealth would find that after supplies were purchased little was left. Others frittered away their earnings by gambling, drinking, or consorting with "ladies of the evening."

In the early years mining was accomplished by individuals. Then as long toms, sluices, and other devices came into use, small groups were the rule. Later, large companies engaged in hydraulic mining and deep shaft mining. By the mid-1850s countless thousands of miners had turned to farming, ranching, trading, and other pursuits. The gold rush was over.

## The Monetary Situation

Early in 1848 coins in San Francisco comprised a wide variety of United States and foreign issues. Transactions were calculated either in American dollars or Mexican pesos. Virtually any silver coin approximately the size of a dollar would circulate at that value. The French 5-franc coin traded for \$1 in the channels of commerce except at the Customs House, even though it had an intrinsic value of only 93 cents.

Indian silver rupees circulated at the value of a half dollar, and English shillings were freely traded for a quarter dollar. The latter denomination was usually referred to as "two bits." Trading at the value of 12½ cents, or one "bit," were the American dime, English sixpence, and French half franc. Silver coins were in special demand, for many imported goods came from China, where gold was not in favor and silver was demanded for payment. Interestingly, copper coins were virtually nonexistent. The need for gold coins was mainly filled by English sovereigns. Spanish, Mexican, and other gold issues were occasionally seen as well.

As the Gold Rush progressed San Francisco became the main trading center. The demand for coins increased sharply, for paper money was not used to any extent. In the summer of 1848 a severe coin shortage occurred. The government required that customs duties on imports had to be paid in coins, but few were available for this purpose. Col. Richard B. Mason, Jr., was petitioned to supply a solution.

He instructed the collector of customs to receive gold dust at \$16 per ounce, the valuation agreed to by local merchants and mining industries. He then realized that United States laws specifically stated that customs duties would be paid only in coin, so he rescinded his earlier order. A compromise was worked out whereby merchants were allowed to deposit gold dust with the customs office at the rate of \$10 per ounce on account to be redeemed in coins within 60 days (if indeed coins could be found). If the gold dust was not redeemed it would be sold at auction. Coins were virtually unobtainable, so merchants were put in the position of seeing their gold dust, which was worth \$16 an ounce in San Francisco (and \$18 or more in Philadelphia) sold at auction for \$6 to \$8 an ounce to buyers who somehow had been able to obtain the required coins in order to bid.

There was a mass meeting on July 22, 1848, at which merchants sought to determine how to solve the problem and how to prevent catastrophic losses. They requested that Mason extend the redemption period to six months.

Mason countered with the suggestion that the customs collector could allow the gold dust owner to redeem half of it with silver or gold coins anytime within 90 days and the other half within 180 days, such agreement to be temporary because of the coin shortage. He said he personally would be pleased to comply with the 180-day suggestion, but this would in effect end all receipts at customs for a period of six months, and this would be viewed with disfavor by higher authorities. He went on to say:

You can readily perceive the situation in which I am placed. A large amount of duties will be received in San Francisco. Should some ten or twenty thousand dollars of this gold dust received at the Customs House, reckoning at the rate per ounce at which it will be received, fail to be redeemed at the stipulated time, then I shall be forced by the want of funds to throw suddenly this large amount into the market to be sold for cash, and should it not bring this sum, I would be held personally and individually responsible and accountable to the Department at Washington for the loss sustained in consequence of departure of my orders and instructions.

I am very sure that none of the merchants of your town would desire to see me assume a risk of becoming pecuniarily involved by departing from my instructions for their accommodations; and therefore I feel, by departing from my orders in this instance, in permitting goods, wares, and merchandise to go at once into the market, and waiting three to six months before the duties could be realized, that the precautions I take to guard both the public and myself from any loss are not unreasonable or greater than the occasion calls for.



I shall strongly recommend, in my first communication to the Department, the immediate establishment of a mint in Upper California.

On July 27, 1848, a number of prominent citizens petitioned Mason to allow private assayers to issue gold coins to help the situation. Mason responded favorably. Before any action was taken, however, the governor realized that this was in contravention of the prevailing law. He wrote to the petitioners on August 8, 1848:

In my letter of the 28th of July, replying to yours of the day previous, you were informed that "if the California grain gold could be wrought into convenient shapes, so as to answer as a substitute for gold and silver coins, I would order it to be received at the Customs House in payment of duties, at its intrinsic value." By reference to the Act of Congress, August 6, 1846, you will see that it would be manifestly illegal to do. I was not aware of all the requirements and prohibitions of that Act, at the date of my letter above mentioned.

In September a large public meeting was held in San Francisco to determine the value of an ounce of gold dust. It was decided that \$16 would be the valuation, although there were many dissenters, for in the East good quality unrefined California gold sold for \$18 or more. After mid-September

1848 the government submitted its own bid at the rate of \$10 per ounce, thereby making for itself a large profit. As might be expected, this caused further problems.

In 1849 privately-minted gold coins made their first appearance in San Francisco. The newspaper *Alta California* noted on May 31, 1849 the existence of:

... a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different.

This set the stage for an outpouring of many different issues from many different assayers, bankers, and others. Specific information concerning various coiners will be related in the following text in conjunction with patterns and regular issues offered.

*Note: For additional information concerning the Gold Rush, including travel to California, economic conditions, lives of miners, etc., refer to The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection by Q. David Bowers, the source of most of the preceding commentary.*

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## Baldwin & Company

Baldwin & Company, owned by George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman, jewellers, commenced operations early in 1850 following the acquisition of coining apparatus and related equipment of F. D. Kohler & Company.

Baldwin's coinage was quite extensive and was second only to that of the United States Assay Office of Gold. In the period from January 1 to March 31, 1851, Baldwin's production outranked the Assay Office, with the former producing \$590,000 worth of coins as compared to the latter's efforts totaling \$530,000.

James King of William, a leading banker and public figure, submitted a number of Baldwin's coins to Augustus Humbert for assaying. It was discovered that the pieces were below the stated face value, unconscionably so in the view of citizens at the time, who were accustomed to receiving nearly full metallic value. For example, the \$5 pieces were valued at \$4.91.

On April 9, 1851, the *Pacific News* ran the following commentary:

THE GOLD COIN SWINDLE. It is perhaps a matter of no especial wonder that the community feels outraged because of the fact that nearly all of the gold coin put in circulation by the private manufacturing establishments is short of weight. A citizen last evening went to Baldwin's establishment, and, presenting two of their own Twenty Dollar gold pieces, asked their redemption in silver. These were taken, and thirty-eight dollars returned.

This is about as cool and direct a piece of shaving as has come under our eye, touching the short-weight gold coin swindle. Why should the community suffer this to go on longer? Why not refuse every dollar of Baldwin's coin as well as that of every other that is not of full value and redeemed on demand? A bank-bill is worth no more than the bare paper upon which its pretty picture is printed, except

for the fact that securities are pledged for its redemption. So also with Baldwin's coins. It is worth no more than the actual value of the gold when compared with the Government standard.

In the instance we refer to, there was a loss of five percent, and as Baldwin's establishment has an immense deal of coin in circulation the proprietors must make a very neat little speculation out of the country and ultimately amass wealth at the expense of the honest and industrious citizens. The only way to stop this swindle seems to be to refuse the coin altogether, not only that issued from Baldwin's mint, but from every other that proves a short weight and not to be redeemed on presentation.

The end of the Baldwin enterprise was chronicled by the *Pacific News* on April 17, 1851:

We hear a story, which is pretty well authenticated, that Messrs. Baldwin & Bagley, the manufacturers of "Baldwin's coin," left in the steamer *Panama* on Tuesday for the Atlantic states. This is of course what might have been anticipated as the finale of so magnificent a financial operation as the coinage of one or two millions of circulating medium upon which they have pocketed a profit from 10 to 15 percent, less the expense of manufacturing the stuff. Unable longer to impose their false tokens upon the community, an outraged public will now pocket the loss and congratulate themselves that the swindle has been exposed even this early.

The amount of this coin in circulation is not less than \$1,000,000, and is probably nearer to two. But suppose that the smaller sum be correct, the profit to the manufacturers is one hundred thousand dollars. Whose swindling false token establishment is next to be chronicled amongst the "departures for Panama?"

In 1850 Baldwin made \$5 and \$10 pieces, the \$10 featuring a vaquero or mounted horseman. In 1851 \$10 and \$20 denominations were produced. The dies were cut by Albert Kuner.

### 1850 Baldwin \$5



See Color Photo

- 7 **1850 Baldwin & Company \$5. Gold.** A beautiful **Extremely Fine-40** piece with numerous small normal marks as acquired in circulation. Close to the Garrett Collection coin in grade but an earlier die state.

The style is of the Liberty head type inspired by the current United States half eagle. The inscription on the coronet reads **BALDWIN & Co.** The reverse is inscribed **SM.V CALIFORNIA GOLD. FIVE DOL.** The "SM.V" is incorrectly punctuated and should read "S.M.V." for "Standard Mint Value."

Although large numbers of Baldwin coins were originally produced, they quickly disappeared from circulation due to their reduced intrinsic worth. At one point the pieces changed hands in San Francisco at a 25 percent discount from face value, a figure significantly less than their metallic value! Those owning such pieces were eager to "pass them on," and it is probable that most were melted within a year or two of issue.

Today the Baldwin & Company \$5 ranks as an important California gold rarity. The piece offered here is exceptionally nice. (\$3500-5000)

### "Restrike" 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10



See Color Photo

- 8 **1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10. Restrike** in white metal. Plain edge. Struck as Proof, and basically in that condition, but with some minor areas of discoloration. Comparable to Garrett No. 879 in style.

This issue was struck in later years from severely rusted dies. Although it is traditionally known as a "restrike," the die differs from the original. For example, the tiny S in the word **DOLLARS** on the reverse is low on the original and is aligned with the *bottom* of the other letters. On the restrike, as offered here, it is high and in line with the *tops* of the other letters. On the restrike the horse is differently executed with less detail than on the original. Positioning of the letters and devices differ as well. (\$500-750)

Obtained from Hollnbeck-Kahn in 1956.

## G.W. Bell, Assayer

The Assay Office of G.W. Bell, established in 1859, was located in Parrott's Iron Building on California Street, one door west of Montgomery, in San Francisco. Trade directory advertisements noted that "Gold Dust, Ores & Minerals of Every Description Assayed. Returns Made at the Usual Rate of Commission with Correctness and Dispatch. For the convenience of Parties desiring Bars early on Steamer Days, Deposits will be received on arrival of the Expresses of the Evening previous," and "Having a complete **CHEMICAL LABORATORY** in connection with my facilities for Melting and Assaying, I feel confident of being able to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage."

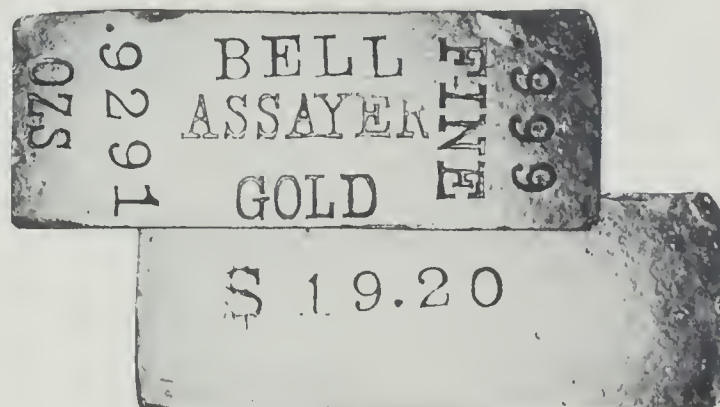
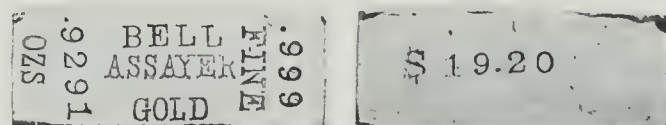
On April 16, 1866, the *Daily Evening Bulletin* ran an article, "Terrible Calamity" on page 5, which noted, in part:

One of the most terrible calamities that ever occurred in San Francisco — explosions so powerful as to shake the earth like an earthquake — caused by combustion of a case of nitro glycerine which had been brought to Wells Fargo . . . Mr. Bell was in the act of taking a horse from the stable to the rear of the building.

And, so, he met his demise.

In 1867 the *Pacific Coast Directory* noted that the firm of Rogers & Brown, Assayers, was the successor to G.W. Bell and was located in the same office.

### \$19.20 Gold Ingot by G.W. Bell



See Color Photo

- 9 **G.W. Bell, Assayer, San Francisco. \$19.20 gold ingot.** Extremely Fine with a few minor handling marks and edge bumps. Undoubtedly **unique** in this denomination.

The face of the ingot bears the inscription in various lines as illustrated: **BELL / ASSAYER / GOLD / .999 / FINE / .9291 / OZS.** The edges of the bar are unmarked. The back bears the denomination **\$19.20.** (\$7000-8000)

Obtained from Werner Amelingmeier around 1957, who obtained it in June of that year from an elderly prospector, Lee Hedgpeth, Phoenix, Arizona.



**ASSAY OFFICE OF G. W. BELL,**  
 PARROTT'S IRON BUILDING,  
 No. 148 CALIFORNIA STREET, one door West of Montgomery,  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**GOLD DUST, ORES & MINERALS**

Of every description, **ASSAYED.**

**RETURNS MADE AT THE USUAL RATES OF COMMISSION,**  
**WITH CORRECTNESS AND DISPATCH.**

For the convenience of Parties desiring Bars early on Steamer Days, Deposits will be received on arrival of the Expresses of the Evening previous.

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.	DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.	FALKNER, BELL & CO.
PARROTT & CO.	B. DAVIDSON & CO.	HAVEN & JOHNSTON.
TALLANT & WILDE.	SATHER & CHURCH.	FREEMAN & CO.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.	FRETZ & RALSTON.	San Francisco.
FORBES & BABCOCK.	BANKS & BULL.	D. O. MILLS & CO. Sacramento.

**CHEMICAL LABORATORY.**

**ORES AND MINERALS ASSAYED,**

From the smallest Sample up to Five Hundred Pounds.

Silver, Lead and Copper Ores, also Gold-Bearing Quartz, Sulphurets, and other valuable Minerals, purchased in any quantity, for Cash on delivery.

Samples sent to us must be forwarded free of Express charges.

**J. MOSHEIMER & CO.**

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Bryant Street, opposite South Park.

EXTRA MINING,  
 Safety Fuse,  
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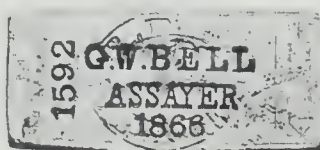
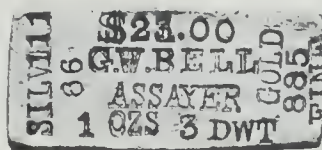
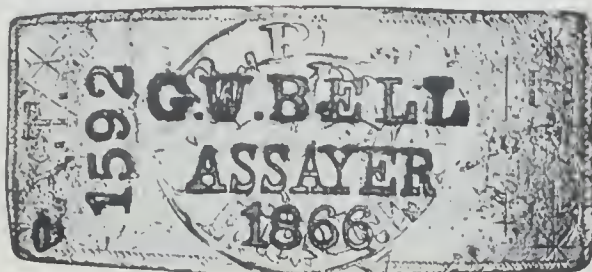
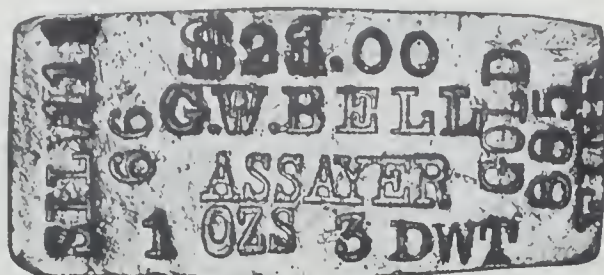
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 SPORTING,  
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**DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER**  
 SOLE AGENT  
 FOR CALIFORNIA,  
**RODMOND GIBBONS**  
 68 BATTERY STREET,  
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Directory advertisement from the 1860s for the Assay Office of G.W. Bell. This gentleman met an untimely end in a nitroglycerin explosion at an office of Wells, Fargo (see text).



G.W. Bell \$21 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 10 G.W. Bell, Assayer, San Francisco. \$21.00 gold ingot. Extremely Fine. Some normal minor marks. Probably unique as a denomination.

This bar contains more elaborate inscriptions than the preceding and is dated 1866, the year of Bell's death. It probably was among his last productions.

Examination of the piece under magnification reveals many interesting details. The face inscriptions in various lines as illustrated read: \$21.00 / G.W. BELL / ASSAYER / 1 OZS 3 DWT / SILV 111 / 66 / GOLD / 885 / FINE. Magnification reveals that the word "SILVER" at the end of the bar has the last two letters over stamped with the numerals 111. The inscriptions reveal that the piece is made of 885 parts gold, 111 parts silver, and by implication, 4 parts of impurities.

The edges of the bar are plain.

The back has at the center a light impression of the U.S.I.R. tax stamp (Act of June 30, 1864) over which is stamped in individual letters: G.W. BELL / ASSAYER / 1866. To the left of the inscription is the serial number 1592.

Further examination reveals a lightly engraved inscription on the back, possibly indicating that the piece was given as a gift at one time. This inscription seems to read "A.T. to HAT." (\$12,000-13,500)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr., 1969, who acquired it from Paul Franklin.

CONSIGNMENTS WANTED!

We're now accepting consignments for our next auction. Please write or call today for complete information!

Blake & Agrell  
— and —  
Blake & Company

Blake & Agrell conducted business as a partnership in Sacramento in 1855. An advertisement noted:

Assay Office 52 J Street between 2nd and 3rd Sacramento. Blake & Agrell, having established themselves in the business of Melting, refining and Assaying of Gold and ore of every description, are now prepared and well qualified to execute business entrusted in them, faithfully and on the most reasonable terms . . . we guarantee the correctness of our assays and will pay all differences arising from the same with any of the United States Mints . . .

Later in the same year the partnership was dissolved, and a new firm, Blake & Co. was formed. This consisted of Gorham Blake and W.R. Waters. This firm produced various issues dated 1855 and 1856. The 1861 Sacramento City Directory still lists Blake & Co., consisting of Gorham Blake and W.R. Waters, but at 54 J Street. The firm apparently was dissolved in 1862, as a June 25, 1863 newspaper advertisement indicates: "Assay Office, Waters & Co. (late Blake & Co.), No. 52 J Street, Sacramento." An account in the *Weekly Mountaineer*, a newspaper published in Dalles, Oregon, November 4, 1864, notes that samples of gold were sent to San Francisco from the Boise region to be analyzed in the laboratory of Professor Blake. Blake was a California pioneer, having arrived in that state comparatively early. In 1852 he was an agent of Adams & Co. at their Placerville office, according to a letter in the files of the Wells, Fargo Bank History Room, San Francisco.

Gorham Blake was a native of Boston, Massachusetts and died December 17, 1897, in Oakland, California, at the age of 68 years. Among his other activities he was an organizer and member of the Sacramento Committee of Vigilance.

Until recent years, very little about Blake & Agrell or Blake & Co. appeared in numismatic publications. Curiously "Agrell" is misspelled as "Agnell" on several known pieces. Genealogical records have been searched with limited success since 1975 for information concerning John Agrell/Agnell, who was Gorham Blake's partner for only six weeks in 1855.

ASSAY OFFICE.

BLAKE & CO.,

No. 52 J Street, between Second and Third,  
SACRAMENTO.

GOLD AND ORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Melted and Assayed, and returns made within twenty-four hours, in bars or coin.

☞ We guarantee our Assays, and will pay all differences arising from the same with any of the U. S. Mints. Bars discounted at San Francisco rates.

1856 Sacramento Directory advertisement for Blake & Co., assayers. Earlier the firm was known as Blake & Agrell.

### Blake & Agnell \$23.30 Gold Ingot, 1855



See Color Photo

- 11 Blake & Agnell, Assayers, Sacramento. \$23.30 gold ingot marked "Blake & Agnell."

Front of the ingot consists of a prepared stamp which reads in several lines: BLAKE / & / AGNELL / ASSAYERS / SAC.CAL. The edges are plain. The back consists of the following inscription from individual letter and numeral punches: 1 OZ 5 DWT / 22 CARAT / 23 DOLS 30 C / 1855. Believed to be **unique**.

The only example known to exist.

(\$27,500-35,000)

Obtained indirectly from Paul Kagin in 1972.

### 1855 Blake & Co. \$20 Trial Piece



- 12 Blake & Co., Assayers, Sacramento. \$20 die trial on a United States large cent. Extremely Fine or better; virtually as minted. Some unevenness of strike due to the method of preparation.

To strike this piece an 1848 United States copper cent was used. The reverse of the cent was placed against a blank of metal, perhaps a blank die, with engine turning.

The obverse die of the Blake & Co. \$20 is impressed on the obverse side of the large cent. The diameter of the large cent, even allowing for expansion and spreading under pressure, was not sufficient for all of the inscription to be fully present, but the letters can be easily read. At

See Color Photo

the center is a hand-operated screw-type coining press, with the inscription SMV (for "Standard Mint Value") to the left and .900 (referring to the fineness) to the right. Surrounding is the inscription SAC. CALIFORNIA GOLD. DOLLS. On finished pieces (refer to page 282 of Donald H. Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*) the denomination of a particular issue (in the Kagin illustration \$20) was punched in by hand.

This identical piece, described as **unique**, is illustrated on page 334 of the Kagin reference. (\$4000-6000)



### Large Blake & Co. Trial

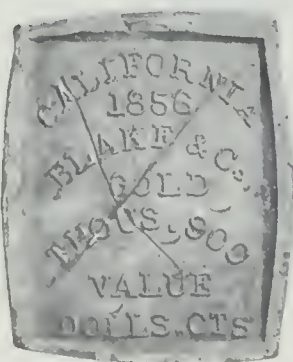


- 13 **Blake & Co., Assayers, Sacramento. Die trial in lead.** Illustrated on page 335 of the Kagin reference (where it is listed as being in white metal). **Unique.** Extremely Fine or better condition, virtually as issued, but with normal light oxidation and with cancellation marks across the face.

The obverse consists of an inscription in several lines: CALIFORNIA / 1856 / BLAKE & CO. / GOLD / THOUS. FINE / VALUE / DOLLS. CTS. The whole, in the form of a prepared punch, is framed by a rectangular border.

The back consists of the inscription BLAKE & CO., curved, impressed five times, each inscription above the other. (\$4000-6000)

### Small Blake & Co. Trial



- 14 **Blake & Co., Assayers, Sacramento. Trial.** Trial impression in lead of a prepared punch designed for impressing ingots. Illustrated on page 336 of the Kagin reference. **Unique.** Extremely Fine or better, virtually as issued. With normal oxidation and with cancellation across front.

The impression, uniface, consists of the following inscription in several lines: CALIFORNIA / 1856 / BLAKE & CO. / GOLD / THOUS. 900 / VALUE / DOLLS. CTS. (\$3750-5500)

## California Gold Mines

A \$20-size issue with the legend CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES A.D. 1850 depicts two bears embracing on the obverse, and an eagle on a wheat sheaf on the reverse. The design is believed to be the work of William Lemme, an early San Francisco diecutter. It is not known whether this piece was intended as a pattern for a \$20 coin or was simply used as a token or gaming counter in one of the gambling halls or other places of public accommodation. Several authorities, including Russell Rulau, George Fuld, and Donald Kagin, are inclined toward the latter view.

No attempt was made to have the design correspond to a federal issue, and no denomination appears on the coin, so its use as a gaming counter or souvenir seems probable. The workmanship and details are excellent and are finer than found on most 1850 issues.



- 15 **California Gold Mines.** Dated 1850. Design as illustrated and as described in the introduction. Copper, gilt. Extremely Fine. A few edge marks. Obverse die broken from base of LD in GOLD through the bottom of MI in MINES, a feature rarely observed. (\$400-600)



- 16 **California Gold Mines.** \$20-size issue as preceding, but from different obverse die. A magnifying glass shows that the embracing (or sparring?) bears on the obverse are slightly differently executed, and many details differ. Importantly, this issue bears the engraver's initial L in relief in the field below the right-hand bear, in close to the base. The denticles are shorter and more finely executed than on the preceding. The reverse is from the same die as preceding. Copper, gilt. Extremely Fine or better. Tiny attempted puncture at top of obverse. (\$300-500)

## Dubosq & Company

Coins issued by Dubosq & Company, San Francisco, were once plentiful in circulation. Today collectors find them to be among the most elusive of all California gold issues. The only known examples struck in gold are \$5 and \$10 pieces bearing the 1850 date, although records suggest that coinage was accomplished in 1849 and 1851. The group of trial striking of-

ferred in the following lots is remarkable not only for the rarity of the pieces but because of the additional rarity of *any* impressions of Dubosq dies.

The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, January 18, 1849, noted that the *Gray Eagle* had sailed for California and that: "Mr. Theodore Dubosq, jeweller, North 2nd Street, we understand, takes out with him machinery for melting and coining gold, and stamping it with a private mark, so as to establish a currency which will afford the greater convenience and facility for dealing in the raw material." A silver ladle made by Dubosq when he was in Philadelphia, is offered in this sale as Lot 472.

Although Dubosq arrived at a time in which coins were rare in circulation and other private minters were meeting with success, it is not known whether he actually produced gold coins in the 1849 year, although trial pieces are known of that date. An 1851 article noted that from January 1st to March 31st of that year Dubosq & Co. had produced \$150,000 value in gold. As no specimens bearing the date 1851 are known, they may have been dated 1850.

James King of William sent seven \$10 and three \$5 Dubosq coins to the United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, for evaluation on March 21, 1851. It was subsequently reported that the \$5 in gold had an intrinsic value of \$4.96 and the \$10 was worth \$9.93. Although this report was quite favorable, Dubosq wrote to Humbert to state that the coins were worth even more due to the value of silver in them.

The following items are among the most remarkable in the present catalogue.

#### 1849 Dubosq Pattern \$2½



See Color Photo

- 17 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. 1849 \$2½ Pattern in copper. Very Fine or better. Medium brown toning.

The obverse design consists of the inscription T. DUBOSQ, for Theodore Dubosq, arranged in a straight line across the center. Below is the date 1849 and surrounding are 13 stars.

The reverse is a well-executed imitation of the federal quarter eagle but with the legends reading "S.M.V CALIFORNIA GOLD / 2½ DOL." The "S.M.V" is incorrectly punctuated and should read "S.M.V." Interestingly, the same error occurs on the reverse of the 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$5 (to which refer).

(\$3500-4000)

Obtained from the 1965 Kreisberg-Schulman Sale.

#### 1849 Dubosq Pattern \$5



See Color Photo

- 18 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. 1849 Pattern \$5. Struck in copper. Glossy brown AU with tinges of mint red. Sharply struck. Well preserved. A few trivial edge marks are scarcely worthy of notice.

The obverse is similar to the preceding and consists of the inscription T. DUBOSQ, the date 1849, and 13 stars. The reverse is likewise similar except for the denomination which is expressed as FIVE DOL. The "S.M.V" is repeated. Examination with a glass reveals some interesting details. Dubosq, who presumably engraved the dies himself for he was a jeweler by profession, was hardly an expert. The letters in his name on the coin are not aligned or spaced evenly, and the U is sharply double cut. On the reverse a tiny "S" was erroneously used for the first letter of the legend and then corrected by overpunching with a larger S. The last letter in CALIFORNIA was first cut in an inverted position and then corrected.

(\$4000-5000)

From Abner Kreisberg, 1964.



- 19 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. 1850. Impression or "splashing" in white metal of the Liberty head obverse die of the \$5 gold piece. Uniface; the reverse is blank. **Uncirculated**. Some irregularities as made. (\$750-1000)

From New Netherlands Coin Company, 1965.





- 20 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. Reverse trial impression or "splashing" for a \$5, circa 1850. In white metal. **Uncirculated** with some irregularities as made. This identical piece is illustrated on page 338 of the Kagin book.

The workmanship of this and the preceding lot is far superior to the earlier-listed Dubosq patterns. A pair of similar impressions in the Kenyon Painter Collection were described as being on very thin silver planchets and from the *Longacre Estate*. This may indicate that J.B. Longacre, of the Philadelphia Mint, prepared these. One might speculate that the hub for the eagle on the reverse might have been made at the Mint itself, for the workmanship is exquisite and the format is an exceedingly close copy of that used on the contemporary United States \$5 issues. (\$750-1000)

From *New Netherlands Coin Company*, 1965.



- 21 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. Trial impression or "squeezing" of \$10 Liberty head obverse, 1850. White metal. **Uncirculated**. Some irregularities as made. (\$850-1250)

From *New Netherlands Coin Company*, 1965.



- 22 Dubosq & Co., San Francisco. Die trial or "squeezing" in white metal of the reverse for a \$10 piece, circa 1850. **Uncirculated** with some irregularities as made.

Like the preceding \$5 impressions of 1850, the \$10 pieces are of exquisite workmanship, virtually equal to the United States Mint standards. (\$850-1250)

From *New Netherlands Coin Company*, 1965.

## Haraszthy, Uznay & Company, Assayers

Col. Agoston Haraszthy became prominent in California in two areas: the cultivation of grapes for wine and the assaying and refining of metals. Born in Futtak in southern Hungary in 1812, Haraszthy served in the Royal Guard under Austrian Emperor Ferdinand. In 1840 he came to America, settling in what later became Wisconsin, where he co-founded Town Haraszthy, later known as Sauk City. After staying in America for two years he returned home to bring back his family. In 1849 Haraszthy, his family, and several friends

went to California via the Santa Fe Trail. He entered politics, was elected sheriff, and in 1852 was elected state assemblyman. Early in that year he acquired land in Northern California and, later, developed additional acreage at Crystal Springs. His efforts in promoting two grapes, the Muscat of Alexandria and the Zinfandel, led to his reputation as "the father of California wine." His interest in viticulture increased, and by 1863 he supervised 6,000 acres. The State of California commissioned him to go to Europe to study the growing of grapes and production of wine, an effort for which he was never reimbursed. After the war his fortunes turned for the worse and he had several financial reverses. He owned property in Central America, and it was said that his death on July 6, 1869 occurred when he fell into a stream infested with crocodiles.

But it is not for wine culture that he is remembered by numismatists and scholars of the Gold Rush. The story of Haraszthy's involvement with precious metals was told in Brian McKinty's *Haraszthy at the Mint* and by Theodore Schoenman in his book, *The Father of California Wine*.

The discovery of gold had attracted several highly trained Hungarian metallurgists to San Francisco with whom Haraszthy formed a partnership in the Eureka Gold and Silver Refining Company, an up-to-date operation equipped with specially designed machinery. When the San Francisco Mint was opened in April 1854, it was unable to handle the huge volume of gold rolling in from the goldfields. The United States Treasury decided to contract private refiners to handle the steady accumulating backlog. No one was better equipped for this than Haraszthy and his Eureka Refinery, and they were given a contract. Although he was appointed assayer of the Mint, the obvious conflict of interest was overlooked because of Haraszthy's reputation for integrity and the government's urgent need . . .

Earlier Haraszthy helped Adams & Company refine gold in the same city. John J. Ford, Jr. believes that he may have been connected with early operations of Wass, Molitor & Company as well.

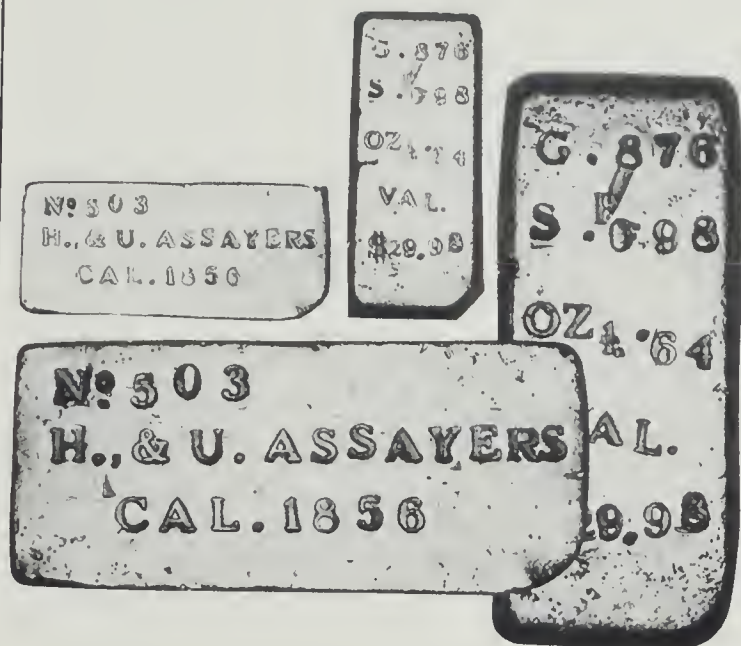
Following rumors that \$130,000 worth of gold was wasted at the mint, Haraszthy resigned in June 1857 and requested an investigation. Subsequently J. Ross Browne, a Treasury agent, charged Haraszthy with fraud. Following an indictment against him, bail was denied unless he put all of his property in escrow against a possible judgment. Outraged and concerned, Haraszthy had no choice but to comply. He sold several commercial interests and took out mortgages on others. A great public interest arose in the affair, and scarcely a day went by without news of it being published. Four years later a jury found that there was "no evidence in this case to prove the slightest fraud by the defendant."

The *State Register and Year Book of Facts for the Year 1857*, compiled in 1856, contains a full page advertisement for Haraszthy, Uznay & Company. The text noted that the firm would "return Deposits in bars within twenty-four hours and receive Deposits by the Express Offices . . . Bars of their manufacture can be disposed of without any difficulty or inconvenience to shippers."

The firm consisted of a partnership with Captain Charles Uznay, another Hungarian. The latter was associated at one time with principals of Wass, Molitor & Company.

It is believed that Haraszthy, Uznay & Company flourished circa 1856 and discontinued business some time in 1857. A lithograph by Britton & Rey shows the firm's headquarters as a pretentious building with columns on the front, occupying what seems to be a large portion of the block at the corner of Brannan & Harris Streets.

## Haraszthy &amp; Uznay \$29.98 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 23 Haraszthy & Uznay, Assayers, San Francisco. \$29.98 gold ingot. Very Fine. A few trivial marks. **Unique.** Of further importance as the only known ingot of any denomination from this firm.

The front of the bar consists of the serial No. 503, the firm name abbreviated, and the inscription "CAL. 1856." The reverse states the finenesses of gold and silver and the weight (1.64 oz.). At the bottom is "VAL \$29.98," as illustrated.

(\$12,500-15,000)

From Stack's sale of the Gibson Collection, where it received a lengthy description and was accompanied by a detailed biography of Haraszthy. Earlier from New Netherlands Coin Company, 1955; F.C.C. Boyd 1955-1958; Boyd Estate 1958-1959; John H. Murrell, Dallas, Texas 1959-1964; R.F. Batchelder.

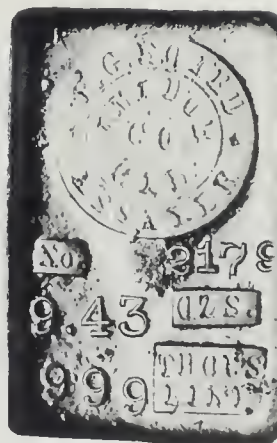
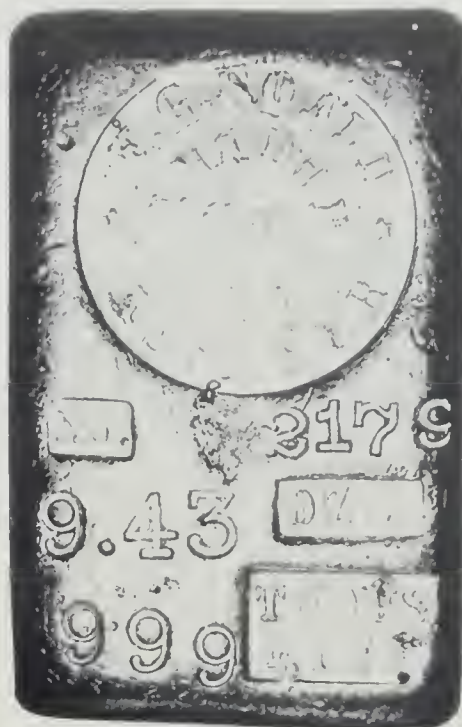
## F. G. Hoard, Assayer

Felix Grundy Hoard, who was named after the Attorney General in the administration of Martin Van Buren, was listed as an assayer in Fiddletown, California, in the *Pacific Coast Business Directory*, 1867 edition. His occupation apparently changed, and the same publication in its 1871-1873 edition listed him as a stock and money broker, without a citation under the "assayers" category.

Fiddletown, located in Amador County, was founded by Missourians in 1849. Although legend has it that the town name was derived from fiddlers who entertained miners at work, a visitor to the place in 1850 reported that not a single fiddle or fiddler was to be found anywhere. In the rough and tumble times of 1849 when the town was founded, it would have been difficult to imagine musicians doing anything but digging for gold as industriously as possible! In 1878 the picturesque name was changed to Oleta.

As an assayer, F. G. Hoard received gold dust and nuggets from miners, refined and assayed it, and issued appropriately stamped gold bars.

## F. G. Hoard 9.43 Ounce Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 24 F. G. Hoard, Assayer, Fiddletown, Amador County, California. 9.43 ounce gold ingot. Rectangular gold ingot impressed with several prepared stamps, as illustrated, with individual numerals separately impressed to indicate the weight of 9.43 ounces, the fineness of .999, and the serial No. 2179. The edges are plain. The back is impressed with the letters USM signifying "United States Mint," noting that the piece was accepted there. **Extremely Fine** or better, virtually as issued. The impressive size of the ingot, the stamps impressed from dies, and the overall appearance combines to make this one of the most appealing ingots we have seen from the Gold Rush era.

F. G. Hoard, who died on March 3, 1871, probably issued this piece circa 1869-1870. A somewhat related ingot, No. 2176, of 9.96 ounces, was offered by Superior Galleries as Lot 1719 in the 1975 American Numismatic Association sale. Bars 2177 and 2187 sold in the NASCA sale, 1980.

(\$5000-6000)

Obtained from Superior Galleries, 1971.



### F. G. Hoard 9.08 Ounce Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 25 **F. G. Hoard, Assayer, Fiddletown, Amador County, California. 9.08 ounce gold ingot.** A beautiful piece similar in concept, style, and appearance to the preceding. Serial No. 2205, 9.08 ounces. Actual weight 4,364.40 grains. Made around the same time as the serial numbers seem to indicate. Extremely Fine. (\$5000-6000)

Obtained from R & B (John Rowe and Mike Brownlee) Coin Co., Dallas, in 1969, who got it from John Miller, California gun collector, along with the Star Mining ingot. This was the first Hoard ingot to appear on the market.

## Coinage of Augustus Humbert and The United States Assay Office of Gold

In September 1850 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with a well-established assaying business in California to affix the stamp of the United States to bars and ingots:

The Secretary of the Treasury . . . be authorized and directed to contract, upon the most reasonable terms, with the proprietors of some well-established works now in successful operation in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, perform such duties in assaying and fixing the value of gold in grains and lumps, and forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the said United States Assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment; provided that the United States shall not be held responsible for the loss of any gold deposited with said proprietors for assay.

The honor went to Moffat & Co., a firm with an excellent reputation. Augustus Humbert, a New York City maker of watch cases, was appointed to the position of United States Assayer. Moffat & Co. served notice to the public that its private business would cease and further activities would be in connection with Humbert.

At the end of January 1851 Augustus Humbert arrived in San Francisco. At the same time the first octagonal \$50 gold piece bearing his stamp was issued. The *Pacific News* of February 1, 1851 noted that "the dies for this purpose — the striking of the \$50 pieces — have been procured, and the first coin produced by them was shown us yesterday." Edgar H.

Adams first expressed the opinion that the dies for the first two varieties of the octagonal \$50 pieces were the work of Charles Cushing Wright, one of America's most famous engravers, who at the time lived in New York City. He believed that Augustus Humbert commissioned Wright to make assayer's stamps. Humbert probably believed he would be engaged in smelting and assaying raw gold, making ingots from the same, and then impressing the stamp of the United States Assayer on them to certify the gold to be of a certain weight, fineness and value. Wright's original (\$50) "eagle" steel hub, lacking legends, is presently on display at the Bank of California's Museum of Money of the American West in San Francisco.

The existence of bronze pattern pieces supports Adams' thought. One piece is signed on the edge by Wright as "Wright fec," for "Wright fecit" (Latin for "Wright made it"). Inscriptions on these patterns as well as the first octagonal ingots produced for circulation simply have the letters D C DWT. GRS. It was intended that the value in dollars and cents and the weight in pennyweights and grains could simply be stamped in the place provided. In this way ingots of \$50, \$100, \$200 or any other desired denomination could be produced, differing from each other only by size, weight, and fineness, but incorporating the same stamp.

On February 14, 1851 *San Francisco Prices Current* contained an article relating to the \$50 slugs, indicating their regular production was about to begin:

The above cut represents the obverse of the United States ingot, or rather, coin, of the value of \$50, about to be issued at the Government Assay Office. It is precisely of this size and shape.

The larger ones of \$100 and \$200 are exactly similar, except they are proportionately thicker. The reverse side bears an impression of rayed work without any inscription. Upon the edges is the following: "Augustus Humbert United States Assayer—California Gold 1851." Those of \$500 and \$1,000 are in form parallelograms, about five inches in length, and one and three-quarter inches in breadth, and ranging in thickness — the smaller ones about three-tenths of an inch and the larger six-tenths.

The \$50 pieces will be of uniform value, and will be manufactured in the same manner as coins — the other may vary according to weight and fineness from the denomination mentioned.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury these ingots and coins are to be received for duties and other dues to the United States Government, and our bankers, we are advised, will receive them at their stamped value.

This will produce an important change in the monetary affairs here, gold dust will immediately go up, and as a necessary consequence foreign and domestic (Eastern) exchange will be at a premium 5 to 7% . . .

The *Daily Alta California* commented on the new \$50 pieces on February 21, 1851:

The new \$50 gold piece, manufactured under the Act of Congress appointing a United States Assay Office in California, and made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. About 300 of these pieces have already been struck off. The larger ones, of \$100 and \$200, will be of the same stamp and size, differing only in thickness. Those over \$200 will contain the same stamp, but will be struck in the form of bars. These coins are of course a legal tender and are the coins of the United States Government to all intents and purposes. The coin is peculiar, containing only one face, and the eagle in the center, around which are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Just over the eagle is stamped "887 THOUS." signifying the fineness of the gold. At the bottom is stamped "50 DOLLS." The other face is ornamented with a kind of work technically called engine-turning, being a number of radii extending from the common center, in which is stamped, in small figures, "50." Around the edge is stamped the

name of the United States Assayer. We trust our reader may learn the character of this new coin by ocular demonstration.

The 10s will have a fineness of 883 thousandths, and will weigh 262-7/10 grains. The 20s will be of the same fineness and will weigh 525-4/10 grains.

No more coin will be manufactured bearing the stamp of "Moffat & Co." and that already issued will be redeemed whenever demanded. Moffat & Co.

Notice: Moffat & Co. will hereafter, independently of their contract with the United States Government, receive gold dust for melting and assaying, and return the same in bullion, at a charge of 1% on its value. The bars will at all times be ready for delivery within 48 hours.

*Prices Current* on February 16, 1852, described the new \$10 piece of the Assay Office:

The United States Assayer now has the authority from the Government to issue ingots or coin of the denomination of \$10 and \$20. The obverse of these pieces is in design what is termed "engine turned," with a band across the center bearing this inscription: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1852.

The reverse has an eagle similar to the \$50 piece; over the scroll indicative of the fineness of the coin in thousandths — "884 Thous." — under the eagle "Ten Dols." with the legend "United States of America." This is far preferable to the system of private coinage, although certainly not so desirable as a regular mint issue.

On February 28th the same publication contained a notice concerning \$20 pieces:

The United States Assay Office commenced this morning issuing the \$20 pieces. In our last correspondence we neglected to give the fineness and weight of these, and also the \$10 pieces, which is as follows: The fineness of both pieces is 884 thousandths, the weight of the twenty 525.4; of the tens, 262.7 grains.

The *San Francisco Herald* contained a notice on February 16, 1852 which advised the public that:

The following denominations of coin are now authorized to be issued by the Treasury Department from the Assay Office: \$10, \$20, and \$50; also bars of \$500 and \$1000.

From February until the autumn of 1852 very little mention of the Assay Office appeared in the San Francisco periodicals. There were only scattered comments from time to time, including an editorial which stated that the existence of the Assay Office was contrary to the purpose of establishing an official government mint in California, and that the owners of the Assay Office would find their business in jeopardy and would press hard against the establishment of a mint.

The public became confused concerning the fineness of the gold issues being produced by the Assay Office. On October 13, 1852, Augustus Humbert printed an explanation in the *San Francisco Herald*. He stated that the issues produced were of the fineness .880, .884, and .887 as these figures were about the average fineness of gold found in California. He noted that coins with a lower degree of fineness would have a greater total weight of metal so that they would possess the full intrinsic value equal to coins from the United States Mint.

Humbert went on to say that gold received in more recent times was higher in fineness than earlier deposits, so that it would be possible from that point forward to adhere to the Mint standard of .900 fine, with the remaining alloy being silver as originally found in connection with the gold. The Coinage Act of January 18, 1837 provided that:

The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such as of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of gold coin shall be of silver and copper, provided the silver does not exceed one half of the whole alloy.

Humbert pointed out that in order to strictly conform to the Mint standard and have coins with the fineness of .900, and with an alloy of "not more than one half silver, and the balance copper," it would be necessary to separate the silver from the gold and substitute copper in its place. He went on to say:

It is very evident that this long, tedious, and expensive process cannot be adopted until the proper facilities are afforded by the branch of the Mint which is to be established in San Francisco, connected with which there must necessarily be refining and chemical work for the manufacture of acids.

After October 1852 nearly all ingots issued by the Assay Office were .900 fine.

The total production of the United States Assay Office of Gold during the years of its operation is not known. It was estimated during the first quarter of 1851 that \$600,000 worth of coin of the \$50 denomination was made. *Prices Current* on September 30, 1851, noted that the Assay Office had been increasingly busy in recent times and occasionally had attained the production of \$100,000 in \$50 ingots per day. What happened to all of them? Adams notes that certain foreign bankers preferred octagonal ingots to regular American coins, thus leading to the export of huge quantities, some from San Francisco and others from New York City. A newspaper item of January 13, 1853, notes that the steamer *Asia* from New York to Liverpool carried \$200,000 in \$50 pieces from California.

On December 14, 1853 the United States Assay Office of Gold ceased operations. Machinery and equipment were transferred to the new San Francisco Mint.

The following coin listings contain some of the most intriguing, rare, and significant trial impressions, patterns, and related items ever presented for sale. Certain of these were discovered through the efforts of John J. Ford, Jr. and his associate, Paul Franklin. In August 1967, John J. Ford, Jr. prepared a written commentary which was used in an arbitration situation concerning an 1853 United States Assay Office of Gold \$20 piece. Mr. Ford has kindly consented to have the material reprinted here. We excerpt for brevity and reprint only parts which are relevant to some of the pieces herewith offered. The following text is from Mr. Ford's pen:

No single event triggered my exploration of the unknown areas of the pioneer gold field more than did my meeting with Paul Franklin in the fall of 1952. Franklin at the time was a resident of New York but was keenly interested in the American West. For several years prior to our knowing each other he had taken his family on vacations [in the West]. A specialist in odd and unusual numismatic items, Franklin had picked up two mixed metal assay ingots on his trips. I had catalogued two similar items for Wayne Raymond for inclusion in the 1952 ANA convention sale catalogue, and had procured another from him. Being interested in the pieces that Franklin had, I purchased both of them. Studying those, and becoming more and more interested, I asked him if he could obtain others. Once he knew I was serious, he went to work.

Paul Franklin had many friends from his Army days in the Southwest, and he also displayed a great knack for making acquaintances and gaining new friends. Soon he had a network of people, including the field employees of a local telephone company, looking



for privately-made gold coins and assay bars of gold or silver or the mixed metal combination of both. These people scoured banks and assay offices, jewelry shops, and antique stores, not only in ghost towns but in cities the size of El Paso and Phoenix. Franklin joined the Arizona Small Mine Owners Association and advertised in the various mining trade papers and journals. In time I prepared an elaborate circular that explained what numismatic bars and ingots were and which illustrated pioneer gold coins, western paper currency, and assay bars. Thousands of these were printed bearing Paul Franklin's name and address and distributed by him throughout the western states. People having items of possible importance were asked to tell Franklin what they had, or, preferably, to send him a pencil rubbing. If an item was of interest to me, I advised him what it was worth and he either sent the money to a friend or an agent so that the piece could be picked up, or else he flew west on a weekend or over a holiday and purchased directly . . .

We had a good thing going. Franklin found the material and I researched and sold it. Occasionally, something was of particular personal interest and I kept it. Franklin also retained a few pieces . . . Our working arrangement was simple. Our arrangements were made early during our joint operations and under it Franklin was not to tell me where he obtained his material although he was to give me original source names wherever possible for my records. On the other hand, I was not to reveal to him the names of my customers with whom I was dealing. My confidence in Paul Franklin was well founded as, for example, in 1956 he located an unpublished ingot of F. D. Kohler, issued at the State Assay Office in Sacramento, and because he paid a nominal price for the piece he gave it to me at his cost plus expenses, since he questioned its authenticity. It was only after the late F.C.C. Boyd insisted that it was genuine, that he would accept from me a generous profit for finding the ingot . . . Since a great many of the items he unearthed were unknown or not previously published, it was my responsibility to find out exactly what they were, and why and when they were made. In instance after instance, Franklin argued with me, always taking the conservative position . . .

Early in 1957 Paul Franklin stumbled upon what turned out to be his greatest and most prolific find. This consisted of a hoard of coins and related pieces from the United States Assay Office of Gold, situated in San Francisco, and operative in 1852-1853. His initial contact was a teller in a Phoenix, Arizona area bank, but eventually he did business with the bank president. In time, he met the owner and source of these items, an elderly gentleman, who in the 1950s resided on an Arizona ranch. Included in the hoard were seven perfect prooflike \$20 gold pieces of conventional design, that Paul Franklin obtained directly from the owner on a trip to Phoenix, February 19-23, 1958. These coins, together with three other impaired impressions, were wrapped in three or four old, yellowed linen handkerchiefs. Eight of the pieces had the weight marked in grains on the handkerchiefs in lead pencil; one or more of the coins also had the alloys inscribed in similar fashion on at least one handkerchief. Franklin could not obtain the handkerchiefs, nor could he copy the information marked on them, since the owner was afraid that his family would somehow find out that he was selling coins and realizing funds obtained from them.

In spite of the old man's fears and general reluctance to give out information, Franklin managed to make a note that one of the seven perfect prooflike pieces contained .020 THOUS. copper, a fact he conveyed to me when he delivered the lot, together with the information that he was convinced that most or all of the seven perfect specimens, and probably some of the impaired ones, represented experimental alloy strikings.

Franklin had obtained a few United States Assay Office of Gold items prior to his first 1958 trip, and on subsequent visits to the Phoenix area picked up others. On a trip west by car during the summer of 1958 he purchased the only steel die in the hoard, paying the bank president \$50 on August 14, 1958, on behalf of the owner. This die was obtained only upon my strong insistence, as were some of the lead trials, because of their great historical value. It was delivered to me by Franklin at the ANA convention held in the Los Angeles Statler Hotel, August 13-16, 1958. I only paid him his purchase price for it, because he had picked it up for me as a personal favor and because the die was very badly rusted and corroded, being hardly identifiable. [Editor's note: This particular die, of unpublished design, and the only known impression from it, have been on display for at

least ten years at the Bank of California's Museum of Money of the American West, San Francisco.]

All of the United States Assay Office of Gold items obtained from time to time, and classified as trial coin ingots, experimental pieces, trial pieces, assay bars, proofing pieces, and such, were purchased for my benefit. This material continued to be available, on a rapidly diminishing basis, for several years after 1958. I obtained at least one proofing piece as late as 1962, and I know that Franklin sold another he had just obtained to a California dealer in September 1965. Franklin was given the information several times that nothing more was available, but he was also told upon numerous occasions that many items had been distributed over the years to various members of the owner's family. Apparently a casual effort was made from time to time to recover these, as they could be found, in order to sell them to us . . .

John Ford went on to relate that while many pieces were sold to him and to New Netherlands Coin Company (of which he was a partner at the time), additional examples were placed privately by Paul Franklin.

He further related that:

A pedigree, alleged or otherwise, does not constitute decisive evidence about when or how a coin has been made. Only technical evidence predicated solely upon the fabric and die work of the coins themselves can be conclusive. I have long authenticated and conducted business on this basis, precisely because the best history of ownership in the world cannot make, in my opinion, what I otherwise consider a 'bad' coin into a good one! Conversely, the lack of a pedigree cannot impair or even challenge the authenticity of a coin, particularly when a long and conscientious effort has been made to examine and test that coin on strict scientific grounds of physical composition, weight, hub and die characteristics, hub and die progression, planchet manufacture and/or preparation, strike, or surface. This is even more true when the relationship of such a coin to the components of its manufacture has been favorably researched, and when a solid historical basis for the very existence of such a piece can be readily established.

The Ford report, which runs well over 100 pages in length, relates how an example from the hoard was designated as a false piece by certain numismatists, and how by use of x-ray diffraction tests, comparison of punches and die progressions, and other scientific methods it was shown that the coins actually did originate during the 1852-1853 period. While the findings can be subject to controversy, as can virtually any findings in any field, the present writer (Q. David Bowers) finds the evidence as presented to be quite convincing on behalf of the coins.

"Anyone can call a coin a fake, but it takes a real expert to say that a coin is genuine," is an old saying. Likewise, a numismatist seeing a previously-unpublished coin or trial piece, or seeing a group of such pieces, might be suspicious at first. Perhaps this is only natural. The thought might run through his head "if it was actually made in the last century, then with all of my experience I certainly would have seen one by now." And yet, new discoveries are continually being made, not only in the field of privately-issued gold coins but in many other areas as well. When the 1938-D/S "overmint-mark" buffalo nickel was first discovered in 1961 *Coin World* asked me to authenticate it. I made detailed studies of the coin and pronounced it genuine. Today, in 1982, no one questions the authenticity of the many hundreds of pieces which have been identified since that time. But, in 1961 when the discovery was made a number of people called them "false," simply because they hadn't seen them before and were highly skeptical that such clearly-defined varieties could exist without having someone notice them earlier.

The following offering contains a number of important regular issues as well as great rarities among patterns and trial pieces. Certainly it is a significant group which will be forever remembered by students of the field.



See Color Photo

- 26 **Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer of Gold, California. \$10 1852. Gold.** Standard issue with perched eagle (by Kuner) on obverse and with engine turning and label on reverse. Perfect date. With inscription 884 THOUS. on ribbon above eagle. **Extremely Fine.** Remarkably free of any problems. A pleasing example of this early issue. (\$1850-2250)



See Color Photo

- 28 **Augustus Humbert \$50. Gold.** Early issue with 887 THOUS. above eagle, 50 punched below. Ornate reverse with 50 at center. Edge with incuse inscription: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851.

**Extremely Fine obverse, Very Fine reverse.** The difference in grade is explained by the lower original relief of the reverse, particularly near the center. A few normal marks are here and there, but overall the piece is far, far above average. Much rarer than the later reeded edge style. (\$12,000-15,000)

### 1852/1 Augustus Humbert \$20



See Color Photo

- 27 **Augustus Humbert 1852/1 \$20. Gold.** 884 THOUS. above eagle. **Extremely Fine** or slightly better. Prooflike surface. A remarkably beautiful specimen of this, one of the most highly prized early issues. Significantly, the *Guide Book* does not price this coin in grades above **Extremely Fine**. One of only 7,500 pieces coined between March 6th and April 2, 1852. (\$6000-8000)



See Color Photo

- 29 **U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10 1852. Gold.** Variety with 884 THOUS. on label. Denomination spelled as TEN DOLS. Sharp **Extremely Fine** with some claims to AU. Free of defects. An attractive specimen of this important issue. (\$1000-1300)



### The Professional Numismatists Guild

Bowers and Ruddy Galleries is proud to be a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild, the leading national organization of rare coin dealers. Q. David Bowers was president of the Guild for the 1977-1979 term and was a director of the organization for many years preceding.

The nearly 200 members of the Professional Numismatists Guild pledge knowledge, integrity, and responsibility with each transaction. A Professional Numismatists Guild member is a dealer you can trust, a respected authority for numismatic information, a qualified source for numismatic purchases.

A free listing of Professional Numismatists Guild member-dealers is available on request from the executive secretary: Paul Koppenhaver, Box 430, Van Nuys, California 91408.



**Prooflike 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20  
Experimental Alloy Striking**



See Color Photo

- 30 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20, 1853. Gold. Prooflike specimen striking, testing an alloy of 905 parts gold, 90 parts silver, and 5 residual parts of copper and iron (exact breakdown undetermined), although struck, as all are, utilizing a conventional 900 THOUS. obv. die. One of the seven "gem" Proofs obtained by Paul Franklin in February, 1958, all of which were wrapped in old handkerchiefs bearing composition designations. Official U.S.A.O.G. weight: 516.50 grains. Actual weight: 516.55 grains. **170 edge reeds**, an identifying characteristic of the experimental alloy striking. See item No. 12 on page 328 of the Kagin reference.

Purchased from the New Netherlands Coin Co., New York, March 3, 1958. John J. Ford, Jr. designation: USAOG-113.

Four of the Franklin hoard experimental alloy pieces have been subjected to a non-destructive quantitative analysis. Three were tested for John J. Ford, Jr. by the Research Laboratory of the (Boston) Museum of Fine Arts in 1967, the fourth, the Clifford coin here offered, was tested for us by Materials Evaluation Laboratory, Inc., Baton Rouge, La., last year. Two of these pieces were perfect, being from the group of seven found wrapped in ancient handkerchiefs. The other two were slightly handled but unusually choice, unworn experimental alloy specimens obtained separately from the major K.M.L. hoard lot. The respective weights are, therefore, essentially the same as when the coins were struck. The gold content of the four experimental alloy striking tested ran from 880 thous. to 910 thous., the silver ratios ranged from 80 to 90 parts per thousand. Comparative test results read as follows:

	Gold	Silver	Copper	Trace Elements	Weight (in grains)
USAOG-111	910	80	0	10	514.6
USAOG-113	905	90	1 to 5	1 to 5	516.5
USAOG-104	890	90	5 to 10	10 to 15	516.6
USAOG-124	880	85	30	5	516.0

Section 8 of the Coinage Act of January 18, 1837 specifies a fineness for U.S. gold coin of 900 thousandths, and an "alloy of not more than one-half silver, and the balance copper." Clearly, as shown above, none of the sample experimental alloy pieces tested conform to these standards. Humbert's Provisional U.S. Mint in San Francisco just did not have the refining capabilities or the necessary acids for separating silver from gold and substituting copper.

The U.S.A.O.G. experimental alloy striking examined range in weight from 514.35 to 518.25 grains, while the standard weight of a U.S. double eagle is 516 grains. **The regular coinage strikes of the U.S.A.O.G. 1853 \$20, 900 THOUS., have 162 edge reeds, while all of the experimental alloy trials have 170 edge reeds.**

Are these pieces *prooflike* or are they *Proof*? This has been a matter of controversy. The writer (Q. David Bowers) grades them as Proof, for they obviously were struck with special care from polished dies. But, realizing that a controversy might ensue, they are "officially" designated as *prooflike* for purposes of sale here. In any event, the present specimen is one of the finest in existence.

It is a true gem.

(\$12,500-17,500)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co., 1958.

**1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20**



See Color Photo

- 31 United States Assay Office of Gold \$20, 1853. Gold. Circulation issue, 900 THOUS. **Extremely Fine** or better. A magnifying glass reveals that the surface of the obverse has been very lightly tooled,

possibly to make it smoother. This is scarcely noticeable to the unaided eye, and it is doubtful if the original owner, an eastern gentleman, even knew of it. All in all a sharp piece.

(\$1700-2000)

## Humbert/U.S.A.O.G. \$21.06 Issue



See Color Photo

- 32 **Multi-denominational (depending upon thickness) issue, \$21.06 in this instance.** A beautiful **Choice AU** example with full original sharpness. Believed to be **unique**; the only specimen known to exist.

The obverse and reverse are illustrated by Don Kagin as No. 21b in his book (see page 275 of *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*). The obverse consists of a turned circular design at the center, around which is lettered: A. HUMBERT U.S. ASSAYER. Above is the inscription THOUS. and below in two lines appears DOLS. GOLD. It was intended that pieces would be struck from available planchets of different thicknesses. After striking, the coins would be weighed and the value would then be calculated. The present specimen is counterstamped with numerals indicating the fineness to be 900 thous. and the value to be \$21.06. The reverse consists of an engine turned design and label similar to that used on the \$20 pieces of 1853. The weight of 540 (grains) is punched inverted on the lathe-work below tablet. The edge is reeded.

An item of incredible historical importance and, of course, of unsurpassed rarity. (\$40,000-50,000)

Obtained from the John Murrell Collection. Earlier from the hoard discovered by Paul Franklin.



Octagonal Prooflike 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20



See Color Photo

- 33 **United States Assay Office of Gold octagonal \$20, 1853. Gold.** This piece, described as **unique** is illustrated at the center of page 329 of the Kagin reference. It consists of an impression of the \$20 dies of 1853, variety with 900 THOUS., stamped at the center of a gold planchet having an octagonal configuration, similar to that normally seen only on the larger \$50 issues. The planchet for this rarity was not punched out in the conventional way, the octagonal shape having been hand clipped after the impression was taken upon a very thin rolled strip. It represents a true experimental trial, perhaps in pure gold. 421.25 grains. **Prooflike specimen striking**, with all of the characteristics of a full Proof (in the writer's opinion). Another "dream" piece for the pioneer gold specialist!

As stated earlier, the standard weight for a .900 fine double eagle is 516 grains; standard .999 fine, 464.4 grains. Therefore, this piece at 421.25 grains, and which was obviously clipped to shape, was undoubtedly a handmade, one of a kind, experimental item, created in the United States Assay Office of Gold solely to illustrate the appearance of an "octagonal twenty."

As such, it is a legitimate show piece that has few peers in American numismatics. John H. Murrell, of Dallas, Texas, apparently thought so; he paid \$22,000 for it in 1958! (\$25,000-40,000)

Obtained from the John Murrell Collection in 1966. Earlier found by Paul Franklin.

U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$35.80 Ingot



See Color Photo

- 34 **U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$35.80 gold ingot.** Extremely Fine. Ingot impressed with prepared stamp of the United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, California, 1853. The other devices are individually punched by hand.

This piece appeared as Lot 178 in Stack's sale of the Gibson Collection, where it was described as follows:

"\$35.80. 1853. Gold assay ingot, United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, Calif. Irregular, nearly rectangular ingot . . . Test assay (cut-off corner) at upper left obverse with small incuse H stamp, evidently testifying that this test mark was inflicted by Humbert per-

sonally. 1,033.60 Grains. **Extremely Fine or better**, with only minor signs of handling, the most important being one or two obv. edge abrasions at the lower right. **Unique.** Obtained from K.M.L., Ajo, Arizona, Feb., 1958, for John J. Ford, Jr., by Paul Franklin; Ford coll., 1958-64; R.F. Batchelder. One of only two, possibly three, gold pieces that are similar in appearance, and which could fairly be called U.S.A.O.G. Assay ingots . . . the present piece is easily the most attractive of these, and the other two are forever off the market, being in the famed Lilly holdings, National Coll., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. An unparalleled opportunity." (\$10,000-15,000)

1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50



See Color Photo

- 35 **U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1852 octagonal gold \$50.** Regular issue. Variety with 887 THOUS. on label. **Very Fine to Extremely Fine.** A glass shows some evidence of tooling and strengthening of border details and edge reeding, probably done years ago, possibly towards the end of the last century. All in all a pleasing piece. The property of an eastern numismatist. (Note: In general, the regular issue pieces offered in this section of the catalogue are from an eastern consignment; the patterns are from the Clifford Collection.) (\$5500-8000)



U. S. Assay Office of Gold Round \$50  
Piefort Type



See Color Photo

- 36 **U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1853 \$50 gold, round.** One of the most curious of all United States Assay Office of Gold issues, this piece is struck from dies similar to that used for the 900 THOUS. \$20 issue but with the denomination expressed as 50 D. The reverse is similar to the 1853 \$20 issue. As the coin is of the same diameter as the \$20 issue, it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times thicker (5.25 mm.) in order to be the correct weight. The edge is reeded. 1,315.75 grains. A superb **prooflike presentation piece. One of two known!**

The other known specimen of this unusual pattern is forever off the market, having been acquired by the Smithsonian Institution, fourteen or so years ago, as part of the extensive Lilly holdings. That piece weighs 1,281.25 grains (compared to a standard, at .900 fine, of 1,290 grains). While both coins, appearance wise, seem to be struck in silver alloyed gold, the disparity in weight might well be explained by the *actual* gold and silver content of each one. In time, we trust that both examples will be subjected to a non-destructive composition analysis, and the results published, together with comparative data, scientifically interpreted. For a later Philadelphia Mint version of this "piefort idea," see the St. Gaudens double eagle pattern of 1907, reduced to the size of a regular eagle and also struck upon an atypically thick flan (Adams-Woodin 1743; Judd 1779). It is interesting to note that two specimens of that pattern survive also, but *both* of those are in the National Collection.

(\$50,000-65,000)

Obtained from the John Murrell Collection in 1966. Earlier from the group of various issues discovered by Paul Franklin.

# 1853 U.S.A.O.G. Round \$50 on Oversized Planchet



See Color Photo

- 37 U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1853 \$50, round. Struck in gold on an oversized planchet. Reeded edge. 1,286.3 grains. Listed by Don Kagin as No. 17a and described as **unique**; only one specimen known to exist. Illustrated in the Kagin reference on page 330.

**Prooflike specimen striking.** Superb. Another highly important rarity. Once this is sold where could you find another? Truly worthy of a museum collection.

This impressive piece, together with the two known examples of the last, are the only Fifty Dollar "coin ingots" dated 1853 known, and represent the **first round "Quintuple Eagles" issued under United States authority.** At 1,286.3 grains (standard .900 fine, 1,290 grains), this pattern is 3.7 grains or 14c. light, well within U.S.A.O.G. tolerances. (\$55,000-75,000)

Obtained from the John Murrell Collection in 1960. Earlier from the group of various pieces discovered by Paul Franklin.



- 39 Die trial of obverse and reverse of regular 1853 \$20 in lead. 701.25 grains. Extremely Fine or better. Some bumps around the edges do not affect the design. The fineness indication on the label has been erased. This is the specimen illustrated at the top of page 329 in Donald Kagin's book, and listed as No. 14.

**Unique**, to our knowledge.

(\$2500-3000)



- 40 Trial striking in lead of the 1853 \$50 round issue, diameter of \$20. Uniface; obverse only. 496.45 grains. Extremely Fine or better. Of special importance, for the \$50 of this size was never regularly issued in gold (although gold pattern striking are known; see preceding offerings). Listed by Kagin as No. 19 on page 30 of his book. Said to be **unique**. (\$3000-4000)

## U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50 Hub Impression



- 38 U.S. Assay Office of Gold undated \$50 hub impression in copper. Obverse with hub impression of the eagle with shield motif by Charles Cushing Wright. Reverse with name WALTER L.S. LANGERMAN impressed and reversed. Struck on a thick copper planchet. Extremely Fine or better. **Unique**. Listed and illustrated as No. 7 on page 327 of the Kagin reference. (\$1500-2000)



- 41 1853 \$50 trial striking in lead with "Moffat" reverse. 814.65 grains. Extremely Fine. Some planchet flaws.

The obverse is an impression of the \$50 round die of the \$20 diameter, a design used only in pattern form and never for circulating issues. The reverse has raised letters and is stamped from a die which simply reads MOFFAT & CO in an arc. Listed and illustrated as No. 20 on page 331 of the Kagin reference. **Unique**. (\$3500-4500)





- 42 **1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold multi-denominational die trial in lead.** 687.35 grains. Extremely Fine. A few edge bumps. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist.

Listed as No. 21 by Don Kagin and illustrated on page 331 of his book. The obverse consists of a prepared die with blanks to be filled in to indicate the fineness and value. On this impression two groups of three zeroes each have been impressed, as illustrated. The reverse is that of the \$20 of the time, with a number 2 punched in an inverted position below (representing either a control number or, more likely, the month, February, 1853). (\$3500-4000)

*Note: The importance of the offerings in this section cannot be overestimated. The United States Assay Office of Gold has been styled as an official United States mint. Indeed, it was set up under government auspices and, while it did not issue coins with mintmarks, it certainly was the federal coining agency in San Francisco at the time. The trial pieces offered here, mostly unique, represent an important chapter in western monetary history. Once sold, the likelihood of obtaining other pieces is indeed remote unless, of course, the successful buyers wish to part with them. It is quite remarkable that such a group has come together in one place. Had the patterns been distributed in the 1850s at the time of issue, probably few, if any, would survive today. How fortunate we are that the group was kept together until recent decades when it was found by Paul Franklin.*



- 43 **1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold multi-denominational trial piece in lead.** 713.45 grains. Extremely Fine. A few edge bumps. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist.

Listed as Kagin No. 22 and illustrated on page 331 of his book.

Obverse and reverse somewhat similar to preceding except with one group of three zeroes and one group of four zeroes on the obverse, and the number 2 above rather than below on the reverse. (\$3000-3500)



- 44 **1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold multi-denominational trial striking in lead.** 603.80 grains. Extremely Fine. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist.

An issue similar to the preceding but with certain minor differences. The reverse displays the number 3 at the top, presumably for the month of March (1853). Listed by Kagin as No. 23 and illustrated on page 332 of his book. Another trial striking of incredible historical importance. (\$2500-3000)



- 45 **U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50 trial impression of 1852 die.** Struck in silver. 236.75 grains. Probably struck circa 1915. This identical coin, described as variety 1a, is illustrated at the top of page 366 of Don Kagin's book. **Uncirculated** with attractive toning.

This die, boldly signed KUNER F. below the eagle, is believed to have been prepared during the 19th century but never used for original gold coinage. In later years many impressions were made from this die and were used as souvenirs and mementos. Edgar H. Adams notes:

"This was undoubtedly a pattern made by Albert Kuner, and has his name in very small letters under the eagle. The dies were supposed to have been destroyed in the San Francisco fire, but the obverse was afterwards rescued from junk that had been taken to Los Angeles. Impressions of the obverse die on very thin silver and brass planchets were struck; it was also used on a silver spoon, and is still extant. It is supposed that it was intended to use with this obverse the usual engine-turned reverse device, but there is no known example showing both sides." (\$750-1000)

Obtained from A. Kosoff in 1959.



- 46 **Trial in brass of the 1852-dated United States Assay Office of Gold obverse \$50 die by Kuner, as preceding.**

Extremely Fine or better.

(\$400-600)

Obtained from A. Kosoff in 1958.

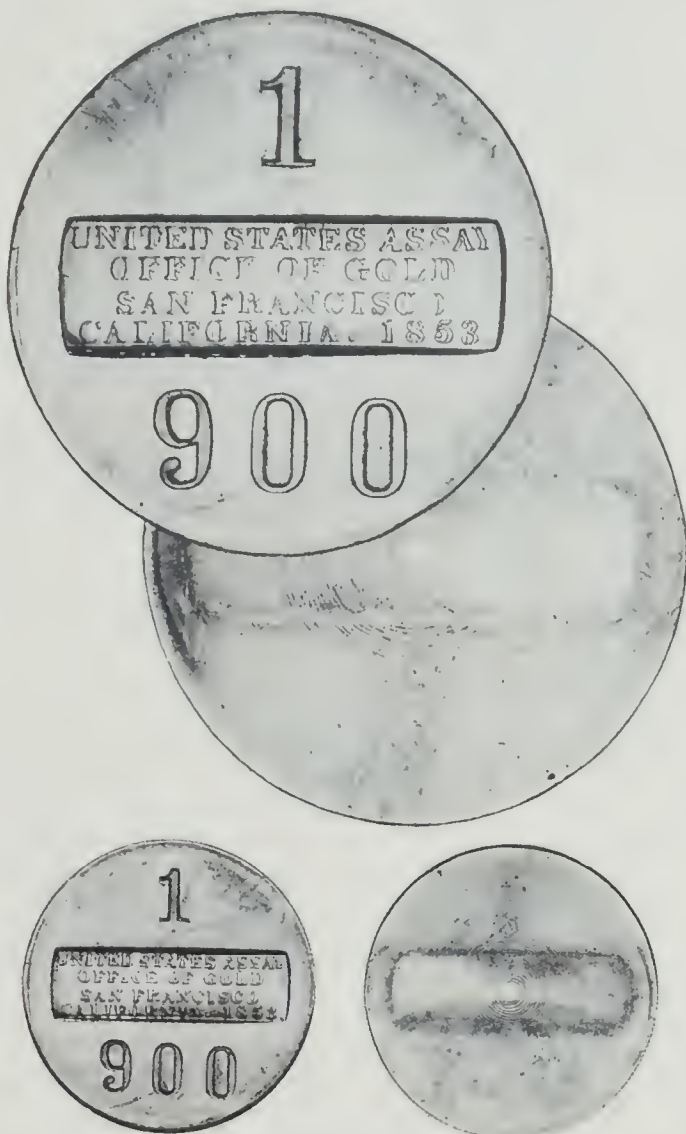
CHECK YOUR BID SHEET CAREFULLY!

—and—

MAIL YOUR BIDS EARLY!

## Twentieth Century U.S.A.O.G. Concoctions

## U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1-Ounce Gold Disc



See Color Photo

- 47 U.S. Assay Office of Gold 1853 1-ounce gold disc. Extremely Fine.

Obverse with tablet-style impression from prepared die reading UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1853. The numeral 1 is above and the fineness 900 is below, as illustrated. The reverse has a turned circular design or "target center," 7/8" in diameter. Both peripheral borders are plain. Reeded edge. Green color (silver alloyed gold); 479.8 grains, or almost exactly one troy ounce. This identical coin is listed as No. 20 and illustrated on page 274 of Donald Kagin's book, where it is speculated that these may have been used as a circulating monetary issue.

This Humbert issued (or possibly trial) "Disc" was intended for the conversion of raw dust, nuggets or bullion, into a standard medium having an accepted monetary value predicated upon a fluctuating value of gold in various areas. If actually issued and used (as this specimen seems to have been), the idea of a circulating medium without an impressed fixed value, in the form of a coin, did not gain wide acceptance. However, the San Francisco Mint (with the same equipment as Humbert, and in the identical building) in the years immediately following issued "discs," as well as bars and ingots. It is also recorded that similar items were struck and issued from the Philadelphia Mint during the pre-Civil War period and somewhat later.

(\$35,000-40,000)

Obtained from the John Murrell Collection; earlier from the group of various pieces found by Paul Franklin.



- 48 Muling of two reverse dies, struck on a nickel planchet. A combination of two 1853 \$20 reverse dies impressed on a planchet made of nickel alloy. Due to the hardness of the nickel alloy the designs are not fully struck up, as illustrated. However, the piece has received little actual wear. Plain edge. 270.80 grains. Extremely Fine. Listed and illustrated as No. 16 on page 329 of the Kagin work. **Unique**; just one specimen known to exist.

According to the highly detailed 1967 Ford Report, this piece was struck from two rev. matrices (or master dies), taken from an original prototype in the Philadelphia Mint. It first appeared in the Waldo C. Newcomer collection during the WW-I era, and was No. 2735 on the inventory list of his holdings. The Baltimore collector paid \$350 for it, a handsome sum in those days. When B. Max Mehl handled the Newcomer coins in 1933, it went to Wayte Raymond, later passing into the hands of F. C. C. Boyd, Abe Kosoff, King Farouk, Hans Schulman, New Netherlands Coin Co. (1955), Louis Werner, G. S. Stephens, and Dr. Conway Bolt. Henry Clifford purchased it as Lot 1192 from the sale by Stack's of the Bolt Collection, April 21-23, 1966. A companion matrix impression, uniface in copper, was consigned by S. K. Nagy to the 1958 A.N.A. Convention sale. (\$1350-1750)



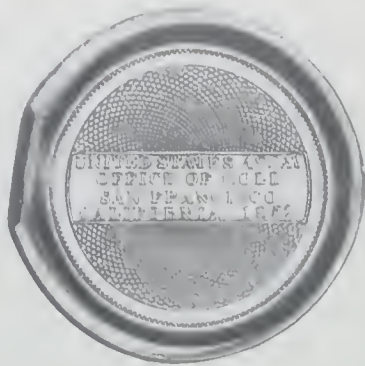
- 49 Impression of an "1852" U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20 reverse. Struck on an irregular rectangular silver planchet. Illustrated and described on page 376 of the Kagin book. Believed to have been made circa 1908-10 by Stephen K. Nagy, a Philadelphia coin dealer, using a fabricated reverse die. 286.5 grains.

Uncirculated, light golden toning.

(\$1500-2000)

Obtained from Stack's in 1959.





- 50 Similar impression of an "1852" U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20 reverse die on a round copper planchet, clipped at one edge. Uniface. Listed and illustrated by Don Kagin on page 377 of his book. Time of issue undoubtedly contemporaneous with the last. Uncirculated; toned light brown with much mint red.

John J. Ford, Jr., in his 1967 study of the Franklin discovery of U.S.A.O.G. material, explains how one of the matrices utilized to produce the "double reverse" nickel anomaly as a unique collectible was put to further use. "One of the matrices was resurrected by someone either in the Mint or out of it, who altered it to read 1852, thus creating an unknown 'pattern' reverse . . . The wrong size numeral 2 was used, that figure being heavily punched over the obliterated 3." Six impressions of this 1852 U.S.A.O.G. twenty dollar reverse are known, three in silver (that here offered, Ford and Dr. Katz colls., latter two ex Boyd and Raymond, Farouk); one in copper (above); and two in lead, in the Smithsonian. All can be traced to S. K. Nagy, who was intimate with Capt. John Hazeltine and William Idler, both of whom had access to Philadelphia Mint material. (\$1750-2250)

## Ithaca Mining Company

Little is known concerning the Ithaca Mining Company. Donald Kagin devotes several pages of his book to a compilation of circumstantial evidence which seems to indicate that the group, presumably founded in Ithaca, New York, and consisting of fifty people, intended to produce coins once California was reached. He quotes the biography of I. N. Thorne, one of the partners, which states that the firm "purchased a portable mint in Philadelphia and shipped it around the Horn for coining their gold . . ." However, apparently the coining equipment was never reunited with the partners in California, for he further relates: "Our agents arrived in San Francisco only to learn that the vessel (containing their equipment) got there some six months before them, and after waiting a reasonable time, the captain sold the goods to pay freight, and this was the end of our \$10,000 worth of merchandise that was to form the nucleus for a business when we arrived."

So far as is known, there is only one numismatic memento of this short-lived venture in existence today, the piece herewith described. Presumably this and any other coins were trial pieces made in the East prior to departure for California.

## Ithaca Mining \$10 Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 51 **Ithaca Mining Company. \$10 Trial Piece in copper.** Struck over an 1849 United States copper cent. 158.5 grains. Extremely Fine. Believed to be **unique**; only one specimen is known to exist. Indeed, this seems to be the only surviving coin of *any* type associated with the company. Also listed and called unique by Taxay PG-46.

The obverse design consists of the large letter X, for ten, at the center. Below seems to be the word VALUE, although the overstriking is such that the legend is indistinct. Above seems to read the inscription CA MINING COMPANY, with only the last 2 letters of the first word being visible. Presumably the full legend may have read ITHACA MINING COMPANY.

The reverse features an eagle similar to that used on the Miners' Bank \$10 issue, but with CALIFORNIA above and GOLD below. Stars are to either side.

Of this identical coin Henry H. Clifford writes: "The Ithaca pattern was obtained from Mrs. Esther M. Culver of San Jose, California, who said it had been handed down in her family from her maternal great-grandfather, Oliver Austin Olmstead. Living in California with Oliver was his brother, Jonas Reed Olmstead. Jonas was probably the 'J. Olmstead' listed as one of the passengers on the ship *Samoset* which sailed out of New York Harbor for California on March 24, 1849. Also listed as being on board was the Ithaca Mining Company and its supercargo. The *Samoset* sailed around the Horn and arrived in San Francisco just prior to September 13, 1849. Circumstantial evidence indicates that Olmstead, the Ithaca Mining Co. and the pattern coin are all related." (\$4000-6000)

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT**  
**MELTERS,**  
**ASSAYERS,**  
—AND—  
**COINERS,**

**No. 104. Montgomery Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

 Ores, Metals, and Mineral Waters analyzed.

All business confided to their care will meet with  
dispatch.

**A. HUMBERT,**  
(*U. S. Assayer for California for three Years.*)  
**J. G. KELLOGG.**

THE undersigned, Bankers and Bullion Dealers in the City  
of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bear-  
ing the stamp of "Kellogg & Richter," and "Kellogg & Hum-  
bert," of San Francisco, Cal., and cheerfully recommend their  
stamp for *correctness*, having tested their assays thoroughly, both  
in the *American* and *European Mints*.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,  
By A. N. Lewis, Cashier.

BEEBEE & CO.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL.  
B. BEREND.

AUG. BELMONT, (*pr. Pro.*)  
Ch. Christmas, E. A. Mathiesen.

SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, August, 1855.

Kellogg & Humbert, Assayers, combined the talents of two of the most prominent coiners  
of the California Gold Rush era.



## Kellogg & Company

A late entry in the field of private coinage was Kellogg & Company of San Francisco, which produced its first coins in 1854. The firm was founded by John Glover Kellogg, of Auburn, New York, who came to San Francisco on October 12, 1849. He secured a position with Moffat & Co. and remained with them during the operations of the United States Assay Office Of Gold. When the latter institution discontinued business on December 14, 1853, Kellogg formed a new partnership with G. F. Richter, who earlier had worked with the United States Assay Office of Gold as an assayer.

On December 19, 1853, the *San Francisco Herald* carried this advertisement:

ASSAY OFFICE. The undersigned, who have been connected with the United States Assay Office from its commencement, have opened an office for melting and assaying gold in the basement of J. P. Haven's building, No. 106 Montgomery St., one door of Lucas, Turner & Co.'s banking house and nearly opposite Adams & Co.

Kellogg & Richter.

Appended to the advertisement was an endorsement by Augustus Humbert:

Messrs. Kellogg & Richter have been employed (the former as cashier and the latter as practical assayer) in the United States Assay Office from its commencement to its close. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to their industry, integrity, and skill, and in commending them to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Perry,

A. Humbert, Late U.S. Assayer.

On January 14, 1854, a number of the leading banking houses of San Francisco and Sacramento petitioned the firm to produce coins to fill the needs of commerce in the period after which the United States Assay Office Of Gold had ceased operations and before the United States Mint at San Francisco had commenced. The merchants indicated their willingness to accept such coins in normal business.

After the San Francisco Mint opened, Kellogg & Company continued its private coinage. Toward the end of 1854 it was dissolved, and the new firm, Kellogg & Humbert, took its place, with Augustus Humbert replacing G.F. Richter. This arrangement continued until 1860, although the last coins were struck in 1855.

On May 1, 1855 *Alta California* noted that Kellogg & Co. was producing a quantity of coins vastly greater than the United States Mint in the same city! It noted that about \$1.5 million was the largest coinage per month from the mint, whereas Kellogg & Co. for many weeks made from \$60,000 to \$80,000 worth of coins per day.

### THE NUMISMATIC SPECTRUM

The knowledge of our large numismatic staff covers the entire spectrum of numismatics. Thinking of selling? Whether you are selling major United States rarities, pattern coins of French Indo-China, crowns of Africa, or any other speciality, there is a specialist on the Bowers and Ruddy Galleries staff to take care of all of the necessary research. We offer you a complete numismatic service.

### Undated (1854) Kellogg & Company Copper Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 52 **Kellogg & Company, San Francisco. \$20 undated striking in copper.** Trial piece in copper of the \$20 Liberty head issue from an early state of the dies before the date was added. Listed as Kagin 1, pg. 340. The obverse and reverse designs are a close copy of the contemporary United States \$20 piece, except for the distinctive legends relating to Kellogg and to San Francisco. Extremely Fine or slightly better. Sharply struck. A small scratch in the obverse field is noticeable as is a small mark near the third star. Donald Kagin notes that **just two or three are known to exist.** (\$2500-3000)

### 1855 Kellogg & Company Gold \$20



See Color Photo

- 53 **Kellogg & Co., San Francisco. 1855 \$20 Gold.** Pleasing **Extremely Fine.** A few normal surface marks as might be expected with a coin of this grade. Superior to the *Guide Book* plate example. (\$1500-2000)

## James King of William

James King, or, as he was known, "James King of William" (the *History of Banking in California* gives two theories for this name: The first, that his father's name was William King, and the second, was that he came from William County, Maryland, and called himself "James King of William" so as not to be confused with another James King who lived in an adjoining county) opened an exchange and deposit office on December 5, 1849. This operation, with various partners, failed by June, 1850. It was during this period that we believe the following listed piece was struck by James King of William. Subsequently, King journeyed to Washington, D.C., returning to San Francisco in January, 1851, aboard the steamer *Tennessee* from Panama. His traveling companion on that voyage was Augustus Humbert. Soon after his return to the Golden Gate, banker King formed a new company called James King of William, later James King of William & Co. (in

partnership with Jacob B. Snyder). This arrangement, which lasted until the spring of 1854, was responsible for the issuance of rectangular \$20 ingots (Kagin, page 289). In June of 1854, Adams & Co. took over King's shaky banking business and James King of William joined that firm. Following the failure of Adams & Co. in February, 1855, King again tried the banking field, but quit after a few months, the victim of a general banking crisis.

In May 1851 his family, consisting of his wife and four children, had joined him, traveling to San Francisco from the East. He built a beautiful home, had a fine carriage and horses, and lived in a gracious and elegant manner. From time to time King was called upon to make public statements, and he often did this without regard to the reactions of those involved. In 1855 he published a newspaper advertisement

which asserted that Isaiah C. Woods and Alfred A. Cohen had been involved in certain improper gold dealings. The two offended men challenged King to a duel. To make his views more widely known King founded a newspaper, the *Daily Evening Bulletin*, which could be described as a "scandal sheet." Eager to stir up trouble, James King of William reported in May 1856 that James P. Casey, San Francisco's supervisor, earlier had been incarcerated in a New York prison. Casey protested stating that "I don't want my past acts raked up. On that point I am sensitive." King showed him to the office door, at which time Casey said he would take care of the matter appropriately. An hour later while walking home King was shot to death by the aggrieved official.

The assassination of James King sparked the formation of the 1852 Vigilance Committee.

### James King (of William?) Trial Piece in Copper



See Color Photo

- 54 **Trial piece in copper from unknown issuer, believed to be James King of William (1849-50).** This piece has been double struck and has seen some wear, possibly as a pocket piece, so the inscriptions are not clear. Overall the grade is Very Fine.

The obverse seems to read J.A. KING MINT, with stars surrounding. The reverse reads in part PURE GOLD HALF OUNCE CALIFORNIA, some letters of which are not fully present. Kagin No. 1, page 340, not illustrated.

**Unique;** the only specimen known to exist. (\$5000-6000)

From the F. C. C. Boyd Collection; earlier from a Thomas Elder sale.



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## Knight & Company, Assayers

In 1867 the *Pacific Coast Business Directory* carried a quarter page advertisement for the firm which read: "KNIGHT & CO. Assayers of Gold, Silver and Ores, of Every Description. 32 D Street, Marysville, California. Assays Guaranteed." John J. Ford, Jr. believes that this firm, in business about ten years, was earlier located in Sacramento.

The firm apparently was one of a number of enterprises which served as a convenience for miners, refining and assaying gold and delivering the product in bars.

### Knight & Company \$232.23 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 55 Knight & Company, Assayers, Marysville, California. \$232.23 gold ingot. 11.44 ounces. Actual weight 5,494.5 grains. Extremely Fine or better. Virtually as issued.

One of a group of 15 ingots of varying weights found by Carlton Wells of Oakland, California, in June, 1965, on the bank of the Sacramento River. Serial numbers range from 1782 to 1796. Quite possibly these were seized years ago in a stagecoach or other robbery and were secreted by desperados who never returned to claim them. A similar piece, serial no. 1782, appeared in the 1980 NASCA sale as Lot 2027.

In the form of a bar, as illustrated, there is the Serial number 1794, the inscription KNIGHT & CO., an Internal Revenue stamp, and further inscriptions noting the weight to be 11.44 ounces and the fineness to be 982. The value \$232.23 is given below. The stamp "SMV" indicates "standard mint value." The edges of the bar are plain. The back is stamped with the inscription "TM CO. SAC. CAL," for the Tecumseh Mining Co. in Sacramento. A large, heavy, impressive, and valuable piece of Western Americana! (\$5500-6500)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1968.

### Knight & Company \$182.10 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 56 Knight & Company, Assayers, Marysville, California. \$182.10 gold ingot. 9.51 ounces. This ingot, bearing the earlier serial number 1722, differs slightly in style from that offered in the preceding lot. The "TM CO, SAC. CAL." inscription appears on the front, in addition to the inscriptions referring to Knight & Company, the serial number (1722), and other information. On one edge of the bar is stamped G \$181.26, and on the other edge is stamped S \$.84, indicating the respective values of gold and silver. The back of the bar contains a faintly impressed Internal Revenue stamp. Extremely Fine or better condition. Rarer than the last.

Another large, impressive, and valuable piece. (\$6000-7000)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1971.

## F. D. Kohler & Co.

Kohler, earlier a jeweler, fireman, and alderman in New York City, came to California in 1849. In partnership with David C. Broderick, he operated an assaying business in San Francisco.

On April 20, 1849, the California state legislature enacted a provision that "There shall be established in the City of San Francisco a State Office for assaying, melting, and refining gold." It was further noted and approved that the governor was to appoint two competent persons to take charge and perform the duties of the establishment, one as director and the other as assayer, melter and refiner of gold. The appointment was to be for the term of one year and until their successors were appointed and qualified. Business was to be transacted daily, except Sunday, from 9:00 in the morning to 2:00 in the afternoon. It was further provided that the governor could establish branch offices in several other towns. The office of state assayer was to be abolished at such time as an official branch mint of the United States began operation.

When the act was passed, Frederick D. Kohler was named as the state assayer. He then sold his private assaying business to Baldwin & Co.

When Augustus Humbert began operations in San Francisco as United States Assayer of Gold, early in 1851, the



State Assay Office was discontinued. After that time Frederick Kohler again conducted his own private assay business.

Kohler is mainly known today for rectangular ingots issued while he was state assayer.

The story of Kohler's enterprises is an extensive one, and the reader is referred to pages 350-361 of *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*, and pages 93-99 of *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* for much additional information.

### Kohler Counterstamp on Doubloon



(See Color Photo)

- 57 **Counterstamp of F. D. Kohler & Co., 1849, on Peruvian Gold Doubloon.** The undertype coin is Extremely Fine; the counterstamp is Uncirculated. Listed and illustrated as Kagin No. 1, page 381.

The counterstamp is from a prepared punch which reads in three lines F.D. KOHLER & Co./1849\*/SAN FRANCISCO. The host coin is a regular-issue 8 escudos piece minted in Peru in 1840.

The cataloguer has been unable to locate any references to this issue. Was the coin counterstamped in 1849 to test one of Kohler's punches, or was the piece counterstamped in later years? The answers are not known, and no warranty or representation is made in this regard. John Ford assures us that the die punch is authentic and contemporary, having been made by Albert Kuner. However, he has reservations about when the doubloon was actually stamped. (\$2000-3000)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co., 1961.

### Massachusetts & California Co.

The operations of the Massachusetts & California Co., another early coiner associated with California, are largely an enigma. Several \$5 issues are known, but they are alloyed extensively with copper, unlike pieces made from native California gold which contains a high silver content. It is quite possible that such pieces were issued in the East, probably as patterns, in the manner of the known impressions from the same dies in copper and in silver.

The firm, formed in Massachusetts, may have transacted business in California, for Adams relates that letterheads of the Massachusetts & California Co. were discovered in California and that Frederick P. Tracy, who later became a prominent California attorney, served as the group's secretary.

Much of the information known today about the Massachusetts & California Co. is derived from several newspaper articles. On January 23 it was reported that "In Northampton (Mass.) Rev. F. P. Tracy is the agent of a company who have raised \$6,000, and are soon to leave." Most significant was an item from an unnamed May 1849 newspaper, probably published in Massachusetts, which was reprinted in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in January 1898:

The Massachusetts & California Co., formed in Northampton, Mass., which originally contemplated a capital of only \$6,000, has increased it to \$50,000. Only a quarter of the amount, however, is to be paid in at the outset. Josiah Hayden of Haydensville is President of the Company, and S. S. Wells of Haydensville, Miles G. Moies, and others, Directors. Rev. F. P. Tracy goes out to California as its active agent. It is the intention of the Company to establish a private mint at California, and, with the approbation of the Government, to make coins of the same denominations as the coins of the United States, and of equal, if not a little higher, value. Mr. William H. Hayden goes out as assayer, having qualified himself for the purpose by a series of studies under Prof. Silliman, and by all the information that could be obtained at the United States Mint. Mr. Hayden is a graduate of Yale College, and a son of the President of the Company. The machinery will coin about \$10,000 a day. It is the intention of the Company to purchase gold-dust, at the current prices, and transform it into coin for circulation. Should the Government establish a Mint there, it will be worth its denominational value, or more, at the Mint. The agent and those who accompany him will go by one of the land routes.

The following offering is one of the most comprehensive collections ever formed of Massachusetts and California patterns and trial pieces. For descriptions of the various coins refer to pages 342-344 of Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*. In addition, pages 71-76 of the same reference contain much historical information.



- 58 **Massachusetts & California Co. \$5 in silver, gilt.** About Uncirculated. As certain features of the design seem to be lightly worn under the gilding, the cataloger presumes that the piece was gilt in relatively modern times. 86.5 grains. Kagin 1-A. Obverse with bear and stag holding up a shield on which is a mounted horseman, with an open lasso loop. The word ALTA appears below, probably for Alta, California ("Upper California"). At the top is an arm with the hand holding a horizontal arrow. Stars surround. The reverse consists of a wreath, with the left stem tip ending directly over the 1 of 1849, with the denomination within and an inscription and date on the outside as illustrated. The edge is reeded.

Probably about a half dozen specimens exist.

(\$2000-3000)

Obtained from a Lester Merkin Auction, September, 1967.



- 59 **Massachusetts & California Co. \$5 in copper.** Extremely Fine or better. 59.5 grains. Kagin 1-B, same dies as preceding. The actual plate coin in Kagin. About half dozen specimens exist.

(\$1000-1500)

From A. J. Ostheimer, 1968.





- 60 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in silver.** Kagin 2-A. 86.5 grains. Extremely Fine. Four to six specimens believed to exist. Horseman's lasso loop makes a complete circle. Reverse stem end is above the 8. (\$1500-2000)

*Obtained from Stack's in 1967.*



- 61 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Kagin 2-B. 78.5 grains. Very Fine. A few edge marks. Probably nearly as rare as the preceding. (\$1250-1750)

*Obtained from Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1964.*



*(See Color Photo)*

- 62 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 struck in tin or white metal** (not lead). Extremely Fine. Reverse without denomination. Kagin 3. Extremely Fine. 60.0 grains. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist. The arrow tips almost touch both stars. (\$3000-4000)

*Obtained from Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1960.*



- 63 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Kagin 4-A. Very Fine. 92.0 grains. Only a few known of this type. Obverse similar to Kagin 2 but the tail of the deer points above the star at 3 o'clock. Reverse wreath connected at top. (\$2000-2500)

*Obtained by Henry H. Clifford from the Garrett Collection sale, Lot 913. Earlier in the collection of Colonel James W. Ellsworth.*



- 64 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Kagin 4-A, duplicate. Extremely Fine. 96.0 grains. Cleaned years ago and recolored. With numerous planchet striations at the right side of the reverse. Underrated, despite the appearance of two examples in this offering. (\$1250-1750)

*Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1960.*



*(See Color Photo)*

- 65 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Reverse without denomination. Kagin 5-A. With reeded edge, a difference not listed in the Kagin book (the book illustrates this identical coin but describes a piece, perhaps a different one, with a plain edge). Same obverse as Kagin 4. Reverse without denomination. Extremely Fine. 94.5 grains. Cleaned long ago and recolored a deep orange.

A really rare variant.

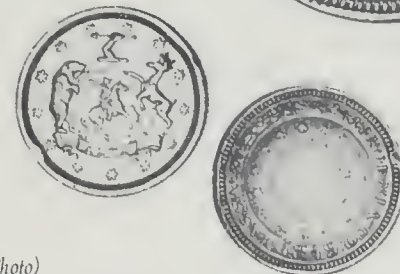
(\$2500-3500)

*Note: The enigma surrounding the Massachusetts & California Co. is compounded by the unusually extensive issue of pattern and trial pieces, most of which seem to have circulated. Perhaps each of the numerous members of the company were given trial pieces to give to friends or, perhaps, trial pieces were distributed in quantity in Massachusetts in order to stir up interest in the company during its formation. In any event, the situation remains a numismatic puzzle.*



- 66 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Kagin 5-A. Very Fine. 99.5 grains. With plain edge and with what mint error collectors call a "railroad rim" in the form of a flange of varying diameter. Extremely rare. Reverse without denomination. (\$2000-2500)

*Obtained by Henry H. Clifford from the Garrett Collection sale, Lot 914. Earlier acquired by John Work Garrett from Edgar H. Adams on January 28, 1921.*



*(See Color Photo)*

- 67 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in copper.** Kagin 5-B. Also listed by Taxay as PG-69. Reeded edge. Extremely Fine. With several edge marks, including a dent at the lower left obverse. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist. 121 grains.

The reverse of this piece is extremely distinctive and differs from any other issue. Between the central wreath and inscription is a circle of stars. No denomination appears. One of the most important coins in the present offering. (\$2750-4000)





- 68 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in nickel.** 5 / DOLLARS. A fantasy issue believed to have been made in the 20th century, possibly by Stephen K. Nagy, from dies differing from the original 19th-century pieces. Kagin 7-C. Obverse horse standing on the ground. Reverse dollar is spelled out. Slightly toned About Uncirculated. 78.0 grains. (\$600-850)

*Obtained from Stack's in 1959.*



- 69 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 in brass.** Kagin 7-D. About Uncirculated. 76.0 grains. Some irregular toning. Another piece believed to have been made early in the present century. (\$500-750)

*Obtained from Stack's in 1959.*



- 70 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5 struck over a U.S. copper cent.** Listed as Kagin 8 and illustrated on page 345 of his reference. The reverse of this piece is different from the other 20th-century issues and has the denomination expressed in the form of a large 5 followed by a smaller letter D, with stars above and below, all within a heavy wreath, as illustrated. Struck over an 1833 U.S. large cent. As the details of the Massachusetts piece are very sharp, Extremely Fine or better, and as the cent details are extremely worn (Good or so), it is presumed that a well-circulated cent was used. A 20th-century issue? (\$750-1000)

*Obtained from Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1960.*

### Possibly Unique Massachusetts and California \$10 Pattern



*(See Color Photo)*

- 71 **Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$10 in brass.** Kagin 6-A. Also listed as Taxay PG-70. Listed as unique; the only known specimen. Even more important as possibly the only known example of this denomination. Close to Fine grade. 168.5 grains.

Little is known about the \$10 issue. Presumably just a few were made, for while dozens are known of the \$5 denomination, the only \$10 piece known to the writer is the coin offered here. An exceedingly important opportunity for the territorial gold specialist. (\$6000-8000)

*Obtained from the 1965 Kreisberg-Schulman Sale.*

*The American Numismatic Association invites you to become a member. The cost is inexpensive in relation to the benefits received. An application can be obtained from the American Numismatic Association (Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901), or write to us and we will be pleased to send you an application and sign as your sponsor.*

## Meyers & Co.

The operations of Meyers & Co. remain a mystery to numismatists today. There exists the possibility that information concerning the firm will come to light in some future year, as has been the case with data concerning numerous other coiners, assayers, and bullion agents. For the moment, however, all that is known is what can be deduced from the surviving numismatic items attributed to this firm. There are just two such items, both of which are unique, and both of which are described in the following text.

The operation must have been more than a casual one, for the half-ounce piece is from a prepared die as are certain impressions on the ingot.

### Meyers & Co. Copper Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 72 (1849) Undated. Stamp for 1/2 ounce troy of gold overstruck on a United States large cent. Copper pattern; 148.7 grains. Good-4 grade.

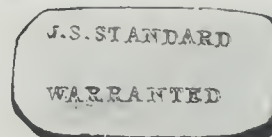
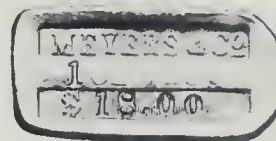
This piece, illustrated on page 322 of Don Taxay's *Scott's Encyclopedia of United States Coins* and on page 346 of Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* is **unique**; no other specimens are known to exist.

The following inscription runs around the obverse border: U.S. STANDARD-WARRANTED, with the last word being misspelled. At the center top is the fraction 1/2, below OZ, and below that TROY. Following the curve of the bottom border above WARRANTED appears the company name, MEYERS & CO. in small letters.

In the absence of additional information it is not known whether this was intended to be a stamp for a gold coin of approximately \$8 to \$9 value (the worth of 1/2 ounce of gold in California at the time) or whether it was a circular stamp design to be impressed on a small ingot rather than a coin. The shape of the stamp and the fixed weight indicate that a coin may have been intended. Ingot stamps usually do not have a fixed weight stamped on them for they varied considerably in terms of weight, and the weight often was not known until after the ingot was prepared. Accordingly, a typical ingot would have the weight signified by individual number punches. (\$2500-4000)

Obtained by Henry H. Clifford from the Garrett Collection sale, Lot 915. Earlier from W. Elliot Woodward's 67th sale of the J. N. T. Levick sale, Lot 1754 (at \$1.60), 1884; ex H. Chapman sale, September 30, 1908; ; later part of the Capt. Andrew Zabriskie Collection, Lot 365, show on plate VII, 1909; later in the holdings of Col. James W. Ellsworth; acquired by John Work Garrett in March 1923, as part of his Ellsworth Collection purchase arranged through Wayne Raymond. One of the most extensively pedigreed of all territorial patterns known to exist today in private collections.

### Meyers & Co. \$18 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 73 Meyers & Co. \$18 Gold Ingot. Possibly circa 1849 and contemporaneous with the ingots of Moffat & Co. which are of similar format.

The ingot is rectangular in shape, with rounded or trimmed corners, and is in Extremely Fine condition. A test cut was made on the edge (not visible from front or back) at some later date.

The obverse of the piece has the inscription MEYERS & CO. at the top, impressed in the die from a prepared punch with the background being shaded by closely-spaced vertical lines, much in the manner of the Moffat issue. At the center is the inscription in relief, OZ. TROY, also from the die. The numeral 1 has been punched in by hand at left, indicating that the original punch was blank in this regard and that varying weights could be placed on the ingot, depending on the ingot in question. Below, also from the same punch, is a vertically ribbed rectangle with a \$ figure as part of the punch to the left. The numerals 18.00 have also been punched in by hand.

The reverse consists of the following inscription in two lines, apparently individually impressed with letter punches: U.S. STANDARD/WARRANTED.

The piece is enigmatic in that the value of one ounce is clearly stated to be \$18, two dollars above the generally prevailing rate in San Francisco at the time. This piece, which weighs 480.0 grains, is approximately consistent in stamped value with the circa 1849 Moffat & Co. undated \$16 gold ingot which weighs 436.5 grains and which has a stamped value of \$16.00, as offered as Lot 927 in our sale of the Garrett Collection. The fineness of the present bar, an important consideration, is not stated. By contrast, various Moffat bars had the fineness expressed in carats. Examples of varying finenesses are illustrated on page 294 of the Kagin book.

**Unique**; the only specimen known to exist, not only of this denomination but of any Meyers & Co. ingot. The similarity of the issue to the Moffat & Co. ingots makes the piece particularly important and significant. Called unique by Kagin and Taxay PG-88. One of the highlights of the Clifford Collection. (\$30,000-40,000)

Obtained from the Murrell Collection in 1960.



## Mines d'Or de Burns Creek Splasher

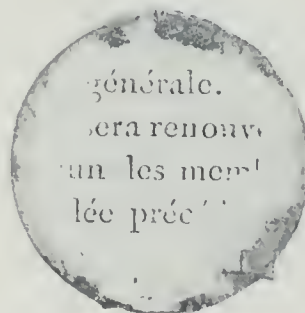
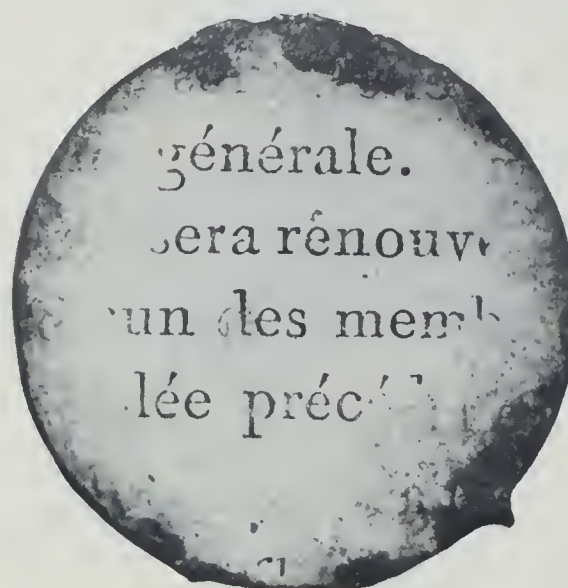
The following item apparently relates to "Mines of Gold of Burns Creek, California," as per the English translation of the French inscription. The writer has been unable to locate information concerning French mines at a place called Burns Creek, so the issue remains a mystery.

It is known that in 1849, when news of the Gold Rush was rampant in Europe, numerous Frenchmen came to California. *The History of California* by Theodore H. Hittell gives numerous references (see following) to Frenchmen in the mining district, as do Bancroft's books. Examples:

French Corral on the ridge near the confluence of the Middle Fork with the main Yuba, in about two thousand feet above ocean level, was the lower limit of the gold-bearing gravel range in that region. It

got its name from the fact that the first settler, a Frenchman, built and maintained a corral for mules there. Being soon afterwards found to be valuable mining grounds, it became the scene of extensive mining operations . . .

Another citation notes that "in 1851 a new company of Frenchmen discovered an extraordinarily rich deposit in one of the neighboring hills thereupon christened 'French Hill.' The report of this discovery, added to the previous popularity of the place, attracted a crowd of several thousand miners; and in the general rush and scramble to secure claims a dispute arose between the Frenchmen and the Americans, which led to a quarrel and a fight . . ." It was further reported that at one time the harbors of LeHavre and Bordeaux, in France, were crowded with adventurers seeking to go to the gold fields.



See Color Photo

- 74 **Mines d'Or de Burns Creek, Californie. Obverse, die impression in lead.** Cliche or "splashing" in lead of a die prepared in France relating to gold mines located at Burns Creek, California. The motif is of a goddess, nude from the torso up, wearing a feather headdress, holding in her left hand a cornucopia and from her right tossing coins into the sea. At the lower right foreground of the medal appear miners' implements, including a pick, shovel, and pan. In the background is the sea with a 3-masted ship under full sail.

The fabric of the piece indicates 19th-century origin, but the purpose is unknown. It may have been for a medal to celebrate some place or event, or for some sort of seal. The excellent workmanship indicates that it was made in France, and certainly not in California. The mention of an existing place, Burns Creek, removes the suggestion that the impression was from a die for an intended coinage taken from France

to California by adventurers, with the idea of issuing gold coins on arrival. Embarking Frenchmen could hardly know in advance where gold would be discovered. Rather, it can be supposed that Frenchmen operating a mine at Burns Creek transmitted information of this back to their homeland, after which time a die was prepared for reasons unknown.

Pieces like this show that there are many undiscovered secrets in numismatics! Certainly one of the most fascinating items in the present collection.

The piece is a well preserved Extremely Fine or better grade, and is uniface. This is the only specimen known. (\$1000-2000)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1958.

## The Miners' Bank

The Miners' Bank was an outgrowth of Wright & Co. Exchange Brokers. The parent firm was located at the corner of Washington and Kearney streets, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, early in September 1849. During the following November they organized as a banking firm. Composing the company were Stephen A. Wright, John Thompson, Samuel W. Haight, and J. C. L. Wadsworth. Known as the Miners' Bank, the institution was housed in a wooden frame structure for which \$75,000 rent per year was paid. It is believed that coins of the \$10 denomination were produced by the firm in the autumn, apparently before the November 1849 partnership was completed, for William P. Hoit, assayer of the New Orleans Mint, reported on December 13, 1849, that he had assayed a Miners' Bank \$10 nearly two months earlier:

On the 16th of October I assayed one ten-dollar piece, coined at San Francisco, nearly a facsimile of the United States gold eagle (Moffat & Co.); weight 258 grains; total 888 milliemes of gold, 60 do. of silver, and the balance of copper; value \$9.78. This is the only coin in which art has been resorted to in making an alloy that I have seen. Also on the same day one ten-dollar piece of the Miners' Bank of San

Francisco; stamp very different from that of the U.S.; weight 259 grains; total 866 milliemes of gold, 105 do. of silver, value \$9.65.

As the intrinsic value of the Miners' Bank pieces was significantly below the face value, the issues were not readily accepted. On December 14, 1850, the company dissolved. The issue of *Alta California* dated April 11, 1850, reported that:

The issue of the Miners' Bank is a drug on the market. Brokers refuse to touch it at less than 20 percent discount. Moffat's issue will probably soon be no better; he already refuses to redeem it in American gold. Those who have it would do well to get five-franc pieces to the dollar, which is really 7 percent discount for it, at Moffat's counter now, as it is not impossible that they may refuse to pay even that for it soon.

Donald Kagin prints a quotation which indicates that the firm of Broderick & Kohler made coins for the Miners' Bank from the summer of 1849 until January 1850.

So far as is known, only one regular issue was ever produced by the Miners' Bank, that of the \$10 denomination. As these pieces were rejected in their own time, a limited number have survived to the present day.

### Miners' Bank \$10



See Color Photo

- 75 (1849) Undated Miners' Bank \$10. Gold. A beautiful **Extremely Fine to AU** specimen, with much prooflike surface. This is the rare second type (Kagin 2) with coarse reeding, greenish gold (silver alloy) with constricted reverse, causing "I" of CALIFORNIA on reverse to appear not finished. The "common" type 1 is listed by Kagin as R-6, the rare type 2 is called R-8, or two to four known.

The obverse of the piece contains the central inscription TEN. D., with the period after TEN being superfluous and probably a diecutting error. Surrounding is the legend: MINERS, BANK. above, a star to

each side, and SAN FRANCISCO. below (the comma after MINERS was probably intended to be an apostrophe, but was placed too low).

The reverse is a beautifully executed eagle inspired, no doubt, by the bird on the reverse of the contemporary \$10 American gold coin. Above appears the inscription CALIFORNIA. Beneath the eagle's wing and encircling the bottom of the coin are thirteen stars. The edge is reeded. The reverse bears a close similarity to the unique Ithaca Mining Co. \$10 trial piece offered earlier.

(\$10,000-12,000)



### Miners' Bank \$10 Copper Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 76 (1849) Undated. Miners' Bank \$10. Trial piece in copper. Extremely Fine or better. Only a few specimens are known to exist. Die variety type 2 exactly as in Lot 75.

This piece is struck from the same dies used to produce issues in gold. Edgar H. Adams cites the appearance of three different pieces in public auction sales during the late 19th century.

Exceedingly rare.

(\$2500-3500)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Company in 1957.

### 'Model' California-Related Issues

Related to the issues of private companies may be the "model" series. They bear the denominations of quarter dollar, half dollar, dollar, quarter eagle, and half eagle, and were originally used as game counters or *Spielmunzen* (play money). Struck in brass and bearing the date 1849, they were probably made somewhat later than the time indicated. Recently a single specimen of the half eagle, struck in gold, has surfaced. The following offering contains one of each denomination except the quarter eagle, no specimen of which has ever been seen by the cataloguer.



- 77 1849 Model 1/4 Dollar. Brass. AU or finer. Lightly toned. Rulau-Fuld Cmi-1.

The obverse depicts a perched eagle with CALIFORNIA above and the date 1849 below. The reverse has the fraction 1/4 in the center and MODEL above, a star to each side, and DOLLAR below. (\$500-750)



- 78 1849 Model Half Dollar. Brass. Extremely Fine. R-F Cmi-2.

The obverse depicts a perched eagle with stars surrounding and the date 1849 below. The reverse is composed of a wreath with MODEL in the center and the legend CALIFORNIA HALF DOLLAR surrounding. (\$500-700)



- 79 1849 Model \$1. Brass. Extremely Fine. R-F Cmi-4.

Obverse similar to that upon preceding. The reverse incorporates the numeral 1 within a wreath with the legend CALIFORNIA MODEL DOLLAR surrounding. (\$500-700)



- 80 1849 Model \$5. Brass. Extremely Fine. R-F Cmi-6.

Obverse with a perched eagle completely surrounded by stars. Reverse with inscription MODEL HALF EAGLE in three lines within a wreath, CALIFORNIA above and the date 1849 below. (\$250-350)

### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Buyer's premium of 10% will be charged on all successful bids.

## Moffat & Co.

Moffat & Co., while not the first coiner of gold in California, became the most important private mint in San Francisco. At a time when the coinage of other assayers, bankers, and minters was being seriously questioned, the issues of Moffat were readily accepted by merchants. Later, the facilities of the firm were incorporated into the San Francisco Mint.

A biographical sketch of John Little Moffat was provided to Edgar H. Adams by R. Burnham Moffat, of New York City, a grandson who in 1909 published the *Moffat Genealogies*:

John Little Moffat at the age of twenty-three years married Hannah Curtis, daughter of Reuben Curtis, of Danbury, Connecticut. Fourteen children were born to them, but only five survived infancy, and but three of those five married and had issue. Mr. Moffat lived in New York City from his marriage until about the middle of the 'thirties, when he moved to northern Georgia, in the valley of the Nacoochie, where he had purchased some gold mines which he had begun to operate. He had previously owned a gold mine in North Carolina, and on three separate occasions during his life made, and as many times lost, what in those days was deemed a very considerable fortune. In his youth he learned the trade of a silversmith, and throughout his life found satisfaction in the thought that he "had a trade." Lack of persistence seems to have been the defect in what otherwise was a character of high purpose, charm, and manly loveliness. He was identified in turn with the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed, Quaker, Methodist, and Swedenborgian faiths, but found the satisfaction he sought in none of them—except possibly the last, with the teachings of which he became familiar during the closing years of his life.

When the *gold fever* fell upon the country, following the discovery of gold in California, it found Mr. Moffat at the bottom of one of his waves of financial success, and he joined the throng of "forty-niners." . . . While in California he became Assayer for the United States Government, and during the few years of his stay there established a reputation for unswerving integrity in the assaying of gold, which survived, for many years, his return to the East. He died in Brooklyn, New York, at the home of his son, Dr. Reuben Curtis Moffat on June 19, 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years, idolized by his daughter and surviving sons.

Moffat, born in Goshen, New York on February 12, 1788, was in his early sixties when he joined the California adventurers. *The New York Tribune* on February 14, 1849, told of his departure from that city:

The good bark *Guilford* sails today from the foot of Wall Street. Whatever success may attend the various adventurers, associated or individual, they will require a certain medium of circulation, or a fixed standard for their gold-dust. This end may be obtained through the operations of Messrs. Moffat & Co., who go out in the *Guilford*, with proper assistance, and most complete machinery and apparatus, to supply the want of Californians; in other words, to establish a sort of mint, to receive the gold-dust, smelt and assay it, and by their stamp to give it a currency and value, which must, in the absence of a government character, be received by the merchants and consumers. Mr. John L. Moffat, known as the standard assayer in this city for many years, carries with him testimonials of our most eminent merchants, bankers, and bullion dealers, including a certificate of the strongest character from Messrs. Beebe, Ludlow & Co., the heaviest bullion dealers in the United States; the most eminent gold dealers in the city, together with Hon. R.J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, have endorsed the circular of Messrs. Moffat & Co. They have our best wishes for their success.

Moffat, who in New York was associated with the firm of Wilmarth, Moffat & Curtis, began business in San Francisco in the summer of 1849. Associated with him were Joseph R. Curtis, P.H.W. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. Their office at Clay and Dupont streets was busy with the activity of trading in gold dust, refining it and converting the metal to bars and

ingots to ship to the East for sale. An advertisement of the time reads:

### MOFFAT & CO.

John L. Moffat, Joseph R. Curtis, S.H. Ward, P.H.W. Perry, have erected suitable furnaces, and are provided with all the necessary apparatus and most ample facilities for smelting and assaying Gold Dust.

The highest market price paid for Gold Dust.

They refer to the annexed testimonials from the most eminent Bankers, Merchants, and Bullion Brokers, of New York, the originals of which, with other evidences of character, may be seen at their office . . .

Then followed testimonials from various bankers and others, including R.J. Walker, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Moffat produced small rectangular gold ingots ranging in value from \$9.43 to \$264. Most were of the value of \$16. These are believed to have been first issued in June or July 1849.

The engraver Albert Kuner, who arrived in San Francisco on July 16th, was employed by Moffat & Co. Dies for a \$10 issue were cut shortly thereafter. When Mr. Kuner's personal effects were examined following his death, an impression in wax of a Moffat & Co. undated \$10 was found, accompanied by a note stating that the impression had been taken on July 31, 1849, and was for Moffat's first coin. The piece in question resembled a United States government \$10 but had legends referring to Moffat & Co. The reverse was inscribed S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD, "S.M.V." meaning "standard mint value."

Shortly after \$10 pieces made their appearance, a Moffat \$5 coin, also engraved from dies cut by Kuner, reached circulation. In the following year, 1850, only pieces of the \$5 denomination were made.

In September 1850 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with a well-established assaying business in California to affix the stamp of the United States to bars and ingots:

The Secretary of the Treasury . . . be authorized and directed to contract, upon the most reasonable terms, with the proprietors of some well-established works now in successful operation in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, perform such duties in assaying and fixing the value of gold in grains and lumps, and forming the same into bars, and shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the said United States Assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment; provided, that the United States shall not be held responsible for the loss of any gold deposited with said proprietors for assay.

Moffat & Co. received the honor. Appointed to the position of United States Assayer was Augustus Humbert, a New York City maker of watch cases. Information concerning Augustus Humbert and the subsequent United States Assay Office of Gold appears earlier in the present catalogue.

Moffat & Co. ceased their private business and prepared to issue coins under the government contract. New premises were secured on Montgomery Street between Clay and Commercial streets.

Following the issuance of large \$50 slugs by Moffat-Humbert, there developed a great shortage of smaller pieces



in circulation. Hardships were experienced by many merchants.

In December, 1851, the partnership interests in Moffat & Co. were changed. On the 24th of that month the *Daily Alta California* carried the notice:

Co-partnership noted. The firm heretofore known and existing under the name and style of Moffat & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the entire interest of the special partner, John L. Moffat, having been purchased by the remaining partners, who have the right to use the name of Moffat & Co.

The declaration was signed by John L. Moffat, Joseph R. Curtis, Samuel Ward, and Philo H. Perry. It was further stated that "the firm will hereafter consist of the undersigned remaining partners, and its business until further notice will be conducted under the name and style of Moffat & Co." The addendum was signed by Curtis, Perry, and Ward.

On December 31, 1851, Augustus Humbert, the United States Assayer in California, without having seen the correspondence earlier in December, wrote to Hon. Thomas H. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, D.C. and noted that the situation demanding smaller denominations was becoming acute:

Accompanying this Messrs. Moffat & Co. send you the monthly report of the transactions of this office, showing a sad falling off in its business, not to say its usefulness; it is an incontestable fact that the great scarcity of small coin (say, 5s, 10s, and 20s) has its influence, for in the greater portion of the transactions of the country the \$50 ingots are too large, even the bankers have to restrict their depositors to checking for round amounts, or submit to a serious loss, as they are obliged to pay from 1½ to 2% premium on the small coin necessary for their daily transactions, thus showing the urgent necessity existing for the issue of ingots of smaller denomination than 50s from this office.

Several of our most influential merchants and bankers as a matter of absolute necessity, not choice, have been urging somebody to make small coin with a private stamp, and I understand the dies are already in the hands of the engraver; whether or not these dies will be used will probably depend on the decision you may have taken with regard to the application presented to you by Mr. J.R. Curtis, etc. I sincerely hope it will be favorable and soon at hand, as I am well satisfied that if private coin again resumes the place it once had among us, the door will be open for greater fraud than was before perpetrated.

On January 15, 1852 two letters from the Treasury reached Moffat: one authorizing the coinage of smaller denominations, and one rescinding the authorization written the following day.

Early in the month Moffat had received a petition signed by over 50 leading San Francisco merchants and citizens urging them to strike smaller denominations. Finally in response to this request, and recognizing the futility of the request made to the government for an official coinage of small denominations, Moffat & Co. issued \$10 pieces around the middle of January 1852. A contemporary newspaper account dated January 14th noted that "Messrs. Moffat & Co., and Wass, Molitor & Co. have again commenced to issue small coins."

In February 1852 the Treasury Department commission to make smaller denominations was received, so Moffat announced its intention to discontinue coinage bearing the Moffat & Co. name: "No more coin will be manufactured bearing the stamp of Moffat & Co., and that already issued will be redeemable whenever demanded."

In 1853 a \$20 piece bearing the name of Moffat & Co. appeared. The design, except for the inscriptions, was quite

similar to that of the current United States double eagle being struck at Philadelphia. Notice concerning the new issue appeared in the *Daily Alta California* on July 26, 1853:

Moffat & Co.'s Assay Office. The new double eagles lately issued by this firm are attracting much admiration for their beautiful workmanship. The coin is a facsimile of that struck by the United States Mint, with the head instead of bearing the motto LIBERTY has MOFFAT & CO. As regards design and finish, the piece is scarcely inferior to the issues of the Mint and reflects great credit upon Messrs. Moffat & Co.'s taste, enterprise, and artistical skill.

The reason for issuing a distinctive Moffat & Co. double eagle at the same time coins of identical denomination were being produced by the United States Assay Office of Gold, under the same management, is enigmatic.

In 1853 the properties of Curtis, Perry & Ward were incorporated into plans for the new San Francisco Mint. Part of the earlier coining establishment was utilized in the construction.

In its day Moffat & Co. enjoyed a reputation unequalled by any other private coining establishment.



- 81 **1849 Moffat & Co. \$5. Gold.** Fine to Very Fine. A few marks are visible on the neck, especially when a hand glass is used. Typical conditions for one of these pieces, an issue which saw extensive circulation.

The obverse and reverse are a copy of the contemporary American half eagle but with differing legends. (\$400-650)



- 82 **1849 Moffat & Co. \$10. Gold.** Reverse is the TEN. DOL. type. Fine grade. Smooth, even wear. Free of any defects. A pleasing example of this issue. Coins of this type were lightly struck to begin with, so part of the present grading attribution is due to striking rather than wear. This is particularly evident on the central areas. (\$1000-1200)

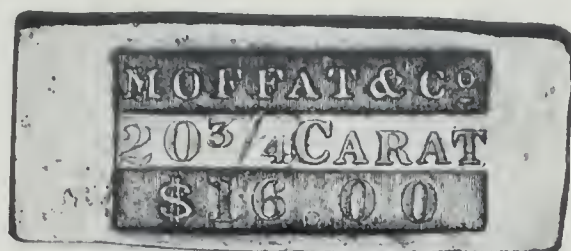
#### A LASTING MEMORIAL

You have spent many years assembling your collection. Now you may be thinking of selling—and the attractive profits which await you. The ideal way to sell—the one sure way that will net you the greatest amount of money when all is said and done—is through a Bowers and Ruddy Galleries auction. Your coins will be presented in a beautiful manner in our catalogue—making a lasting memorial which will endure through the years as a permanent reference to your collecting interest.

And from a financial viewpoint, if there is a way to sell coins which will net you a higher cash return than one of our sales, we haven't heard of it in our many years of numismatic experience.

A Bowers and Ruddy Galleries auction is the ideal way to sell your collection or individual rare coins. Your telephone call or letter will receive our immediate attention. RIGHT NOW we are accepting coins for our next important sale.

### Moffat & Co. \$16 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 83 **Moffat & Co. \$16 Ingot, undated (1849).** A beautiful **Extremely Fine** example.

Moffat & Co. issued numerous bars of the \$16 denomination, this being the value in commerce of one ounce of gold at the time. Thus an ingot or bar of this type formed a convenient medium of exchange. The front of the bar is impressed by a prepared punch with a vertically ribbed background. At the top is the inscription MOFFAT & CO. Below, a prepared punch originally consisting of a raised dollar sign (\$) with a blank vertically ribbed background (blank until the value is added). On this particular ingot the valuation 16.00 was punched in after the dollar sign. In the center, between the two prepared punches, the fineness 20 3/4 CARAT was added. The sides and reverse are blank. The left edge of the bar bears a circular raised mark of unknown origin. Perhaps it was a "stem" used when the ingot was originally cast. Compare this piece to Garrett No. 927 with the same features, for example.

The \$16 valuation is the "classic" California gold dust. It has been estimated that perhaps a total of 20 to 25 examples exist, some of which are impounded in museums. Long intervals often elapse between appearances. A marvelous opportunity for the collector of western numismatic Americana. (\$15,000-20,000)

*Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co., 1970.*

### 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20 Gold



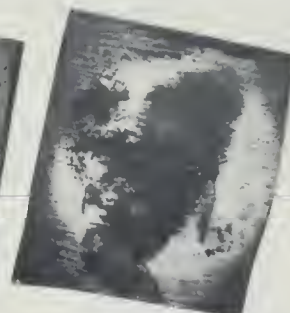
See Color Photo

- 84 **1853 Moffat & Co. \$20. Gold.** Choice Very Fine-30, if not Extremely Fine. A truly outstanding example. Virtually tied with the Garrett Collection specimen.

The obverse and reverse designs closely parallel those of the contemporary American double eagle. Interestingly, the reverse die was later used by Kellogg & Company on its 1854 double eagle. The legends bear distinctive descriptions and differ from those on the federal pieces.

The issuance of the 1853 Moffat & Co. double eagle coincided with the issuance of the United States Assay Office of Gold coins of the same denomination. The simultaneous production of these two pieces, both by Moffat although ostensibly from two different issuers, remains an unsolved numismatic mystery to this day. (\$2500-3250)

### Hub Impression of 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5



- 85 **1849 Moffat & Co. \$5. Hub impression of obverse die on blank of brass.** Extremely Fine or better. Illustrated on page 347 of the Kagin reference. **Unique.** The only specimen known to exist. (\$1000-1350)

### The American Numismatic Society

The American Numismatic Society, founded in 1858, operates a museum, library, and study facility at 155th Street and Broadway, New York City. Within the confines of the Society's building is one of the most comprehensive numismatic collections ever formed. Especially extensive and important in the American series are the collections of colonial issues, early coppers, and tokens. If you are interested in numismatic study or research, membership in the American Numismatic Society will be very beneficial. The writer has been a member for many years. Information concerning the organization can be obtained directly from the address given above.



## Moran & Clark

The firm of Moran & Clark, composed of Dan Moran and John C. Clark, was located in Sacramento, California, although the pattern coins of this firm are inscribed San Francisco. By November 28, 1850 Dan Moran had returned to the eastern part of the United States and was believed to be conducting an auction business in New York City.

The only numismatic specimens known today are copper patterns, as offered in the following two lots.

### Moran & Clark \$10 Pattern in Copper



- 86 (1849) Undated. Moran & Clark pattern \$10 in copper, fire gilt. Extremely Fine. 167.30 grains. Far superior to the Garrett Collection piece. Finest known example.

The obverse of this coin bears the following inscription in five lines: CALIFORNIA GOLD / WARRANTED / 10 DOLS. / MINT VALN. / MORAN & CLARK.

The reverse features a wreath around which is inscribed SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA. At the center the inscription, in two lines, reads: 11 DWT 8 GR above (the letters and numbers are crowded together); below this is 20½ CARAT. The second A in CARAT is cut over a previous erroneous E. The edge is reeded. (\$3500-4000)

Obtained from Paul Koppenhaver in 1976.

### Moran & Clark \$10 Pattern in Copper



- 87 Another Moran & Clark pattern \$10 in copper. Die similar to the preceding piece. The present coin was struck very carelessly. The obverse and reverse dies are severely misaligned, and the coin is struck significantly off-center. Very Fine. A few microscopic horizontal scratches near the centers (a feature which, interestingly enough, also occurred on the Garrett specimen). Donald Kagin estimates that four to six examples are known of this pattern issue. This identical coin is illustrated on page 348 of his book. (\$2250-3000)

## Norris, Gregg & Norris

In 1849 privately-minted gold coins made their first appearance in San Francisco. The newspaper *Alta California* in its May 31, 1849 issue noted the existence of:

... a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different.

The firm was earlier located in the East. *The New York Directory* of 1849 noted that Thomas H. Norris, a civil engineer, did business at 62 Gold Street and had his home at 68 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Hiram A. Norris, whose name later appeared on the passenger manifest of a vessel bound for California in 1849, was also a civil engineer at the same business address. His house was at 310 Gold Street, Brooklyn. Charles Gregg, an engineer at the same business premises, had his house at 209 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. A New York advertisement of the period states:

Norris, Gregg & Norris. Manufacturers and dealers in raw iron pipes and fittings of all kinds for steam, water, gas, etc. No. 62 Gold St. (between Beekman and Fulton streets, New York). Mills and public buildings heated by steam. Tubular boilers of various sizes. Thomas H. Norris, Charles Gregg, Hiram A. Norris.

Gold coins of the \$5 denomination were subsequently made in several varieties by the Norris, Gregg & Norris firm in California. Three of the pieces were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and showed finenesses of .870, .880, and .892, and respective intrinsic gold values of \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.95, not including the silver alloy (which if added would have given them each about 2½ cents extra value).

Examples of the coinage with the imprint of San Francisco were made in large quantities and circulated extensively. Varieties were made with plain or reeded edges.

The firm of Norris, Gregg & Norris is believed to have been the first quantity issuer of gold coins in California. Albert Kuner, who arrived in San Francisco on July 16, 1849, stated that he made at least one pair of dies for Norris, Gregg & Norris. As the initial coinage with the San Francisco imprint had already appeared, it is possible that Kuner produced dies for a variety which was made only in pattern form and never reached circulation, or perhaps the variety was one which is not known to exist today.

### Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 Gold



- 88 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5. Gold. Plain edge. Very Fine or better. Pleasing surfaces without defects. (\$2250-3000)

## North Star Mine

In *The Mother Lode Region of California*, W.H. Strong notes:

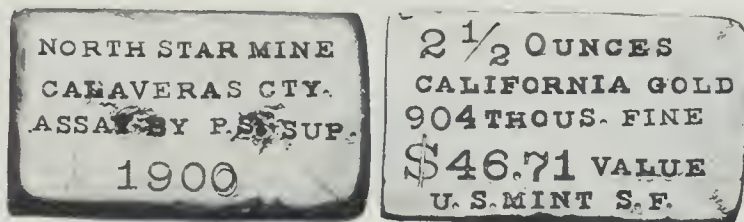
North Star Drift Mine. This is two miles south of Mokelumne Hill . . . The channel has been reached by means of a cross-cut tunnel, in 1,360 feet, March, 1900. This tunnel is 6½ by 10½ feet. Nine men are employed, there being as yet no machinery. North Star Mining Company, owners. P. Schuman of Mokelumne Hill, superintendent.

*The Report of the State Minerologist for the Two Years Ending September 15, 1896*, by J.J. Crawford notes:

North Star Mine (quartz). It is two miles east of West Point and has a 30 foot shaft in a vein in granite. M.D. Wickham of West Point, owner.

The following lot indicates that gold from the North Star Mine was refined into ingots and issued with appropriate stamps.

### North Star Mine \$46.71 Gold Ingot



- 89 North Star Mine, Calaveras County, California, 1900. 2½ ounce gold ingot, \$46.71 value. Extremely Fine or better condition, virtually as issued.

The ingot is rectangular in shape and bears inscription from individual letter and number punches. The front of the bar, as illustrated, indicates the weight of 2½ ounces, the fineness of 904 thousandths, and the value of \$46.71 at the U.S. Mint in San Francisco. The back bears the date 1900, the mine name and location, and notes: "ASSAY BY P.S. SUP," apparently a reference to P. Schuman.

An important turn-of-century California gold item. (\$3750-4500)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr., 1968.

## Pacific Company

The maker of trial pieces of various denominations and \$5 and \$10 pieces in gold, bearing a Liberty cap with resplendent rays and the name of Pacific Company, is unknown. Donald Kagin notes that several candidates vie for the possibility, including the Pacific Mining and Trading Company (also called Pacific Company), a Richmond, Virginia group which arrived in San Francisco on September 20, 1849; The Pacific Adventurers' Association, which departed from Philadelphia on March 22, 1849; The Pacific Mining Company, organized in San Francisco; and The Pacific Company, formed in Boston in January 1849.

Edgar H. Adams and subsequent authorities, basing their suppositions on several sources, some of which are contradictory, have concluded that the firm of D.C. Broderick and F.D. Kohler made the \$5 and \$10 gold pieces (no specimen of which is offered in the present sale) bearing the stamp of the Pacific Company, dated 1849.

A number of different patterns of the \$1, \$2.50, \$5, \$10 values exist, several of which are offered in the present sale.

### Pacific Company \$1 in Silver

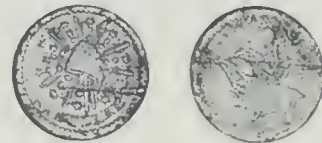


- 90 1849 Pacific Company \$1 in silver. Boldly struck over a United States half dime of the Liberty seated style, with many of the undertype design features still visible. **Extremely Fine** or better. A superb piece.

The obverse shows a Liberty cap with resplendent rays and stars, with the inscription 1 DOLLAR below. The reverse shows an eagle with the inscription PACIFIC COMPANY CALIFORNIA surrounding, and the date 1849 below. Kagin 1b. **Unique**; the only specimen known to exist. (\$5000-6000)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1970.

### Pacific Company \$1 in White Metal



- 91 1849 Pacific Company \$1 in white metal. Impression of the dies preceding, but struck in tin or white metal. Kagin 1c, described as **Unique**. Also Taxay PG-5 where called unique and in Clifford Collection. May be the piece described by Edgar H. Adams, a tin example in Good grade, owned in the nineteenth century by J.N.T. Levick. The condition is Good to Very Good, with a few light scratches. The edges plain. (\$2500-3000)

Obtained from the Kreisberg-Schulman Sale in 1964.

### Pacific Company \$2.50 in Silver, Gilt



- 92 1849 Pacific Company \$2.50 in silver, gilt. Reeded edge. Sharp. **Extremely Fine** or better. A magnificent specimen. Design as preceding except for the denomination. Slightly more than a dozen examples known to exist in all grades. (\$2750-3500)

Obtained from Kagin-Hollmbeck, 1959.



*Exhibit A.*



UPPER CALIFORNIA. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

THE PELICAN Co. offers its services to the Miners and Merchants of Upper California, for the ASSAYING—CASTING INTO INGOTS OF CONVENIENT SIZE FOR EXPORTATION OR TRAFFIC, and STAMPING GOLD PIECES OF TEN, FIVE and TWO-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS value, (of which the above vignettes are fac-similes of the obverse and reverse sides,) on liberal terms.

The Co. will also purchase, at the current value, Gold Dust or Bullion.

For the capability of the Assayer, the Co. begs attention to the following certificates, the originals of which may be seen:

BRANCH MINT U. S. )  
NEW ORLEANS, 28 MARCH, 1849. }

It affords me great pleasure to recommend my friend, Dr. Pearson, as a gentleman of high moral and intellectual standing. The Doctor has spent some time in the Assay Department of this Mint, and has fully satisfied me that he is competent to assay gold. I can further state that he is a practical man of great resources.

WM. P. HORT, M. D., ASSAYER AND ACTING SUPERINTENDANT.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. )  
Medical Department.—New Orleans, March 26, 1849. }

This may certify, that the bearer, Doct. Pearson, is well known to me as a skillful and accomplished Assayer of Gold. He is, moreover, a man of means and good reputation.

J. L. RIDDELL, PROFESSOR CHEMISTRY.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony as to the unexceptional character and skill of the bearer, Doct. Pearson. His frequent visits to the Mint, have enabled me to know that he possesses unusual talents for almost any mechanical business.

JOHN BROOKS, COINER U. S. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS

The Co. has permission to refer to

## Pelican Company

Little is known concerning the affairs of the Pelican Company. An early circular which illustrates the \$10 issue, notes that:

The Pelican Company offers its services to the Miners and Merchants of Upper California for the Assaying, casting into ingots of convenient size for exportation or traffic, and stamping gold pieces of tens, fives, and two-and-a-half dollars value . . . on liberal terms.

The sheet contained three endorsements from New Orleans officials recommending Dr. Pearson, a principal of the Pelican Company, who "has spent some time in the Assay Department of this Mint [New Orleans] . . ."

Whether or not the Pelican Company ever issued pieces in gold is not known. Examples of the \$1, \$2.50, and \$10 are in silver (1) and brass (2). No examples of a \$5 in any metal have been found.

### Pelican Company \$10 in Brass



*See Color Photo*

- 93 **1849 Pelican Company \$10 in brass.** Very Fine. **Unique.** The only specimen known to exist of this denomination. The largest value contemplated for issuance by the Pelican Company. As such, one of the most important pieces in the present sale.

The obverse design consists of a mother pelican feeding four babies. The inscription PELICAN CO. is above, the date 1849 is below. The reverse has a six-pointed star at the center, around which is the inscription 21 1/4 CARATS/10 Dwt. 23 Grs. Around the border is CALIFORNIA 10 DOLLARS. Illustrated on page 352 of the Kagin reference. Also illustrated and cited as unique by Taxay PG-81. A coin the importance of which cannot be overemphasized. (\$6000-7500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1961, previously Keefer, Garland Stephens.

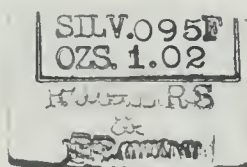
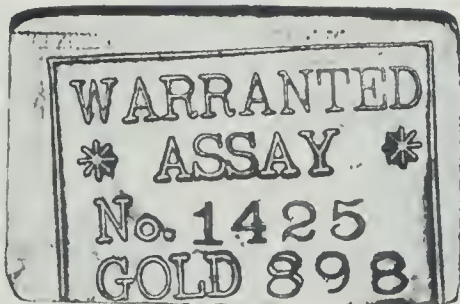
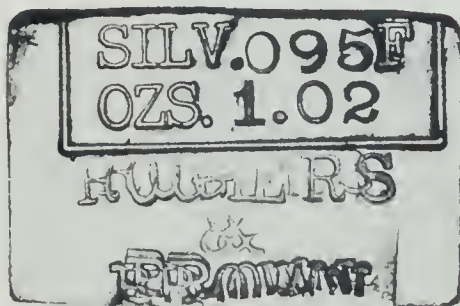


## Rogers & Brown, Assayers

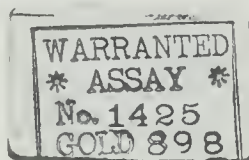
The firm of Rogers & Brown, Assayers, located at No. 512 California Street, one door west of Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, was the successor to the firm operated by G.W. Bell (who was killed in an explosion in 1866; refer to earlier citation) and operated from the same location.

An advertisement in the *Pacific Coast Directory* for 1867 noted: "Gold and Silver Ores Worked. We would inform Photographers that we are prepared to work their Chloride of Silver and Ashes from their Paper Clippings. We have in connection with our Assay Business, a Mill, and are prepared to work gold and silver ores in quantities from 25 to 500 pounds; also Assayer's Sweeps."

### Rogers & Brown 1.02 Ounce Gold Bar



See Color Photo



- 94 Rogers & Brown, Assayers, San Francisco. 1.02 ounce gold bar, circa 1867. Extremely Fine.

A rectangular ingot as illustrated, containing .095 parts silver and .898 gold. Serially numbered 1425. Inscriptions by various prepared and single punches, as shown. The logotype for the company name, ROGERS & BROWN, was double punched with the result that the imprint is likewise doubled.

An important piece of 19th-century Americana. (\$3500-4500)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1972, from Paul Franklin.

## San Francisco Standard Mint Coinage San Francisco, State of California Coinage

The coinage bearing the inscriptions SAN FRANCISCO STANDARD MINT and the more numerous related issues inscribed SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA are presumed to have been made in England, possibly Birmingham, in speculation for the California trade. Edgar H. Adams noted that these have the "most artistic design of any of the California private issues."

The San Francisco Standard Mint issues are of the \$5 denomination and bear a Liberty head on the obverse. The San Francisco State of California issues are of the denominations \$2½, \$5, \$10, and \$20, and are of varying designs. The \$5 issue is quite similar to that of the San Francisco Standard Mint, except that one has the date below Liberty's head and the other does not, and the word LIBERTY appears incuse on the coronet of one issue and in relief on the other, as described. No specimens of these coinages are known in gold. Individual pieces and sets exist in nickel, silver, copper, and white metal. An excellent description of the various issues is given on pages 352-354 of Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*.



- 95 1851 San Francisco Standard Mint \$5 in nickel alloy. Plain edge. Extremely Fine or better. Struck from rusted dies, indicating that it was probably made later than the date indicated.

The obverse of this piece depicts a Liberty head somewhat similar in concept to that found on the contemporary American \$1 gold or \$20, but not as well executed. The word LIBERTY appears incuse on the coronet. Thirteen stars surround. The date 1851 is below. The denticles are poorly formed.

The reverse consists of a large wreath enclosing the following inscription in several lines: 5 / DOLLARS / SAN FRANCISCO / STANDARD MINT / 22 CARRAT / FINE. Note that "CARRAT" is a misspelling. (\$850-1000)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Company in 1957.



- 96 **1851 San Francisco Standard Mint, uniface trial of reverse die in tin or white metal.** A sharply-struck **Uncirculated** piece with prooflike surface.

Described as **unique** by Don Kagin, and Taxay PG-106. (\$750-900)

Obtained from Stack's ANA sale, 1976, Lot 3718. Ex McCoy sale, 1864, to Appleton and Massachusetts Historical Society.



- 97 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$2 1/2 in silver. Toned Proof.** Reeded edge (as are all to follow).

The obverse consists of a Liberty head similar to that found on the contemporary \$1 and \$20 American gold issues, and quite well executed. The word **LIBERTY** appears in relief. Thirteen stars surround. The reverse is composed of a wreath enclosing **2 1/2 DOLLARS**, with **SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA** around the border, **1851** below. The workmanship is decidedly finer than that found on the San Francisco Standard Mint issue described two lots earlier, but probably both are from a common source. (\$2000-2500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 98 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$2 1/2 in copper. Proof.** Cleaned long ago and lacquered, similar in appearance to pattern copper coins (of regular United States issues) which were in the King Farouk Collection. Quite pleasing overall.

The purist may wish to dip the piece in acetone (observing appropriate safety precautions for fumes can be harmful and inflammable), thus removing the coating. Then the piece can tone naturally, perhaps following procedures outlined by Dr. William H. Sheldon in his *Penny Whimsy* book. (\$1250-1750)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 99 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$2 1/2 in white metal. AU.** A few minor surface abrasions are scarcely noticeable. (\$1000-1500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 100 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$5 in silver. Toned Proof.** Some minor marks. An excellent example of this issue.

The designs of the \$5 denomination closely follow those of the \$2 1/2, as illustrated. (\$2000-2500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 101 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$5 in copper. Proof** which was cleaned long ago and lacquered. Still quite attractive. (\$1350-1850)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 102 **1851 San Francisco State of California \$5 in white metal. Brilliant Uncirculated,** a few minor marks. Planchet lightly bent (can probably be straightened easily enough, for the metal is quite soft). (\$1000-1500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



# San Francisco State of California Silver \$10



See Color Photo

- 103 1851 San Francisco State of California \$10 in silver. Choice Proof with attractive toning. A superb specimen of this issue.

The obverse features a Liberty head taken from the contemporary American \$20 motif, but reduced in size. Stars surround, and the date 1851 is below.

The reverse is a distinctive style featuring the state arms of California at the center; Minerva seated, holding a spear, gazing through the Golden Gate. Her left arm rests on a shield. A sheaf of wheat is nearby, and a bear peeks out from behind the shield. (\$3500-4500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier from the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 104 1851 San Francisco State of California \$10 in copper. Cleaned and lacquered Proof, similar to the \$2½ and \$5 copper pieces earlier offered, and undoubtedly part of the same set. Quite possibly once owned by King Farouk (cataloguer's supposition). (\$2000-2500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.

- 105 1851 San Francisco State of California \$10 in white metal. Extremely Fine. Some digs in the obverse field in front of the nose and near the first digit of the date. (\$1250-1750)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.

San Francisco State of California Silver \$20



See Color Photo

- 106 1851 San Francisco State of California \$20 in silver. Choice Proof with beautiful light toning. An ideal match for the silver \$10 offered earlier. A numismatic prize!

The obverse and reverse closely follow the design of the eagle, except for the denomination. (\$4000-5000)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 107 1851 San Francisco State of California \$20 in copper. Choice Proof with light toning. A superb specimen of this issue. (\$2500-3750)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



- 108 1851 San Francisco State of California \$20 in white metal. AU. Some minor surface marks and spotting, due to the chemically active nature of the metal.

So concludes one of the most outstanding offerings of San Francisco State of California coinage ever presented in an auction catalogue. As Edgar H. Adams noted, these pieces represent the high water mark in designs related to California. (\$1750-2500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1959. Earlier in the Dr. Philip Whiteley Collection.



## Heinrich Schaeffer

Little is known concerning the California operations of Heinrich Schaeffer. Edgar H. Adams in *Private Gold Coinage of California 1849-1855* noted concerning the unique trial piece (offered in the following lot) bearing Schaeffer's name:

This trial piece, which presents an entirely new design for private gold coinage, links the private issues of North Carolina with those of California. It first came to notice when S.H. Chapman exhibited it at the meeting of The American Numismatic Society in March, 1912. It was then thought by the writer to have been an impression from the dies said by Prof. William E. Hidden to have been made by an employee of the Bechtler mint and taken to California in 1849, with the intention of striking private gold coins. Prof. Hidden, who has made a close study of the Bechtler coins, was shown the piece, and pronounced the name it bears to be that of Heinrich Schaeffer, who, he was informed, had made a series of dies and gone to California. He further said:

"This Mr. Schaeffer was a 'witness and if necessary an executor' of the will of Alt Christoph Bechtler (who died in 1842). I learned in Rutherfordton, from a son of Heinrich Schaeffer, that his father had a set of dies made soon after the discovery of gold in California, and it was his intention to hasten there and begin a mintage business similar to that which had been so prosperous under the Bechtlers. This set must have been made as late as 1849 or 1850, and some half a dozen years after the death of both of the original Bechtlers (Christopher and his son Augustus). It follows that the old punches (of letters) were used for the Schaeffer dies, and the design shows a continuance of the Bechtler ideas. It seems, therefore, that we can look with confidence to further discoveries of specimens of the Schaeffer coinage."

Seventy years have passed since the preceding words were written, and yet little has been added to our knowledge of the Schaeffer coinage, and to the writer's knowledge no additional specimens have come to light.

### Unique Schaeffer \$5 Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 109 **Heinrich Schaeffer \$5 trial piece struck over a United States large cent.** Very Fine or better. A light impression, with the result that nearly all of the undertype features of the 1841 large cent are visible. 161.1 grains.

The obverse has around the border at the top H. SCHAEFFER and, below, completing the circle, seven five-pointed stars. In the center is the numeral 5 above DOLLARS. The reverse has an inscription in four lines: CALIFORNIA GOLD / 134 Gr / 21 / CARATS. As noted, struck on a regular issue United States copper large cent of 1841.

**Unique;** the only specimen known to exist. This is the coin specifically described on page 109 of the Adams work and illustrated on one of Adams' plates, illustrated and described on page 355 of Donald H. Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, and likewise cited elsewhere.

As the only known numismatic reminder of a California coiner, or at least of an anticipated California coiner, the piece is of incredible importance. (\$9000-12,000)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1977, earlier Brand-Lichtenfels sale, Shulman-Kreisberg, March, 1964.

## Shultz & Co.

Half eagles were struck in 1851 by the firm of Shultz & Co. The design is a close copy of the contemporary United States \$5 gold coin. The obverse bears on the coronet of Liberty the inscription SHULTS & CO., a misspelling incorporating a final S instead of the Z. Today the coins are of considerable rarity. Adams located only three when he studied the series early in the century, but since then additional pieces have appeared.

Shultz & Co. (also spelled Schultz) was comprised of Judge G.W. Shultz and William Thompson Garratt. The latter conducted a brass foundry on Clay Street, San Francisco, behind Baldwin's coining establishment, as early as 1850 and produced many of the dies used for private coinage by other firms in the city.

In *Builders of a Great City*, published in 1891, the following information appears:

William T. Garratt was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. Judge Shultz and he went into business in October, 1850, making all the dies in use in San Francisco for private coining except those of Moffat, whose \$50 slugs will be remembered by all old-timers. Albert Kuner did the engraving for these dies. Besides the actual manufacture of the dies the firm also coined Five Dollar pieces. Owing to a scarcity of coin in circulation, the firm built the machinery for coining Five and Ten dollar pieces, and continued this until the Legislature passed a law placing private coiners on a banking basis, and on account of this law they discontinued. The firm coined for Burgoyne & Co., and Argenti & Co., brokers. This department of

the business had been under the management of Mr. Shultz, and when it was given up he retired. Garratt was originally a mechanic by trade.

In later years William T. Garratt furnished a description of the early activities:

We made a great many dies for private coining. Albert Kuner, who is still in business here, would do the engraving and I the turning — that is, the machine work on the dies — for which at the time we would get \$100 per day per man on that special job.

After that, Shultz took a notion to go into coining for Burgoyne & Co. and Argenti & Co., who were bankers here at the time. They would buy the dust and we would do the coining. We ran for a while, and then Shultz and I separated, he taking the coining establishment and I the foundry, he keeping the room over the foundry for his business. He continued only a short time before the Legislature passed a law prohibiting private coining. We took gold at \$16 an ounce, and put it through the refining process, and then would add 10 percent copper. That of course would take very little copper — just enough to make the coin hard enough to wear. I think the Legislature prohibited it altogether; I am not exactly clear on that point. Moffat was allowed to go ahead. We continued in the same place after Shultz had quit. We had moved from Clay Street down to Leidersdorff, near Sacramento. While we were there we separated. He continued coining until he was shut off by the Legislature; it might have been two months. From that he went up into the mountains and I continued with the business. Judge Shultz was connected with the Gold Mountain Quartz Mining Co.

Three Shultz & Co. \$5 pieces assayed at the Philadelphia Mint in 1851 showed an average intrinsic value of \$4.94 each.

### Unique 1851 Schultz \$5 Trial Striking



See Color Photo

- 110 **1851 Schultz & Co. \$5.** A spectacular trial striking at the center of an 1847 Mexican 8 real silver piece. Extremely Fine or better condition. Listed as Taxay PG-102.

The obverse and reverse of the counterstamp are from the regular 1851 \$5 dies with the name erroneously spelled as SHULTS on the coronet. The designs are patterned after the contemporary American \$5 issue.

In gold the 1851 issue is one of the major rarities in the series. Edgar H. Adams was able to locate only three gold examples when he studied the coinage years ago. The present silver impression on a Mexican 8-real piece is **unique**. Often the term *unique* tends to lose its meaning in the territorial pattern series, as the present catalogue offers numerous unique items. The uniqueness in this instance is com-

pounded by the extreme rarity of the piece in the regular metal of coinage, gold, coupled with the spectacular appearance of this overstrike. If a prize were to be awarded for a show piece among territorial trial striking, this item would probably win it hands-down! Interestingly, the reverse die is broken at the border above GOLD, indicating that this may be one of the last impressions from the die pair.

A truly fantastic item!

(\$10,000-12,500)

Obtained from Paramount International Com Corporation's ANA sale 1974. Earlier in the Fernand Davis Collection sold by the Schubman firm in 1930. At the Schubman sale the coin brought \$1000, a remarkable figure for the time. As Paramount pointed out in its catalogue, in the same 1930 auction a complete 1843 United States Proof set, including gold, brought \$500!



## The Star Mining Company

The Star Mining Company is said to have been located near Rose Creek, Sonora (Tuolumne County), California. Little is known of its operations.

### Star Mining Company 5.43 Ounce Gold Bar



See Color Photo

- 111 **Star Mining Company, Sonora, California. 5.43 ounce gold bar.** Extremely Fine or better; virtually as issued.

The bar is marked on the face only. As illustrated, prepared punches and hand-stamped numerals are interspersed to indicate the weight of 5.43 ounces, a fineness of 995 thousandths, the location as "CAL.," the date 1880, the serial number 521, and the company name in the form of a five-pointed star with MINING Co.

A related bar appeared as Lot 1720 in Superior's 1975 ANA sale. That example weighed 4.25 ounces and was serially numbered 64; it had a fineness of 998, and was likewise dated 1880. A hoard of bars appeared in the NASCA sale, 1980, as Lot 2431 — six weighing from 3.76 to 8.82 ounces. (\$5000-6000)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1971. Earlier in an auction of Glendining and Company, London, November 1969.

## Wass, Molitor & Company

Among the private issuers of gold coins in San Francisco, Wass, Molitor & Co. was one of the most important, although their initial production did not begin until relatively late, in 1852. Count S. C. Wass and A. P. Molitor, Hungarians, earlier were engaged in refining and assaying, as a notice in the *San Francisco Herald* on November 19, 1851 observes:

Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. have removed their establishment into Naglee's Fireproof Building, in Merchant St., where they are now busily engaged in smelting ores of all kinds, melting down and assaying gold for the largest houses in the city, and attending generally to all business connected with mining, for which their scientific attainments and long experience eminently fit them. They have now an excellent laboratory, fitted up in the most approved style, with powerful furnaces and every species of apparatus required for the most delicate and accurate analyses.

These gentlemen have acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of mining and all its ramifications in the celebrated School of Mines of Germany, having perfected that knowledge by working in the

gold mines of their native land — Hungary — for many years, and later those of this country. This establishment therefore is almost the only one in California capable of making these delicate assays which are so much needed just at this time.

They are prepared to furnish mining plans and information as to the best and cheapest method of working the mines, which will be invaluable at the present time when attention is so much directed toward them. We consider the scientific experience of these gentlemen a valuable acquisition to the state. They are compatriots and were companions-in-arms of the heroic Kossuth throughout the memorable Hungarian Revolution. Their hope of liberty in their native land crushed, their fortunes confiscated, and themselves exiled by the ruthless Austrians, they have sought a home in our land, the refuge of the oppressed of every nation.

Toward the latter part of 1851 a severe scarcity of small coins in circulation developed. Moffat & Co., the most respected coiners at the time, petitioned the Treasury Department for permission to coin small denomination issues, but their pleas were rejected. At the time \$50 slugs were the only plentiful coins in circulation, thus inflicting great hardship upon customers and merchants engaging in transactions involving lesser amounts. Recognizing the need for small coins, Wass, Molitor & Co. prepared a \$5 piece similar to the United States Mint issues in design but with inscriptions pertaining to their private firm. The *Daily Alta California* of January 8, 1852 noted:

Day before yesterday we were shown a piece of the denomination of \$5 which Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. are preparing to issue from their assay office, Naglee's Building, in Merchant St. It has the head and stars like the American coin, with the letters WM & CO. in the place occupied by the LIBERTY on our National currency. Below is the date, 1852. On the reverse is the eagle, with the words "In California Gold — Five Dollars" around it. The coin has the pale yellow appearance which is peculiar to the private coinage of the State, and which is caused by the silver alloy natural to the gold, whereas the issues from the United States Mint are slightly alloyed with copper.

A description of the minting process employed by Wass, Molitor & Co. and their facilities appeared in the *San Francisco Herald* of January 17, 1852:

We gave a detailed description a few days ago of the new Five Dollar piece issued by this enterprising firm. Since then they have prepared a die for coining Ten Dollar pieces, some of which we have seen struck off. They are superior in mechanical execution to the Five Dollar pieces, and will compare favorably with any coin now on the market. They are similar to the smaller coin, with the exception of being stamped on one side, "SMV (Standard Mint Value) Ten Dollars." A quantity of their coin has been sent on to the Mint by the bankers who receive it, so that by an official assay the public may be entirely satisfied that it is worth all that it purports to be.

The process by which the crude gold dust is converted into coin is quite intricate and interesting. The metal has to pass through half a dozen different stages in the hands of a dozen workmen before it is turned out of the press ready for circulation. In the first place the dust is placed in suitable vessels and smelted by the heat of a powerful furnace. In its molten state it is run into thick bars or ingots. These are separately assayed with extreme care and nicety by Count Wass. The fineness of each bar being ascertained, silver is either added or subtracted, according as it is above or below the standard fineness, so as to attain a uniform mixed degree of purity. It will be remembered that there is no alloy of copper in these coins as in those issued from the United States Mint, and hence they have a lighter yellow color.

After the bars have been made of a requisite fineness they are resmelted and cast into smaller bars. These are hammered out, then drawn through slits in a powerful machine — the width of the slit being diminished. By this means it is made to assume the shape of a golden hoop. It is then drawn through a powerful rolling machine graduated to the required thickness, from which it issues a long, thin strip, brightly polished, and of the thickness of the coin. It is then placed under another ingenious machine in which it is cut up into circular pieces the size of the proposed coin. These pieces are generally

adjusted to the standard weight on very nice scales prepared for the purpose. If they weigh a little too much as they always do, they are reduced by filing. They are now ready to be stamped.

The first stage in this process consists in placing them in a milling machine of great power. From this they receive a neat, raised milled edge. Nothing remains now but to place them in the press, where they are stamped. This press operates on the principle of the screw. The circular piece of gold — the embryo coin — is placed upon a die which is to give its impress to one side, while another die, which stamps the other side, is made to descend with great force by whirling the heavily loaded arms of a lever passing through the screw. It is a current Five or Ten Dollar piece, as the case may be. The finishing touch is put to it by roasting it, so as to give it a bright color. All these different processes of course require great scientific and mechanical skill, extreme accuracy, and heavy and complete machinery. All of these requisites Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. possess.

In 1852 pieces of the \$5 and \$10 denominations were made. No pieces were struck, so far as is known, bearing the dates 1853 or 1854. In 1855 denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$50 were made. The \$50 pieces were round and were the only pieces of that shape and denomination to circulate. Of attractive appearance, the coins found ready acceptance in the marketplace. Large numbers were coined. The *Sacramento Daily Union* of April 30, 1855 reported:

Col. Pardee of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express has exhibited to us the new Fifty Dollar piece which in a great measure is destined to supplant the old fashioned octagon slug now in circulation. This coin is circular, almost entirely destitute of ornament, and plain as a maiden's countenance who has breathed the air of fifty summers. At the outer edge of one side are the words "Wass, Molitor & Co. San Francisco," enclosing on the centre of the coin the figures "50" underneath and the word "Dollar" below the latter figures. On the reverse of the coin is a homely head of Liberty and the figures "1855." The coin certainly has no pretensions to beauty; nevertheless we would not like to refuse a few to break with our friends.

The *Alta California* reported on May 16, 1855:

Wass, Molitor & Co. have commenced issuing their Fifty and Twenty Dollar pieces at the rate of \$38,000 per day. The coin is above the United States standard, and is confidently received throughout the State.

Today, Wass, Molitor & Co. is best remembered for its immense 1855 \$50 round "slug." The present offering contains an attractive example. The two unique pattern items, a \$10 and \$20 issue, will be forever remembered by specialists in the series.

### 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5 Large Head



See Color Photo

- 112 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5. Gold. Large head. Very Fine or better.

The obverse and reverse are copied from the contemporary United States \$5 gold pieces, but with different legends. The head on the present piece is disproportionately large.

A classic scarce issue.

(\$2000-3250)

### 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 113 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 in copper. A trial impression of the die described by Don Kagin as the *Long Neck* variety. **Extremely Fine.** Some minor surface porosity. Tiny rim bump between ninth and tenth stars. **Unique.** The only specimen known to exist. This die trial is illustrated on page 356 of the Kagin reference, but bears a slightly erroneous description. The 2 in the date is indeed "plugged" on the present piece, just as it is on the gold strikings. It is probable that the die bore another date, possibly 1851, and was drilled so that the final digit could be changed by inserting a plug (for a similar situation see the following lot).

(\$1850-2750)

Obtained from RARCOA's N. M. Kaufmann Collection sale; this auction featured a collection which had been stored in a Marquette, Michigan bank vault since the 1920s. Its presence in the Kaufmann Collection was cited by Adams in 1912.

### 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10



See Color Photo

- 114 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10. Gold. Beautiful Very Fine, without any defects. Some lightness of strike as always found on this issue. Virtually a tie condition-wise with the Garrett Collection coin sold by us in 1980.

The obverse and reverse are styled after the contemporary American \$10 but with differences in the legends. However, the workmanship is quite different with the head being quite stylized and crude in comparison to the federal piece. The date 1855 is a curiosity, for the last digit is encased in a raised circle. It is probable that the die was dated for an earlier year, perhaps 1852, and was altered by drilling out the final digit of the date and inserting a plug into the die with the correct terminal 5 digit. So far as the writer is aware, all known 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 pieces display this characteristic. (\$4000-7000)

### 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20 Small Head



See Color Photo

- 115 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20. Gold. Small Head. Very Fine or better. Some light striking at the centers, as always seen. Rim bump at seventh star. Pleasing yellow-orange gold. An extremely scarce issue.

This coin is of particularly distinctive appearance due to the cameo-like size of the small head. The central portrait is the same size as used on the \$10 coins of the firm.

(\$3500-6000)



### 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20 Large Head Trial



See Color Photo

- 116 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20. Large head, trial piece in lead. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Some edge bumps and light surface marks. **Unique.** The only specimen known to exist. Listed by Taxay as PG-114 and called unique. (\$4000-6000)

Earlier owned by H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Described and illustrated by Adams, who at the time said that it was "the only impression known in any metal." Since that time gold impressions have been found.

### Superb 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50



See Color Photo

- 117 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50. Gold. A beautiful **Extremely Fine** specimen of unusual quality and sharpness. With a few scattered normal surface marks, but far, far finer than most pieces seen of this impressive issue. Normally specimens show extensive wear and/or damage. Yellow-orange gold.

The obverse depicts the head of Liberty, borrowed from the design of the contemporary United States double eagle, of a disproportionately small size for a \$50 coin, thus creating a cameo-like appearance for the piece. Surrounding are 13 large stars. The date 1855 appears below in small numerals.

The reverse has an open wreath with 50 DOLLARS in two lines at the center; 900 THOUS. on a label above; and the legend SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA / WASS MOLITOR & CO around the border.

One of the most impressive gold issues in the present catalogue. Worthy of a generous bid. (\$8000-10,000)

### Unknown Issuer

The following trial piece presumably relates to a California coiner, although there is no indication of this on the legends. Donald Kagin notes the origin is "probably by either Meyers & Co. or Schaeffer" (see page 357 of his book). The style and fabric, in any event, strongly suggest early issuance (say 1849, in California).

### \$10 Trial Piece by Unknown Issuer



- 118 \$10 trial piece struck over a United States large cent; a recent discovery. Very Fine or better, but with many areas of the legend weak or blank due to crude striking. Overstruck on a *Classic Head* large cent of the 1808-1814 style. The piece consists of a prepared die which was stamped on the reverse of the large cent, then stamped again on the obverse. The second stamping flattened the impression already on the reverse, with the result that the reverse impression is indistinct in most areas.

The die is described as follows: Above is VALUE with three five-pointed stars curving down to the left and three more to the right. Along the bottom border is TEN DOLLARS. In the center in several lines is the following inscription. 262/ GRS. GOLD / \*22\* / CARATS.

As the value is fixed, with no provision for data concerning the weight or value to be stamped in by hand, it is presumed that the die was intended for one side of a \$10 gold piece.

**Unique.** Only specimen known to exist.

(\$1500-2500)

## California Small Denomination Gold Coins

Beginning in 1852 small denomination gold coins were minted by jewelers, bankers, and others in California. Denominations consisted of 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar, made in octagonal and round shapes. Issues of the earlier years are often of fine workmanship and, relative to later issues, of heavy weight. Then around 1856 their use as small change in circulation declined, with the result that most subsequent issues were produced as souvenirs. Many of these later pieces are struck in low-grade gold or even gold-washed copper and are on extremely thin planchets.

Several books have been published on the series, including the recent *California Fractional Gold* by David and Susan Doering and Kenneth W. Lee's *California Gold: Dollars, Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars*. Rarities based on R1-8 scale are those compiled by Jay Roe based on the number of specimens known. The following items are catalogued to Doering and Lee numbers. While the present writer appreciates the beautiful illustrations and generally excellent technical information given in the Doering reference, he believes that in most instances the prices are not realistic reflections of the present market. For approximations of current prices the reader is referred to the listings in *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (listing by types; rare varieties will often bring more), as well as recent auction records and other sources.



- 119 **1872 25c. Octagonal. Washington head.** Doering-1B; L-39B. Low R-6. Extremely Fine. Struck in very low grade gold or gold-washed copper, with the result that some of the higher areas show a coppery hue.



- 120 **1876 25c. Octagonal. Indian head.** D-12C; L-50D. R-5. Extremely Fine. Centennial year coin.



- 121 **1880 25c. Octagonal. Indian head.** D-15B; L-51E. Low R-6. AU, proof-like.



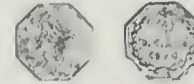
- 122 **1854 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-25A; L-6C. R-5. VF-EF.



- 123 **1857 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-31; L-K1. A Kroll issue, probably made during the 20th century. Uncirculated.



- 124 **1859 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-34; L-12A. R-4. Uncirculated. Some planchet irregularities as struck.



- 125 **1864 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-43; L-19A. R-5. VF.



- 126 **1870 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-56; L-32A. R-5. One of the more delicately styled issues due to the very small head. About Uncirculated, prooflike.



- 127 **1870 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-57; L-33A. High R-6. Extremely Fine.



- 128 **1870 25c. Octagonal. Liberty head.** D-59; L-35. Low R-6. AU, proof-like.



- 129 **1872 25c. Round. Washington head.** D-101; L-39A. R-5. Frosty AU. One of the most popular of all California fractional gold coins due to the portrait.



- 130 **1875 25c. Round. Indian head.** D-107B; L-47A. High R-7. AU. The Doerings note that there is "no record of this piece ever having been offered for sale."



- 131 **Undated 25c. Round. Liberty head.** D-114; L-1A. High R-6. Ten stars on obverse. Extremely Fine. Attractive iridescent toning.





- 132 Undated 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-117; L-3C. R-4. Twelve stars on obverse. Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 133 Undated 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-117D; L-3F. R-4. Twelve stars on obverse. Extremely Fine. Particularly sharply struck.

- 134 1855 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-129B; L-13A. High R-6. Ten stars. Very Fine, holed.



- 135 1855 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-129C; L-13B. High R-6. AU. Reverse with radial diebreaks in a "wagon wheel" configuration. Doering notes that there is "no record of this piece ever having been offered for sale."

*Note: The majority of transactions involving California fractional gold pieces in the past have been with coins which have not been attributed to Lee or Doering numbers. Also, several large collections have changed hands privately without any record being published, the Schilke Collection sold by us in the 1960s being an outstanding example. Perhaps a few decades from now, when records have been kept more carefully and when collectors have had a chance to examine and attribute specimens, meaningful rarity ratings can be established. Right now, if a piece has not appeared in an auction sale in recent years it means that the coin is not common. But, it does not necessarily mean that it is extremely rare. There may be others which have not been checked or attributed.*



- 136 1856 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-131A; L-14B. High R-7. Extremely Fine. Iridescent toning. Rare issue; only about a half dozen have been identified thus far.



- 137 1856 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-132; L-15A. R-5. AU.



- 138 1869 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-149; L-29A. R-5. AU.



- 139 1870 25c. Round. Liberty head. D-152; L-32A. R-4. About Uncirculated, prooflike.



- 140 1880 50c. Octagonal. Indian head. D-211; L-38A. R-5. Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.



- 141 1853 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-217; L-3A. R-5. **Reverse with perched eagle with resplendent rays above.** (The exact variety of bird has been of differing opinion, with various writers calling it a peacock or pelican; an eagle seems most likely to the present writer, if for tradition's sake alone.) AU.



- 142 1853 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-217; L-3A. R-5. A duplicate. **Eagle reverse.** Extremely Fine. Exceedingly sharp striking.



- 143 1854 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-220; L-5A. R-5. Ten stars on obverse. Extremely Fine.



- 144 1855 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-222; L-7A. R-5. AU.



- 145 1856 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-223; L-8A. R-5. AU. An exceedingly sharp strike.



- 146 1873 50c. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-248; L-29A. R-5. Frosty AU. Struck in low-grade gold.



- 147 1875/3 Overdate. 50c. Round. Indian head. D-309; L-52A. R-7. Prooflike AU, but with numerous scratches on the reverse at the fraction.



- 148 1852 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-319; L-2B. R-5. EF.



- 149 1853 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-324C; L-6D. High R-7. Very scarce issue; only a half dozen or so reported so far. Late state of the dies with break at edge in front of chin. Extremely Fine or better. A glass reveals some light scratches made long ago, probably in the last century. Light toning.



- 150 1853 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-326; L-7A. R-4. Sharp Extremely Fine.



- 151 1853 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-326A; L-7B. R-5. Extremely Fine, but with traces of mounting at the top. Once used as jewelry.



- 152 1853 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-326B; L-7C. R-5. Struck from exceptionally well designed dies. Extremely Fine.



- 153 1853 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-328A; L-85. R-5. Extremely Fine. Reverse struck from shattered die.



- 154 1854 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-335; L unlisted. Kroll issue made in the 20th century from earlier-dated dies. BU.

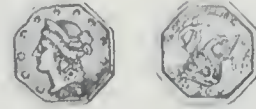


- 155 1870 50c. Round. Liberty head. D-363A; L-38B. R-4. Prooflike AU. A beauty!



See Color Photo

- 156 1876 \$1. Octagonal. Indian head. D-407; L-26F. R-5. Choice BU, fully prooflike. A little gem! Popular denomination.



See Color Photo

- 157 Undated \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-408; L-1A. Low R-6. With perched eagle on reverse similar to the motif used on the \$50 octagonal slugs. Extremely Fine.



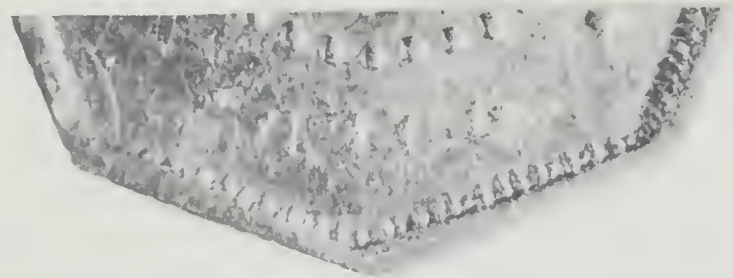
- 158 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-410A; L-2B. High R-6. Sharp Extremely Fine. Light toning.



- 159 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-410B; L-2C. R-5. Extremely Fine. Tiny mark in field below date.



- 160 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-410C; L-2D. Low R-6. Very Fine. Reverse with radial "wagon wheel" diebreaks. Doering notes that there is "no record of this piece even having been offered for sale."

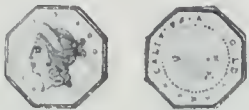
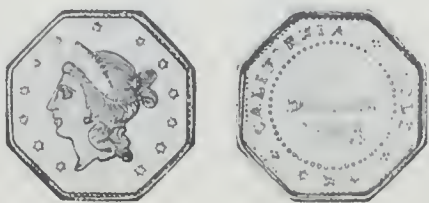


- 161 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-411; L-3D. R-5. Extremely Fine or better. Interestingly, the word GOLD on the reverse has the G upside down and backward, an interesting engraving error!

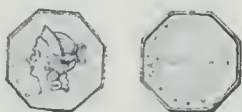




- 162 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-411; L-3D. R-5. Duplicate. Reverse from a very late state of the dies. Extremely Fine.



- 163 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-412; L-4A. R-5. Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike. Sharp strike. A superb piece.



- 164 1853 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-412A; L-4B. R-5. Extremely Fine.

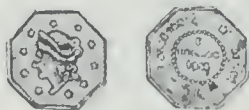


- 165 1854 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-416; L-7A. R-5. EF.



*See Color Photo*

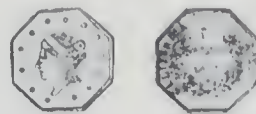
- 166 1854 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-417A; L-1A. Low R-6. With perched eagle on reverse after the \$50 motif. EF.



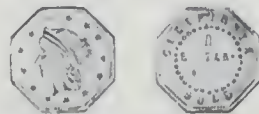
- 167 1855 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-418; L-8A. R-5. Very Fine or slightly better. The last digit of the date appears as a blob, as made, and perhaps is an overdate or a blundered figure.



- 168 1858 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-421; L-K5. Kroll issue of the 20th century. BU. The reverse die is very poorly executed, with several of the letters being sharply double struck.



- 169 1860 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-424; L-13A. R-5. Extremely Fine. Reverse toned. Scarce.



- 170 1863 \$1. Octagonal. Liberty head. D-425; L-K6. Kroll piece believed to have been struck in the 1960s from extant dies. BU.

### Rare 1872 Round Gold \$1

- 171 1872 \$1. Round. Indian head. D-500; L-8A. R-5. Prooflike AU. A beautiful specimen of this highly-desired type. Round-shape California gold dollars are very elusive.

### Rare 1854 Round Gold \$1



*See Color Photo*

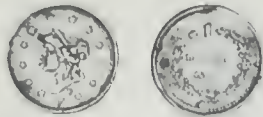
- 172 1854 \$1. Round. Liberty head. D-503; L-2A. High R-6. Extremely Fine. Another highly desired issue.



*See Color Photo*

- 173 1854 \$1. Round. Liberty head. D-505; L-3A. High R-7. Very scarce issue. Very Fine or slightly better, but with traces of mounting as jewelry. Slightly bent, and with slightly porous surfaces. Overall fairly sharp, but a piece which the writer recommends that prospective bidders examine in person.

## Unpublished Round California Gold Dollar



- 174 **1880 \$1 Round. Liberty head.** Unlisted in Doering or Lee. Tentatively attributed to California, but without the word California appearing. Dated 1880. The obverse portrays a Liberty head surrounded by 10 stars. The reverse has 1 DOLAR 1880 within a wreath, the word DOLAR being misspelled. 15 five-pointed stars are around the border. Crudely reeded edge. Gold alloyed with silver. Extremely Fine. A highly important item.

## United States Gold Coins

The following three coins represent issues of the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints as described. They each bear a close relationship to the California gold series.



- 175 **1854-S U.S. regular issue gold \$1.** First gold dollar of the newly-opened San Francisco Mint. Lustrous AU. Sharply struck.

## 1848 'CAL.' Quarter Eagle



See Color Photo

- 176 **1848 CAL. \$2½ gold. Extremely Fine-40 with some prooflike surface.**

This piece and its contemporaries were struck in December 1848 from California gold which arrived at the Mint in the same month. At the time "gold fever" was just beginning and news of the gold strikes in California were a mixture of fact and rumor, generally the latter. The arrival of real gold in the East dispelled these.

In 1848 the first deposit of California gold was given to the Philadelphia Mint by David Garter on December 8th. Mint Director Robert M. Patterson reported that the deposit of 1,804.59 ounces assayed slightly over \$18 per ounce.

The following day, December 9th, a deposit of 228 ounces of gold was sent by R.B. Mason, Jr. from California. After assaying, this gold was reported to average .894 fine. The quartermaster in California had purchased this metal at \$10 per ounce under the sanction of the acting governor, using money from a civil fund. Acting as messenger, Lt. L. Loeser transmitted the gold from California with a letter dated August 17, 1848. Travelling to Washington, he passed through New Orleans on November 24th where the *Commercial Times* printed an account which attracted wide interest among citizens.

When Loeser finally arrived in the capital *The Washington Union* reported:

We readily admit that the account so nearly approached the miraculous that we were relieved by the evidence of our own senses on the subject. The specimens have all the appearance of the native gold we had seen from the mines of North Carolina and Virginia; and we are informed that the Secretary will send the small chest of gold to the Mint, to be melted into coin and bars, and most of it to be subsequently fashioned into medals commemorative of the heroism and valor of our officers.

Several of the other specimens he will retain for the present in the War Office as found in California in the form of lumps, scales, and sand; the last named being of different hues, from bright yellow to black, without much appearance of gold. However skeptical any man may have been, we defy him to doubt that if the quantity of such specimens as these be as great as has been represented, the value of gold in California must be greater than has been hitherto discovered in the old or new continent; and great as may be the immigration to this new El Dorado, the frugal and industrious will be amply repaid for their enterprise and toil.

Secretary of War W.L. Marcy wrote to Patterson, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, concerning the use and disposition of the first official government deposit of 228 ounces of California gold received by the Mint on December 9th:

If the metal is found to be pure gold, as I doubt not that it will be, I request you to reserve enough of it for two medals ordered by Congress and not yet completed, and the remainder, with the exception of one or two small bars, I wish to have coined and sent with the bars to this department. As many may wish to procure specimens made with California gold, by exchanging other coin for it, I would suggest that it be made into quarter eagles with a distinguishing mark on each.

At the time, the smallest United States gold coin was the quarter eagle; the gold dollar was not introduced until the following year, 1849. The estimated 1,389 quarter eagles from the first government deposit were counterstamped on the reverse with the letters CAL., thus making them the first commemorative coins ever issued by a United States mint.

(\$12,500-14,000)

Obtained from S.J. Kabealo in 1950.



### Another 1848 'CAL.' Quarter Eagle



See Color Photo

177 **1848 CAL. \$2½ gold.** Sharp Fine to Very Fine grade. Lightly polished years ago, a situation which does not materially affect the piece.

As noted in the description of the preceding lot, this issue has special significance as the first commemorative coin ever issued by a United

States mint. As pieces were not openly sold to the public but, rather, were distributed here and there unofficially as well as placed into circulation, most pieces seen today are worn. The coin offered here is an average example. (\$5000-6500)

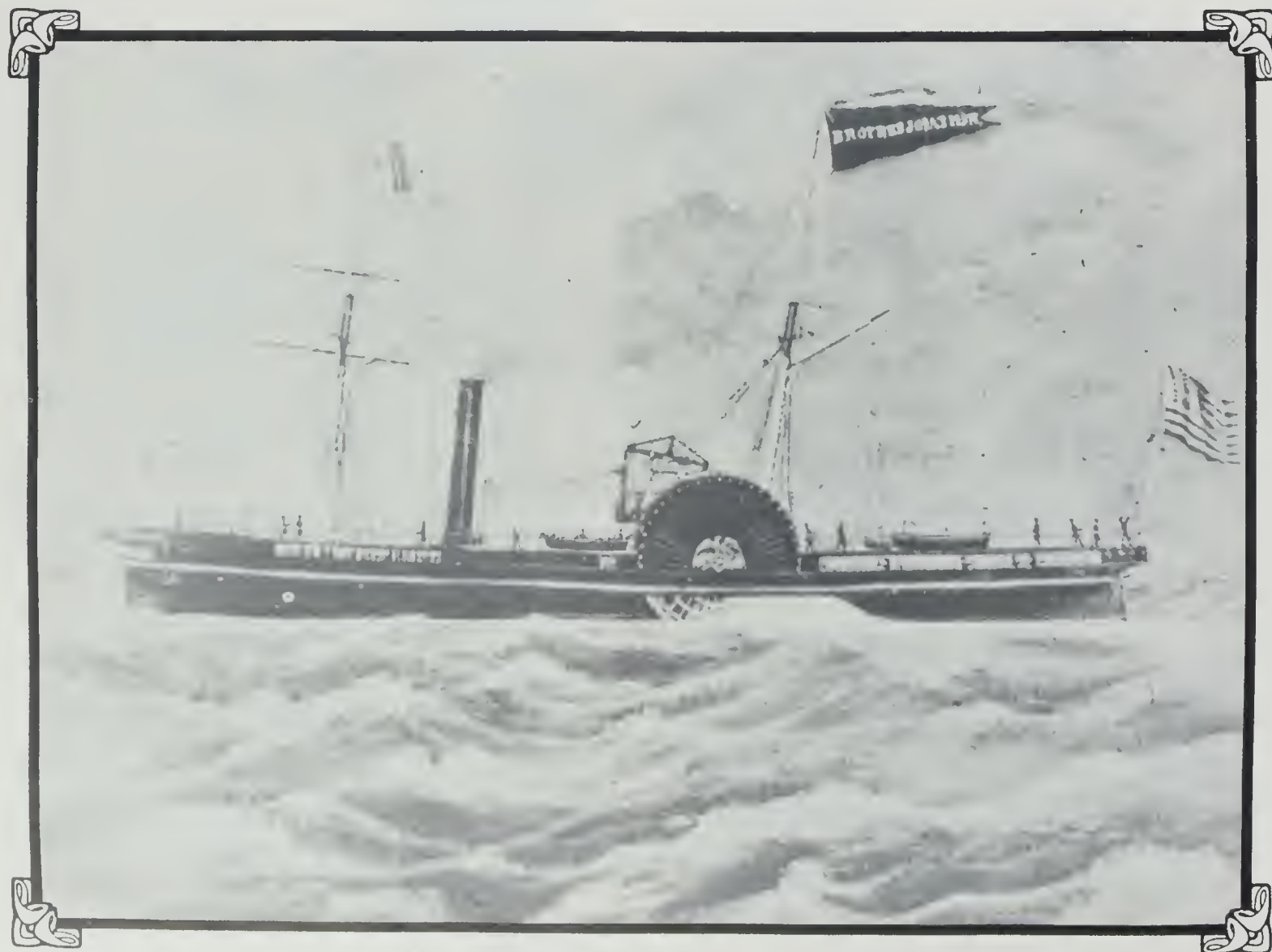


Illustration courtesy of San Francisco Maritime Museum and John J. Ford, Jr.

## San Francisco Mint Gold and Silver Bars

From the earliest days until relatively recent times the San Francisco Mint accepted gold and silver from the public and exchanged it for refined bars, stamped with the appropriate weight and fineness.

**\$500 San Francisco Mint Gold Ingot  
From the 'Brother Jonathan'**



See Color Photo

178 \$500.00 U.S. Mint San Francisco gold ingot, dated 1865, weight 24.24 ounces, believed to have been carried as cargo by the "Brother Jonathan," a side-wheel steamer which was wrecked in the same year.

This immense gold ingot, as illustrated, bears the prepared circular stamp of the United States mint, San Francisco, 1865. The fineness is 998 thousandths, nearly pure gold; the weight is 24.24 ounces, the serial number is 2180, and the valuation is \$500.00. The number 14 appears at the left and right ends of the bar, and on each of the two trimmed corners are to be found letters, E on one and M on the other. The serial number 2180 is repeated on the back.

While most San Francisco Mint gold and silver bars are of odd denominations, depending upon the weight of the piece (which cannot be ascertained in advance when the ingot is being poured), in this instance an effort was made to produce a bar valued at an even amount, \$500. This was done by making the bar slightly heavier than required, then filing the corners until the desired weight was obtained. So that the filed corners would not be viewed as detracting from the weight stamped on the bar, the letters E and M were affixed indicating that this was done at the mint.

The condition is nearly as issued, with slightly matte surfaces due to action of salt water on the metal.

This ingot is one of eleven of varying values obtained in 1970. All have serial numbers, running consecutively from 2178 to 2188. John J. Ford, Jr. has advised the cataloguer that in addition to No. 2180 (offered here) an example (2184) was sold by NASCA, April 30, 1980; and pieces bearing numbers 2178, 2181, 2182, 2183, and 2185, former-

ly on display by The Bank of California in San Francisco, have been divided between the the bank and Ford, several having been returned to the Ford Collection, joining the three that the New York collector-dealer initially retained. Ingot No. 2186 was sold as Lot 184 in Stack's Gibson Sale, November 11, 1974, and realized \$19,000. It had a stamped value of \$308.73, thus lacking the monetary significance of this specimen.

While the exact history of these pieces is not known, it is believed that they were carried aboard the *Brother Jonathan*, which sank off the coast of California on July 30, 1865, after striking rocks. Mr. Ford theorizes that they could have been brought up from near the wreck by the Lund-Freese-Francisco expedition of 1916 or by another group which explored the area 20 years or so later.

John J. Ford, Jr. checking the records kept by the San Francisco Mint (*Assayer's Register 1854-1865*) concludes that these were made in late spring of 1865, although the records are not complete in this regard.

It is believed that the cargo of the *Brother Jonathan* was valued at \$300,000 to \$500,000, including machinery for a woolen mill, mining apparatus for the Owyhee district in southeastern Oregon and Idaho, two camels, and \$200,000 in payroll for United States troops at Fort Vancouver, Washington. It is believed that the Wells Fargo agent on board, Joseph Lord, had with him about \$250,000, and that close to \$100,000 in jewelry and cash was in the purser's safe. While there is no documentary evidence specifically linking this and the bars to the *Brother Jonathan*, the man from whom they were acquired had them in his family for many years and attributed them to that source.

Cont.



The *Brother Jonathan* was one of the most prominent vessels engaging in the Pacific Coast trade. Built in New York, the wooden ship of 1,181 tons was made of locust, oak, and cedar. Her measurements were 220 feet 11 inches long, 36 feet wide, and 13 feet 10 inches deep. In an article, "Brother Jonathan: Pioneer Steamship of the Pacific Coast," Alfred L. Lomax noted that accommodations for 350 passengers were provided, including 24 deluxe cabins. Power was provided by a vertical beam steam engine driving two paddle wheels, each 33 feet in diameter. When launched on November 2, 1850, the ship represented an investment of about \$190,000.

The vessel started operations early in 1851 on the New York to Panama route, carrying cargo and gold seekers. This schedule continued until March 1852 when Cornelius Vanderbilt acquired the ship, refitted it to accommodate 750 passengers, and put it on the San Francisco to Central America route. The era was one of transition from sails to steam, and after being refitted the *Brother Jonathan* was equipped with three masts and a 400 horsepower steam engine. Six life boats were provided for the passengers' safety. After operating for slightly more than a half year, Vanderbilt sold the ship to the Accessory Transit Company, operators of the Nicaragua Steamship Company. Under this banner the vessel operated through 1857. Alfred L. Lomax wrote that "people liked the *Brother Jonathan*. According to one who had booked return passage, the ship presented so impressive an appearance when it was fully illuminated at night with its glittering, reflecting ornaments that it vied with the drawing-room of an imperial palace. Oilcloth of a bright and variegated pattern covered the floor. Crimson cushioned settees and chairs provided comfortable reading and writing facilities. The cuisine must have been excellent as meat was served regularly from freshly killed cattle, swine, sheep and poultry which the vessel carried and kept on ice . . ."

In 1857 the ship changed hands again, and the new owner used the *Brother Jonathan* in service between San Francisco and ports in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia to the north. The name was changed to the *Commodore*. In 1858 she changed hands again and became the property of the California Steam Navigation Company. Renamed the *Brother Jonathan* the ship underwent repairs to strengthen its superstructure. In July 1860 she was again sold. In 1861 the ship was stripped down to its basic structure and extensively remodelled. The old dining room was eliminated in favor of a new one measuring 120 feet long on the upper deck. One deck was eliminated, resulting in two instead of three. In December 1861 the ship was advertised as being ready: "The new and splendid steamship *Brother Jonathan* built expressly for this route and with unequalled accommodations for passengers and

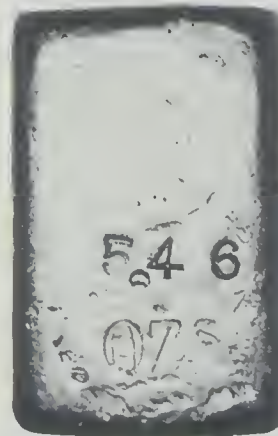
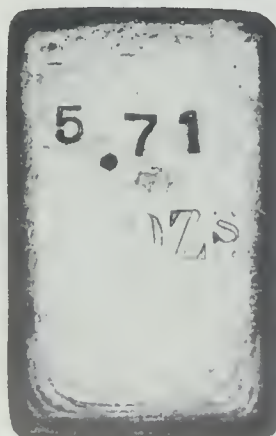
freight, Samuel J. DeWolf, commander, will leave Pacific Street Wharf for the above ports [Portland and Victoria] on Thursday, December 19, 1861 . . ."

The most eventful voyage, the one that was to be her last, commenced on July 28, 1865. Overloaded, despite strong protest from the captain, the *Brother Jonathan* left San Francisco headed north. No sooner had she gone through the Golden Gate marking the entrance to San Francisco Bay than she ran into a fierce gale. Winds continued through July 30th, as the *Brother Jonathan* passed Crescent City on the coast of Northern California. Shortly after noon on the 30th, under clear skies in a sea whipped by the still-heavy winds, she ran onto rocks hidden beneath the surface. The concussion ripped a great hole in front of the engine room, causing the foremast to topple across the deck. Cannon shots were fired, alerting citizens on the nearby shore. In a scene which has been variously described from calm to confused, depending upon the report, six life boats were put into the water. Five were immediately swamped, and only one, commanded by James Patterson, the third mate, and carrying three children, five women, and ten crewmen, was able to reach shore, representing the only survivors from the 232 people comprising the crew and passengers.

The quartermaster, who was one of the survivors, later told his tale:

I took the helm at twelve o'clock. A northwest gale was blowing and we were four miles above Point St. George. The sea was running mountain high and the ship was not making headway. The captain thought it best to turn back to Crescent City and wait until the storm had ceased. He ordered the helm hard aport. I obeyed and it steadied her. I kept on due east. This was about 12:45. When we made Seal Rock the Captain said 'southeast by south.' It was clear where we were, but foggy and smoky inshore. We ran until 1:50 when she struck with great force, knocking the passengers down and starting the deck planks. The captain stopped and backed her, but we could not move the vessel an inch. She rolled about five minutes, then gave a tremendous thump and part of the keel came alongside. By that time the wind and sea had slewed her around until her head came out of the sea and worked off a little. Then the foremast went through the bottom until the yard rested on the deck. Captain DeWolf ordered everyone to look to his own safety and said that he would do the best for all.

At the time the disaster represented the greatest loss of life of any shipwreck in the Pacific Coast area. For days afterward bodies, some wearing ineffective life jackets, floated ashore up and down the coast. Many of these were buried in the Brother Jonathan Cemetery established by the Crescent City community. (\$22,500-30,000)



179 San Francisco Mint silver bar. 5.71 ounces, 999.5 fine. Serial number 1894. Probably late 19th century. Virtually as issued, with attractive medium toning acquired in the meantime. (\$400-500)

180 San Francisco Mint silver bar. 5.46 ounces, 999.5 fine. Serial number 391. Presumably 19th century. Condition similar to preceding. (\$400-500)



# COINING MONEY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.



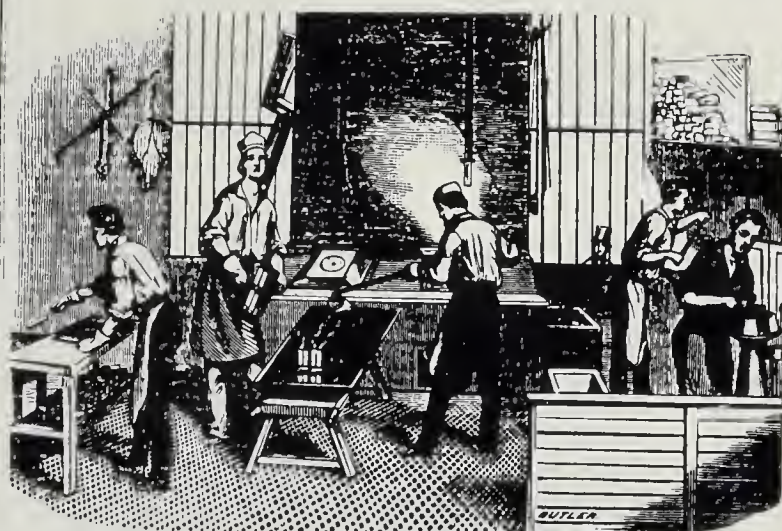
MAKING THE GRANULATIONS.



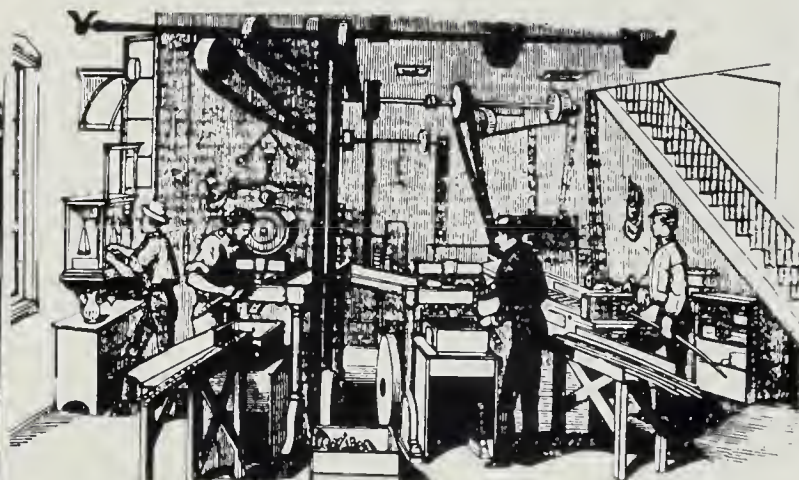
FRONT VIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.



CLEANING THE PLANCHETS.



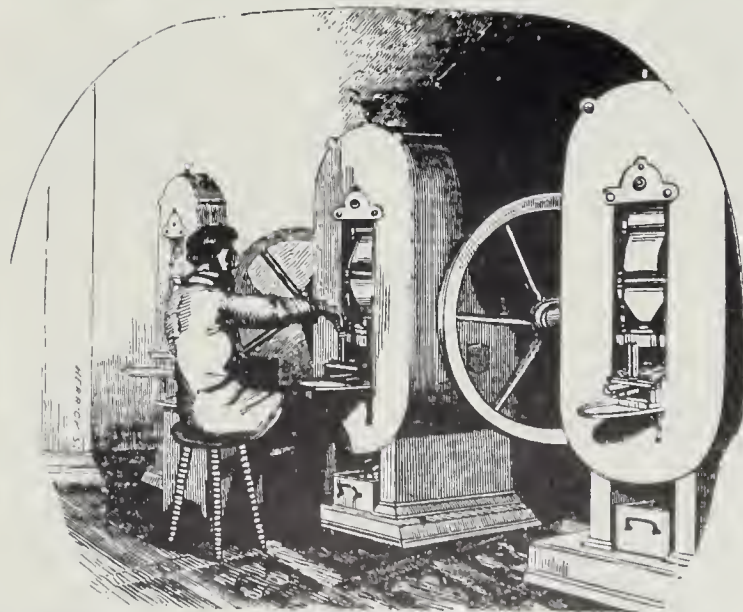
RUNNING THE GOLD INTO INGOTS.



ROLLING AND CUTTING ROOM.



ADJUSTING ROOM.



STAMPING INTO COIN.

[Excelsior Print, Clay St.]

Published by Hutching & Rosenfield, 201 Clay Street, Plaza, San Francisco.

In 1854 the San Francisco Mint was opened. Although some private coins were made after this date, within a relatively short time the output of this branch obviated the necessity for private coining enterprise.



## Modern Assay Ingots of California

The following two items, made of California gold, are of modern issue and were produced by Todd Fehn, Ventura, California, circa 1969-1971.



- 181 Todd Fehn, Ventura, California gold ingot, circa 1970. Rectangular bar with prepared stamps: T.F. / CALIF. / ASSAY in the center; fineness of 995 at right and 1.52 OZS at left. Condition as issued, with some irregularity of surface. (\$600-700)

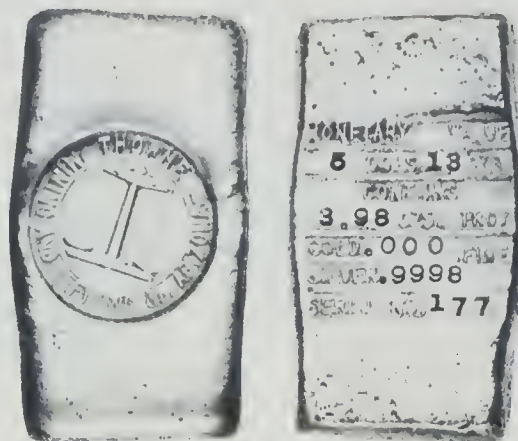


- 182 Todd Fehn, Ventura, California gold ingot, circa 1970. Similar to preceding, but of larger size: 5.75 ounces, and with an additional stamp THOUS., as illustrated. Condition virtually as issued. (\$2200-2500)

## Assay Ingots of Arizona Territory

### Thorne Mining and Refining Company

The Thorne Mining and Refining Company, operated by Dan Thorne, was prominent prior to the turn of the century in the Eureka District of Arizona. Stamped silver bars of varying weights were apparently produced in quantity, for examples appear from time to time on the numismatic market. Several interesting ones are offered in the following lots.

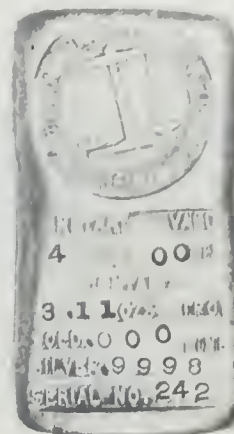


- 183 Thorne Mining and Refining Company, Prescott, A.T. 3.98 ounce silver bar. Serial No. 177. Stamped value \$5.13. Fineness .9998 (incredible purity!). With assay scales and inscription in prepared stamp on front. Technical data filled in by hand punches in prepared stamp on back. Extremely Fine. (\$100-150)



- 184 Thorne Mining and Refining Company. 4.05 ounce silver bar. Serial No. 210. Stamped value \$5.22. Fineness .9998. EF. (\$100-150)

*Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co., June 10, 1957.*



185 Thorne Mining and Refining Company. 2.86 ounce silver bar. Serial No. 234. Stamped value \$3.68. Fineness .9998. EF. (\$100-150)

Obtained from Werner Ameltinger, Merrick, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1957.

186 Thorne Mining and Refining Company 3.11 ounce silver bar. Serial No. 242. Stamped value \$4.00. Fineness .9998. EF. (\$100-150)

## Colorado

Numerous scattered gold discoveries were made in the territory of Colorado during the early 19th century. During the winter of 1843-1844 Rufus B. Sage reported a gold discovery near Vasquez Fork. A decade later additional reports of finds on the Sweetwater and in South Park were circulated. In August 1849 gold-bearing quartz ore was found along the Cache la Poudre. Attracted by the news, several groups searched for the metal.

However, widespread interest did not come until 1858 when gold was found near the junction of Cherry Creek and the Platte River. One sandbar yielded several hundred dollars worth of gold, and in another spot metal worth \$500 was found. Word spread to the east, and a repeat of the California Gold Rush was staged, although with less intensity. With hundreds of miners travelling to the Rocky Mountains, some in wagons bearing inscriptions "Pikes Peak or Bust," within a few years Central City, Georgetown, and other communities to the west of Denver became thriving areas. Both silver and gold metals were found in large quantities.

Taking a leaf from the annals of California, business at the start was conducted by using pinches of gold dust. To provide a remedy several assayers and coiners began business. George W. and Samuel Brown arrived in Denver in June 1860 and commenced the purchase of gold dust in a log structure. In the same month the firm of Turner & Hobbs opened for business. However, the most prominent enterprise was that of Clark, Gruber & Company, which in 1860 and 1861 issued a wide variety of gold coins.

The Denver City Assay Office apparently operated in 1860, but little information has survived concerning it. In the following year Dr. John Parsons produced \$2.50 and \$5 gold coins at Tarryall.

In August 1861 J. J. Conway & Company, Georgia Gulch, Colorado, issued several varieties of gold coins.

In 1876 Colorado achieved statehood. James Michener's novel *Centennial* is a romanticized tale of life in Colorado around that time.

Throughout the late 19th century mining activities continued in various Rocky Mountain areas, primarily directly west of Denver, where Georgetown, Idaho Springs, Silver Plume, and Central City continued to flourish in the foothills.

In the central district of Colorado such communities as Aspen, Salida, Leadville, and Telluride bustled with miners.

In the early 1890s the largest gold strike the United States has ever known, a find eventually yielding bullion said to surpass even that found in California, occurred in the Cripple Creek district. By 1900 over 500 incorporated stock companies were operating mines, or, more likely, were selling shares to investors with the intent of operating mines, nearly 60,000 people lived in the District, and the area was one of the busiest in the state. Gold production peaked shortly after the turn of the century, after which it experienced a decline lasting through the Depression years. Scattered mining activities have remained in the Cripple Creek district until the present day, and scarcely an issue of the *Cripple Creek Gold Rush*, the area's weekly paper, comes out without mentioning a new project or venture in this regard. The fascinating story of the Cripple Creek area is told in a chapter in the present writer's *Adventures With Rare Coins* book.

The following section offers a number of important coins and patterns as well as ingots.

### J. Bates, Assayer

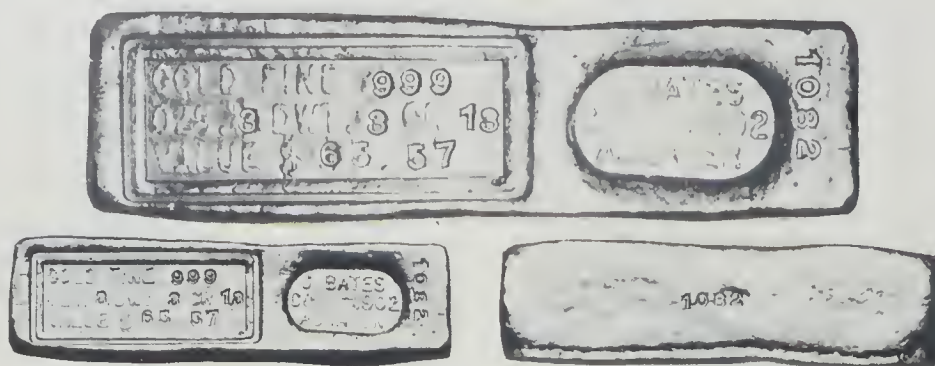
J. Bates was an assayer located in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Although there is a "miner" listed in the Cripple Creek directory of 1895 of the name J.B. Bates, he is not listed by 1900 or later and is an unlikely candidate.

The J. Bates of Colorado Springs is listed as running a laboratory in 1902 — after 1900, assayers were listed under the heading of "laboratory." He is listed in 1902 at 1202 S. Nevada, in 1903 at 1622 S. Nevada (under Laboratory), and no longer listed in the 1904 and 1905 directories.

Since Colorado Springs is only 37 miles from Cripple Creek (two hours or less by train), he very likely served as the assayer for Cripple Creek miners.



### J. Bates \$65.57 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 187 **J. Bates, Assayer, Colorado, 1902. \$65.57 gold ingot.** A handsome rectangular ingot marked on the front by two prepared stamps, filled in by hand-punching. Serial number 1082 appears at the right end and on the back.

On the left side of the front, the fineness of 999 is indicated together with the weight of 3 ounces, 3 dwt, 13 grains, abbreviated, and the

value \$65.57. To the right is a prepared stamp which reads in three lines: J. BATES / COL. 1902 / ASSAYER. (\$2000-3000)

*Obtained by Paul Franklin and sold at the Detroit Central States Convention April 30, 1955 to Charles Green, Chicago. Purchased by Henry Clifford in 1957 from the Green estate through Abner Kreisberg.*

### Carlton Mining Company, Colorado Territory

Although A. G. Carlton was one of the most prominent figures in the Cripple Creek district at the turn of the century, no information has been located by the writer concerning a "Carlton Mining Company" located elsewhere at an earlier date. The item described in the following lot bears inscriptions indicating it was made in Colorado Territory in 1869. If so, it is logical that the operation would have been in the mountains to the west of Denver, possibly around Central City.

### 1869-Dated Carlton Mining Company 10.5 Ounce Gold Ingot



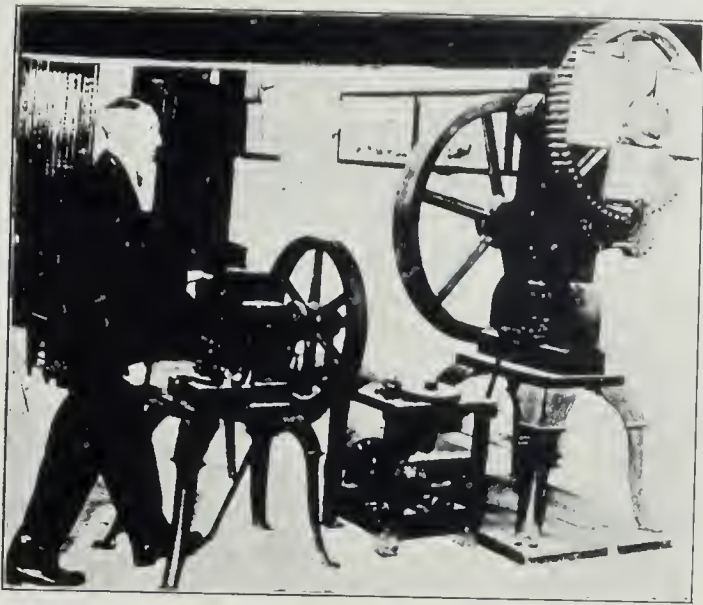
See Color Photo

- 188 **1869-Dated Carlton Mining Company, Colorado Territory, 10.5 ounce gold ingot.** The inscriptions on the bar are each individually stamped with number and letter punches. On the obverse of the bar is the inscription in five lines: CARLTON / MINING / CO. / C.T. / 10.5 OZS. The reverse bears the wording: UNPARTED / GOLD / 1869, the latter presumably being the date. At the right end of the bar appears the designation "N 1863," presumably a sale number.

We have been unable to locate any data concerning the Carlton Mining Company. It is indeed possible that information will come to

light in the future which will shed light on the situation. This has happened numerous times before in similar instances. Literally hundreds of mining companies were operating in Colorado at the time, some being one-man operations and others being large stock companies. Many of these issued gold ingots or had ingots with their name on them made by local assayers and refiners. (\$4000-5000)

*Located in Montana by Paul Franklin in 1906 and subsequently sold to John J. Ford, Jr. who in the same year sold it to the consignor, Henry H. Clifford.*



Left: coining presses and related equipment used by Clark, Gruber & Co. (From *The Numismatist*)



The banking and minting establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co. in the early 1860s. The structure was subsequently sold to the United States government. (From the *State Historical Society of Colorado*, courtesy Nolie Muney.)



## Clark, Gruber & Co.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas bankers, established a branch in Denver. An interview with Emanuel Henry Gruber, printed in *The Denver Times* in 1904, gave information concerning the firm's history:

My firm was one of the heaviest purchasers of gold dust in the early days. When we bought a large quantity of dust we had to ship it to the states to have it coined into money. This was a rather expensive proceeding, as there were only stage coaches and pony express reaching the city in those days, and we had to pay 5% of the value of the dust as an insurance against loss in transit and another 5% expressage. Our dust was out of our hands anywhere from three weeks to three months, and often times the cash we would have in transit would total nearly \$300,000.

This was considerable money to have and yet not be able to use for a month at a time, so one day the idea struck me that the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers, should also be coiners. I spoke to one of my partners, Austin M. Clark, who with his brother, Milton E. Clark, was interested in all my enterprises in those days, about the matter. He was a lawyer, and after spending several days looking up the authorities, he gave it as his opinion that there was no law of the United States which could be construed as against the coining of money by individuals, provided it was made of full weight.

Not entirely satisfied, I consulted two of the most prominent attorneys in the state of Kansas on this matter, and their opinion was the same as that of my partner, Mr. Clark . . .

We went ahead then and ordered the machinery required in the coining of gold, and in 1860 built the old mint building, which still stands at the corner of 16th and Market streets, and having installed our machinery set to work to turn the dust of the miners into coin of our company.

Our gold differed little from those of Uncle Sam. We had the Goddess of Liberty on the face of them, but in the fillet that bound her hair, instead of the word "Liberty," we placed the word "Pikes Peak" and on the obverse side, instead of the words "United States of America," we stamped "Clark Gruber & Co." In this year we coined only \$10 and \$20 pieces [also \$2½ and \$5]. We made them of virgin dust, without any alloy, they were really worth more than those of the government, which were alloyed . . .

The next year we coined \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20 gold pieces, but having found our pieces of the preceding year a little soft, as they were pure gold, we did not make the coins of 1861 as pure as those of 1860; still they were purer than the government coin. In 1862 we did not coin very much money, as the conditions were changed and the government greenbacks did not fluctuate as they did in the first years of the war.

Instead of putting the dust into coins this year we molded it into small bars, which we stamped with our firm's stamp, giving the value in ounces and its cash value. These ingots were accepted all over the world at their stamped value, some of them finding their way to Europe and even Australia.

When Horace Greeley came west in the early 60s, he visited our mint and, seeing the gold ingots lying on the counter, sent the following message to his paper in New York: "Colorado is essentially a gold state. In the establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co. I saw immense quantities of gold bars lying on their counters. COME WEST."

In 1863 Uncle Sam bought our machinery and the mint building from us . . .

Besides gold pieces we issued greenbacks for the convenience of the miners, who did not wish to be weighed down with gold coin. These bills were always redeemed at their face value and did not fluctuate as did the government greenbacks, but were in reality gold notes, having the same value as the yellow metal itself.

It is believed that Bailey & Co., Philadelphia jewelers, made arrangements for the dies and that certain copper trial strikings attributed to the firm were produced in Philadelphia. In 1860 the first coinage in gold in Denver was of the \$10 and \$20 denominations. Later, \$2.50 and \$5 pieces were made. By October of that year coins were in wide circulation

throughout the territory. The mint operated day and night, and by October \$120,000 worth of coins had been produced. Towards the end of the same year the firm opened a branch office in Central City, Colorado. In 1861 bank notes of \$5 face value were issued. As they were backed in gold, in 1862 they were worth more than United States notes, which at the time sold at a sharp discount from government gold coinage!

Local citizens viewed the enterprise with pride, as an article in the August 29, 1860 issue of the *Rocky Mountain News* notes:

OUR MINT. Clark Gruber & Co. melted and coined about \$18,000 in \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 pieces. As specimens of coinage these pieces are far superior to any of the private mint drops issued in San Francisco, and are nearly as perfect as the regular United States Mint issues. The faces of the \$5s and \$2.50s are a good imitation of the government coinage—the head of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded with thirteen stars, with the name of "Clark & Co." occupying the head tiara. The reverse is occupied, of course, with "our noble bird" encircled by the words "Pikes Peak Gold, Denver 2½D." Altogether it is a creditable piece of work, and we hope to see hosts of it in circulation before the snow flies. The fineness of this coin is 828½; and the excess of weight over U.S. coin is 23 grains in a \$10 piece. The value in gold is the same as government coin of like denomination, with an additional value in silver alloy equal to near 1%. Deduct the cost of coining at the U.S. mint, about ½%, and the actual worth of Clark & Co.'s coin is ½% more than any other coinage.

On August 3, 1861, the *Colorado Republican and Rocky Mountain Herald* wrote of a visit to the coining establishment:

We yesterday stepped into the fine banking house of Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co. and by invitation of the gentlemanly proprietors took a look at the machinery and fixtures for minting . . . The gold is first refined by chemicals, then put into a crucible, melted, and run into bars. Then it is run through a rolling machine, which reduces it to the proper thickness; it is then taken to a punching machine where it is cut in the proper size; a man then takes it and reduces it to the proper weight, when it is taken to the die and stamped, then the edges are milled, which is the finishing stroke.

In 1863, following many delays, the United States government acquired the Clark, Gruber & Co. facilities, responding to the owners' desire to sell. It was intended to begin government coinage in Denver right away, but this was not accomplished. The facility was used for assaying and refining. Finally in 1906 a mint was opened at Denver, but in a completely new facility not related to the earlier Clark, Gruber & Co. works.

The following offering is one of the most extensive listings of Clark, Gruber & Co. pieces ever presented for sale.

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$2½ Gold



See Color Photo

189 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2½. Gold. Extremely Fine or better from the standpoint of *actual wear*. Lightly struck at the centers, as always seen on this issue (compare, for example, Garrett Collection Lot 529). Much original mint lustre is still present.

A prize example of this coin.

(\$1350-1750)

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$2½ in Copper



See Color Photo

- 190 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2½. Trial piece in copper.** Reeded edge. Uncirculated, with red and brown surfaces. Some light striking at the obverse center as characteristic, but far better struck than the gold issues made for circulation.

The coronet is inscribed "PIKES PEAK" in irregular letters. The date is also irregular. In general the workmanship is quite crude when compared to the 1860 issues (not offered in the present sale) in the same denomination.

(\$500-600)

Obtained from Lester Merkin in 1967.

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$5 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 193 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5. Trial piece in copper.** As preceding, but with plain edge. Struck without a collar, and lacking the normal high rim. A tiny planchet clip, as made, on the edge near the eighth star serves to hallmark this piece. Uncirculated, with predominantly glossy brown surfaces. Donald Kagin notes that just four to six specimens exist. A prize.

(\$750-900)

Obtained from Lester Merkin in 1967.

### 1860 Clark, Gruber \$5 Gold



See Color Photo

- 191 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5. Gold.** Extremely Fine. Some stray marks, including a few lines on the cheek visible under magnification and a small planchet defect (which will serve as a hallmark for this particular example) on the reverse at the tops of the letters of OLD. An especially nice example of this scarce issue.

The coronet is inscribed CLARK & CO. The workmanship, while not up to the standards of the United States Mint, is much finer on the 1860 issue than on the 1861 (see following lot).

(\$2000-2350)

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$5 in White Metal



See Color Photo

- 194 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5. Trial piece in white metal.** Plain edge. Normal thickness. Unlisted in the Kagin reference. Struck in a collar, and with a high wire edge on the bottom part of the reverse as a result of this process. AU or better, probably fully Uncirculated, as there is no evidence of wear. Lightly toned surfaces. Exceedingly rare, perhaps even unique.

(\$1500-2000)

Obtained from the Emporium in 1959.

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$5 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 192 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5. Trial piece in copper.** Reeded edge. Uncirculated with light brown toning accented by traces of original mint red. Thin planchet (78.5 grains weight).

(\$600-700)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co. in 1958.

### 1860 'Pikes Peak' \$10 Gold



See Color Photo

- 195 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10. Gold.** Extremely Fine. Sharply struck. A few scattered marks, including a small cut below EN of DENVER on the obverse, a rim bump on the left obverse edge, and another small rim bump at the upper right of the reverse. All in all a very attractive piece. A nice example of this classic issue, a departure from the Liberty head style.

Pikes Peak on the obverse is designed as a volcano. In actuality Pikes Peak is only one of many mountains in the Front Range of Colorado's Rocky Mountain chain and does not have any distinguishing aspect at all. The profile presented by the real Pikes Peak differs depending upon the vantage point of the viewer.

The gold used for this and other Clark, Gruber pieces was not actually from Pikes Peak but was from Central City and other towns on the western outskirts of Denver. However, the entire area was known as the Pikes Peak District, named for its most prominent topographical feature. Interestingly, in the early 1890s there was a fabulous gold strike on the western slope of Pikes Peak, in the Cripple Creek District, but by that time the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. was just a fond memory.

(\$3000-3500)



### 1860 Clark, Gruber \$10 in Copper



- 196 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10. Trial piece in copper.** The stylistic Pikes Peak design as preceding. **Choice Proof** with attractive light toning. Actually, whether this and related pieces were intended to be Proofs is a matter of conjecture. The present writer described the virtually identical Garrett Collection coin as prooflike Choice Uncirculated with the notation "this piece may have been struck as a Proof."

A superb piece of the most desired design among Clark, Gruber issues. (\$1500-2000)

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$10 Gold



See Color Photo

- 197 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10. Gold.** Liberty head style as copied from the contemporary federal issues. Fine or a bit better, as illustrated. With some scattered marks here and there, including a line running nearly vertically at the center of the obverse and with some friction marks above the eagle. All in all a pleasing piece, however. (\$850-1250)

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$10 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 198 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10. Trial piece in copper.** Thick planchet. Plain edge. **Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** Struck from polished dies. Glossy brown surfaces with tinges of original mint red. Donald Kagin notes that only two or three are known to exist (a claim that we, among others, cannot agree with). Even so, none of those known could be finer than the present example. (\$800-1200)

Obtained from the Kagin Coin Co. in 1965.

### 1861 Clark, Gruber \$10 in White Metal



See Color Photo

- 199 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10. Trial piece in white metal.** Very thick planchet. Plain edge. Extremely Fine or slightly better. Some minor abrasions and with a tiny mark on the reverse rim. The only specimen we can ever recall having handled. Donald Kagin notes that **just two or three exist.** (\$1750-2250)

Obtained from the Emporium in 1969.

### 1860 Clark, Gruber Pattern \$20 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 200 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Pattern issue in copper.** Extremely Fine to AU.

The obverse of this piece depicts Pikes Peak as a triangle, an even less realistic concept than the volcano style eventually minted for circulation. Several dozen examples are known to exist, raising the question of why so many were originally issued. Many, if not most, show slight wear or handling, another mystery. (\$500-750)

Obtained from A. Kosoff in 1968.

### 1860 Clark, Gruber \$20 Die Trial



See Color Photo

- 201 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20 obverse die trial in white metal.** Uniface impression on an extremely thin planchet of the regular obverse die used to strike Pikes Peak \$20 gold issues of this year. With Pikes Peak in the shape of a volcano, as also used on the contemporary \$10. Plain edge.

Possibly **unique.** A splasher or cliché die trial. (\$1500-2000)

Obtained from our sale of the Garrett Collection, 1979, Lot 540. Earlier acquired by John Work Garrett from B. Max Mehl, April 6, 1937; one of the final purchases made by Garrett. According to John J. Ford, Jr., this item was probably originally Lot 901 in the sale of the R. Hewitt & B. C. Bartlett colls., sold by T. L. Elder, January 25-26, 1918 (where it was called "unique").

1861 Clark, Gruber \$20 in Gold



See Color Photo

- 202 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Gold. A sharp **Extremely Fine** specimen with traces of prooflike surface. Superior to the Garrett Collection coin, and one of the finest examples known to exist. A prize for the territorial gold specialist. (\$10,000-13,500)

1861 Clark, Gruber \$20 in White Metal



See Color Photo

- 205 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Trial piece in white metal. Thick planchet. Plain edge. **Uncirculated** with light toning. Liberty head design; with *seven* stars to the left of the coronet point—and differing from the regular issue design by this feature. Struck slightly off center. Kagin notes that **just two or three are known to exist**. (\$2000-2350)

Obtained from the Emporium in 1959.

1861 Clark, Gruber \$20 in Copper



See Color Photo

- 203 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Trial piece in copper. Reeded edge. **Choice Proof** with medium brown toning. A superb specimen. The dies exhibit a very high degree of workmanship, far finer than that used on the \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 issues of the same year. (\$1000-1350)

J. J. Conway & Co.

In August, 1861 the banking firm of J. J. Conway & Co. Georgia Gulch, Colorado, produced several varieties of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 pieces bearing their imprint. Little is known concerning the background or operations of the company. Apparently coinage was effected for only a short time.

In 1956 the original dies were used to make 200 sets of restrikes in *goldine* metal. These are said to have been struck at the Denver Mint, as part of its fiftieth anniversary celebration.



- 206 \$2 1/2 J. J. Conway. Regular dies. 1956 restrike in goldine alloy. About **Uncirculated**. (\$100-200)



- 207 \$5 (J. J. Conway) *restrike* mule. Obverse from an otherwise unknown die with Liberty head l., 13 stars around, date 1862; UNION upon coronet. Reverse that of the regular Conway half eagle. Goldine. Plain edge (as on all three of these).

The original purpose of this extremely well executed obverse is unknown; its die accompanied the Conway reverse when both were delivered to the authorities circa 1933-34. (\$100-200)

1861 Clark, Gruber \$20 in Copper, Gilt



See Color Photo

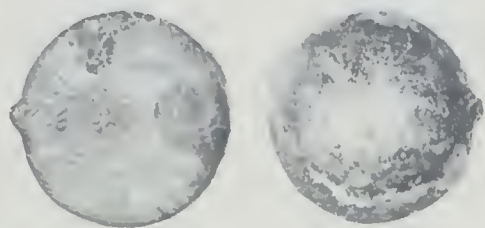
- 204 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Trial piece in copper, gilt. Reeded edge. With highly polished surfaces due to the gilding; probably originally struck as a Proof. Liberty head design; with six stars to the left of the coronet point. (\$1250-1500)

Obtained from A. Kosoff in 1968.





208 \$10 J.J. Conway. Regular dies. 1956 restrike in goldine. In Uncirculated condition. (\$150-225)



209 Gold "button." The consignor, Henry H. Clifford, acquired this "button" with the understanding that it was made from melted-down Conway coins; two pieces of the quarter eagle, two half eagles, and one eagle, although there are no marks or indications to verify this. Weight is 620.0 grains.

This "button," we are told, was acquired with two regular Conway \$2½ (one of which was seriously impaired by exposure to excessive heat, i.e. partially melted) and the splendid Conway \$10, now in the Kagin collection on display at the old San Francisco Mint. According to John Ford, this "button" and the coins were found in the ruins of an old building in New Mexico over fifteen years ago. This item is specifically mentioned in Donald Kagin's book. (\$600-850)

## Denver City Assay Office

The Denver City Assay Office is a Colorado enigma. An extensive series of patterns was prepared, as the following offering indicates. However, no specimens are known to have been actually struck in gold. Was the Denver City Assay Office a going operation, or was it one of many dreams, possibly conceived in the East but never brought to fruition? Although Donald Kagin and others have assigned denominations such as \$5, \$10, and \$20 to its various pattern issues, no examples are known which have a denomination expressed as part of the inscription. Indeed, one type of so-called "\$5" has the inscription "FIVE TOKEN," which we believe to be hardly the type of inscription that would be put on a piece intended to be struck in gold and circulated at a value of \$5. (By comparison, the Clark, Gruber & Co. coins of the same era and same city of issue plainly stated the denominations in dollars.)

Certain of the pieces bear the word "KRAATZ," which may have been the name of the person once associated with the operation, although there is no confirmation of this. Donald Kagin quotes a recollection of Milton E. Clark (of Clark, Gruber & Co.) in which Clark stated that he "had a slight remembrance of an assaying firm contemplating the establishment of a gold coinage business in Denver in 1860, but that its plans did not materialize."

These pieces were first really called to the attention of numismatists by J. W. Scott in 1893, who listed four different pieces and noted that they were struck by the Cord Brothers.

The following probably represents the largest selection of Denver City assay office pieces ever auctioned.

### Denver City Assay Office Pattern \$5



See Color Photo

210 1860 Denver City Assay Office \$5 in copper. Plain edge. Extremely Fine. Pleasing chocolate brown surfaces.

The obverse of this piece depicts a small rocky mountain outcrop (the perspective is created by the vegetation and the scale of two birds which are presumably flying nearby). Surrounding is the inscription DENVER CITY / ASSAY OFFICE.

The reverse consists of the inscription FIVE TOKEN above, three stars to either side, and the date 1860 below. At the center is the motif of a crossed shovel and pick with a pan above, and the fraction (without a center bar), 917/1000, below. The reverse is unusual for the period in that the inscription FIVE TOKEN is in sans serif letters, a feature more associated with tokens from the turn of the century (although the \$2½ and \$5 Conway Colorado issues of the same period are in the same style). The so-called "fraction" indicates a fineness of 917 thousandths, perhaps indicative that examples were planned in gold metal.

What does the "TOKEN" inscription on the reverse mean? Were the pieces intended to be issued as gaming counters or tokens, or were the coiners fearful of violating United States coinage laws if they put a dollar denomination on the pieces? Or, is there some other explanation? (\$3000-3500)

Obtained from the P. W. Whiteley Collection in 1960.

### Denver City Assay Office Counterstamped \$5



See Color Photo

211 1860 Denver City Assay Office \$5 in copper. With stars counterstamped. Plain edge. Very Fine or better. Similar to the preceding, but with a five-pointed star counterstamped in the right field of the obverse and two five-pointed stars counterstamped on the reverse, as illustrated. Listed and shown on page 364 of Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* book, where it is designated as **unique**; only one specimen known to exist. (\$3000-3750)

Obtained from the P.W. Whiteley Collection, 1960.

### Denver City Assay Office Kraatz \$5



See Color Photo

- 212 (1860) Denver City Assay Office pattern \$5 in copper. Plain edge. Extremely Fine or better.

The present piece, the only one seen by the writer is quite intriguing. The obverse is similar to the preceding with a small rocky mountain outcrop, two birds, and the inscription DENVER CITY / ASSAY OFFICE.

The reverse is different from that seen on any other issue and consists of an eagle copied after that found on the reverse of the contemporary federal \$5 issue, but with several different features. Boldly inscribed below is KRAATZ. The reverse die is not aligned with the obverse die and is off-center at the top, leading to the speculation that the reverse may have been struck first, and then the piece may have been impressed with the obverse die. Examination under magnification reveals traces of lettering to the right of KRAATZ, indicating that the planchet may have been cut from a copper coin or token. The letters "MI" (it is not clear what the orientation is) are visible among parts of others.

One of the most curious pieces in the present offering. Illustrated on page 364 of Donald Kagin's book. (\$3500-4000)

Obtained from the P.W. Whiteley Collection, 1960.

### Unique Denver Assay Office Pattern \$20



See Color Photo

- 214 (1860) Denver City Assay Office \$20 in copper. Uniface. Plain edge. Fine. With small counterstamp or punch mark near top, as illustrated. Unique, according to the Kagin reference, and Taxay PG-219. Just one specimen is known to exist.

This piece is particularly significant as the only known example of this denomination (if indeed it was intended to be a \$20; in the absence of a reverse impression this is not known). The obverse closely follows that of the \$5 and consists of a small rocky mountain outcrop, with the addition of what appears to be a hawk or other large bird in flight, with its wing tip touching the mountain at the upper right. The legends DENVER CITY / ASSAY OFFICE are similar to that used on the "\$5" pieces. (\$4000-5000)

Obtained from the P.W. Whiteley Collection, 1960.

### Eagle Mining Company

The name "Eagle Mining Company" is sufficiently popular and general that it is difficult to precisely pinpoint the exact location of the firm. John J. Ford, Jr. advises that in the 1860s and 1870s at least two companies operated under this name in Gilpin County, Colorado.

*The Mines of Colorado, 1867*, notes of the Eagle Mining Company:

They have a first-class fifty-stamp mill at the mouth of Gamble Gulch. The building is 75 X 90 feet, contains the batteries, plates, sixty-horse engine and boilers, and that is all. It was run through June, 1865, but without paying result. It was shut up and is likely to remain so until further developments in the art of treating Colorado ores. The Company has a boarding-house, barn, and other necessary buildings near their mill on South Boulder.

Another possibility is that the following items may have been from ore taken from the "Eagle" claim in Lake Gulch, Gilpin County.

An offering of a \$103.00 gold ingot in Stack's Gibson Collection Sale (1974) contained information furnished by John J. Ford, Jr.:

Ten dated and four undated gold Eagle Mining Company ingots are known. The former dated 1875 (1), 1877 (3), 1878 (5), and 1879 (1), together with a somewhat larger number of silver ones. The first of these appeared on the market over twenty years ago, apparently from a small group in Arizona. Over the years, additional examples have occasionally turned up. For instance, a gem dealer and western enthusiast from Roxbury, Connecticut, named R.C. Romanella, found two gold ingots in Central City, Colorado in 1965. (One of these was the Gibson Collection example). At least three of the fourteen gold "Eagle" ingots are stamped COL. The fourteen different pieces can be broken down into four or five separate groups, differing either in shape, style, date, or numerical sequence, or punch ar-

### Denver City Assay Office Serpentine Reverse \$5



See Color Photo

- 213 (1860) Denver City Assay Office pattern \$5 in copper with "serpentine" reverse. Plain edge. Extremely Fine.

Obverse as preceding. Reverse in the shape of a spiral or "serpentine" design without inscription. A somewhat similar specimen, although at a lesser condition, appeared as Lot 995 in the Garrett Collection. (\$2000-2500)

Obtained from the P.W. Whiteley Collection, 1960.



rangement, or a combination of these characteristics. To further complicate matters, rumor has permeated the research done to date to the effect that the company either removed to Arizona Territory or else that a key employee or associate absconded with the assaying equipment and issued ingots bearing the firm's stamp in Arizona Territory. This is confirmed by an advertisement in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, June 20, 1954, under the name of R. Green, in which a \$50 gold ingot of the Eagle Mining Company was offered, claiming it was made by the Eagle Mining Company of Eagle City, Arizona. The advertisement noted that "This company used gold from Planet and other mines in Cienega Mining district about sixteen miles above Park and five or six miles below the mouth of Bill Williams fork in Yuma County, Arizona."

**Eagle Mining Company  
1877 \$148.41 Gold Ingot**



See Color Photo

- 215 **Eagle Mining Co. 1877 gold ingot for \$148.41.** Hand stamped on obverse: 839 FINE / 8.45 OZS / VALUE / \$148.41 Below is seal of company incused, eagle in center. Around top, COL. 1877 and inside circle, EAGLE / MINING CO. On reverse, GOLD / 8.45 OZS / FINE / 839 / (space) / NO. 1:165 At top edge is the No. "1," at lower edge is No. "165." Lustrous gold color, and grades Extremely Fine. In 1974, an 1878 specimen was sold in the Gibson Sale, and another in the NASCA 1980 offering as Lot 2438, also dated 1878. (\$4000-5000)

Obtained from John Ford, Jr. in 1966. Originally in the group of ten known dated bars sold by John Kenworthy, Phoenix, Ariz., 1955; Werner Amelingmeir, Merrick, N.Y. to Ford.



- 216 **Eagle Mining Co. silver ingot bar,** with seal of company as on Lot 215, eagle in center, reading: EAGLE / MINING CO. At top, 999 / FINE / VALUE / \$7.27 / On reverse, in three lines: OZS. / 5.64 / NO.336 / In Very Fine condition. (\$200-250)



- 217 **Eagle Mining Co. silver ingot bar.** Almost identical to bar in preceding lot, but nicely toned and reverse differently stamped. Surprisingly enough, identical value, \$7.27 and weight 5.64 oz as Lot 216. Reverse reads in two lines: OZS. 5.64 / NO. 362 / Extremely Fine and scarce. (\$225-275)

## The Gold Prince Mine

The Gold Prince Mine was reported by Eberhart in *Guide to Colorado Ghost Towns* to be the largest mine in Animas Forks, Colorado. It prospered in the late 1870s, and throughout the 1880s. The Gold Prince Mill was moved to Eureka in 1917, and Animas Forks was all but deserted by the early 1920s.

### Gold Prince Mill \$94.76 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

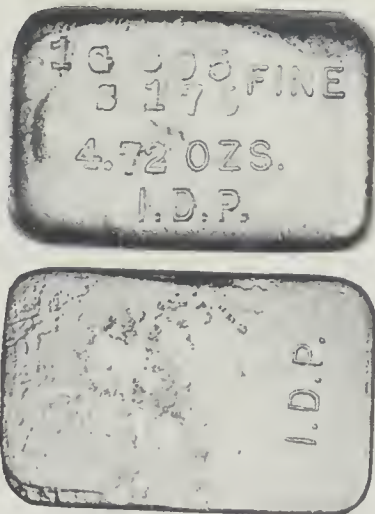
- 218 **Gold Prince Mill, Animas Forks, Colorado, 1906 gold ingot. \$94.76.** Rectangular gold ingot with two hexagonal stamps on the front. The left bears the following inscription in six lines, as illustrated: ANIMAS FORKS / GOLD / PRINCE / MILL / 1906 / COLORADO. The right stamp contains numerals punched by hand indicating this particular bar has a fineness of .952, its serial number 177, weighs 96 1/4 dwt., and has a value of \$94.76.

A highly important Colorado item.

(\$3500-5000)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co. in 1958.

### Modern Unidentified Gold Ingot from Colorado



- 219 Gold ingot stamped 4.72 ounces "I. D. P." It is noted that the bar contains 805 thousandths gold and 175 thousandths silver. Stamped with sans serif punches, presumably of modern origin. Listed here as it is part of the Clifford Collection. The estimated value of the piece should be based more upon the bullion value than historical considerations. Unidentified issuer, alleged to be of Colorado origin. (\$1600-2000)

## Parsons & Co.

In 1858 Dr. John Parsons, of Quincy, Illinois, came to the South Park area of Colorado. Two to three years later he set up coining dies and presses at Tarryall. Gold quarter eagles and half eagles were issued bearing his imprint in 1861. The obverse of each depicted a stamping mill of the type used to reduce gold-bearing quartz. The word ORO, Spanish for "gold," appears on each. The reverse shows a perched eagle, similar to the United States design, but with different inscriptions.

Although the issues of Parsons & Co. are said to have enjoyed a wide circulation in Denver and surrounding areas, examples are exceedingly rare today. The following offering is of a unique die trial.

### Unique Parsons \$2 1/2 Trial Piece



See Color Photo

- 220 (1861) **Parsons & Co. \$2 1/2. Trial piece in brass.** Very Fine overall. Some light porosity in the fields. The extreme left hand and right hand edges are very slightly flattened. **Unique;** the only specimen known to exist. Illustrated and described on pg. 362 of Donald Kagin's book; Taxay PG-209.

The obverse and reverse are of the regular design. The former shows a quartz stamping mill. The latter depicts a perched eagle with surrounding inscriptions.

A highly important piece, due both to its unique status and also its association with Parsons, one of the most elusive of all Colorado coiners. (\$2000-2750)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr., some years ago. Ford obtained it from a lady in Illinois who wrote concerning the coin, to Jim Johnson of "Coin World."

## Edward Posen, Assayer

The 1883 edition of the *Colorado Mining Directory* noted that Edward Posen, Ph. D. maintained his business at 350 Curtis Street, Denver. Presumably, most of his business came from gold mined in the district to the west of Denver which included Central City, Black Hawk, and several other mining communities.

The cited directory listing noted the following:

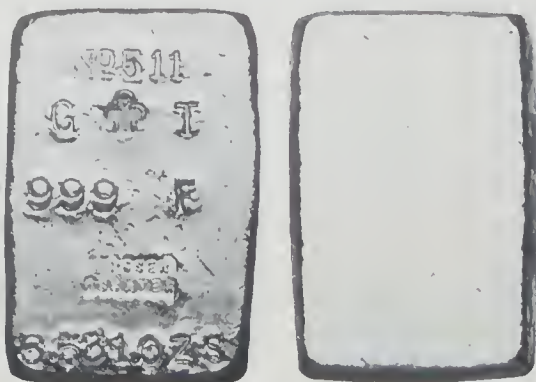
Edward Posen, Ph.D. Bureau of Mines, Assay Office, Analytical Laboratory, 350 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado.

Makes investigations of mines, reporting on the same. Makes assays for gold, silver, quick-silver, lead, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, coal, and sulphur, and etc. etc.

Also makes analysis of mineral waters and those in use for all technical purposes. Finest display of minerals — the celebrated collection of Dr. Elsner can be seen in my office.



### E. Posen 6.531 Ounce Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 221 **E. Posen, Assayer, Denver. 6.531 ounce gold ingot.** Extremely Fine or better condition. Virtually as issued, but with some minor handling marks.

The sides and back of the bar are plain. The front, as illustrated, contains the following inscription in several lines: No. 511 / G (clover design) T / 999 F / E. POSEN / ASSAYER / 6.531 OZS. The inscription "E. POSEN / ASSAYER" is struck from a prepared stamp or die.

Although no date is impressed on the bar, it is reasonable to assume that it may have been made in the 1880s, the time he was listed in the aforementioned directory (see the above introduction). (\$4000-5500)

Obtained from a Geneva, Switzerland source in 1972 by John J. Ford, Jr. Sold to Henry H. Clifford in January 1973.

## Idaho

Following gold discoveries in Idaho in 1860, settlers moved in to exploit precious metals, which also included silver, lead, and zinc. As recently as the 1970s Idaho remained one of America's three leading silver producers.

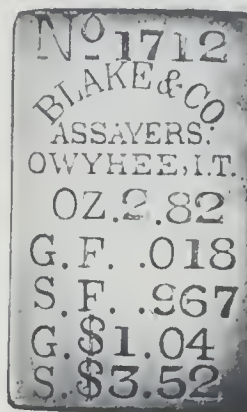
Prior to achieving statehood in 1890, the district was known as Idaho Territory. Boundaries changed from time to time, and in the early years part of what today is Oregon was included.

For purposes of the present catalogue the Owyhee District is important. Historian Hubert H. Bancroft relates the following, in part, in his *History of Washington, Idaho, and Montana 1845-1889*:

Great interest was taken in the Owyhee silver mines, claimed to be the second silver deposit of importance found within the United States territory; and much disappointment was felt by Oregonians that this district was included within the limits of the newly organized Territory of Idaho, as upon exploration of the course of the Owyhee River, ordered by Governor Gibbs, it was found to be.

The first town laid out on Jordan Creek was Boonville. It was situated at the mouth of a canyon, between high and rugged hills, its streets being narrow and crooked. In a short time another town, called Ruby City, was founded in a better location as to space, and with good water, but subject to high winds. Each contained during the winter of 1863-4 about 250 men, while another 500 were scattered over Carson District. In the first six months, the little timber on the barren hills was consumed in building and fuel. Lumber cut out with a whip-saw brought forty dollars a hundred feet and shakes six dollars a hundred. In December, a third town was laid off a mile above Ruby, called Silver City.

The *Silver City Owyhee Avalanche*, May 22, 1875, reported that the earliest discoveries in the district were "the richest ever found. Men made \$50 a day pounding up the Oro Fino (the name given to a rich ledge) rock in common hand-mortars. It assayed \$7,000 in silver and \$800 in gold to the ton. A year afterward, when a larger quantity of ore had been tested by actual working, ten tons of rock were found to yield one ton of amalgam."



- 222 **Blake & Co. Owyhee, Idaho Territory. \$4.56 mixed metal ingot.**

Rectangular ingot, No. 1712, issued by Blake & Co., Assayers, Owyhee, Idaho Territory, probably circa 1867-1870. The stamped weight is 2.82 ozs., the fineness of the gold is .018, and the fineness of silver is .967. The respective values of the gold and silver content are stamped on the bottom of the front: gold \$1.04 and silver \$3.52.

The back of the bar bears the inscription in three lines: WILLIE LISTER / ALBANY / OREGON. This piece is in Very Fine condition and exhibits light wear. Perhaps it was carried as a pocket piece. (A Doctor William Lister is listed as a physician residing in Albany in the 1867 Langley's Directory. We cannot find any subsequent citations pertaining to this pioneer physician.)

Langley's *Pacific Coast Business Directory*, 1867 edition, lists Blake & Co. as assayers in Silver City, Idaho Territory. An 1865 listing incorporating the "Business Directory of Silver City, in Which the Different Trades and Professions are Classified and Arranged," lists bakeries, blacksmiths, dry goods and general merchandise dealers, an engineer, a hair dresser, liquor dealers, livery stables, meat markets, and a surveyor, but no assayers, leading to the conclusion that Blake & Co. was established in Silver City after that date.

The 1871-1873 edition of Langley's *Pacific Coast Business Directory* lists Blake & Co. as one of two assayers in Silver City (the other was McDonald & Co.).

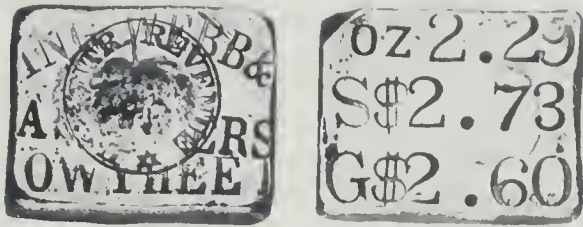
A prospectus for the War Eagle Mountain Tunnel Company in the Owyhee District, 1868, mentions Blake & Co. as attestors to the character of the individual who compiled the prospectus.

A number of mills for processing ore were described in detail. The following description is typical and gives a view of a refining operation:

More & Fogus Mill. More & Fogus, proprietors; H. R. Carter, superintendent. The above mill is on the east side of Jordan Creek; has eight stamps, weighing seven hundred pounds each; drop from eight to ten inches, and eighty times per minute; has two batteries and four wheeler's pans; engine is thirty horsepower. Mill crushes rock taken from the Morning Star and Oro Fino ledges, which belong to the proprietors of the mill. The number of tons crushed a day are: Morning Star, twelve to fourteen; Oro Fino, sixteen to twenty. Average paying quality of rock: Morning Star, \$235 per ton; Oro Fino, \$185 per ton. Number of men employed in the mill, eight men - four on a shift of twelve hours each. Amount of wood consumed a day, three cords, at a cost of \$6.50 per cord, delivered at the mill. Machinery was made at Miners' Foundry, San Francisco.

A rarely offered ingot.

(\$3000-3500)



- 223 **King, Webb & Co. Assayers, Silver City, Idaho Territory. Gold and silver bar (\$5.33).** Rectangular bar with trimmed corner bearing the stamp of KING, WEBB & CO. (the stamp is larger than the ingot, so the inscription is incomplete) on the obverse, together with the inscription ASSAYERS (only partially visible) and OWYHEE in three lines. At the center is a circular INTERNAL REVENUE stamp from a prepared punch. One end of the bar bears the serial "No. 14." The reverse contains specifications in three lines, all stamped from individual punches: OZ 2.29 / \$2.73 / G\$2.60.

The 1867 edition of the *Pacific Coast Business Directory* lists King, Webb & Co. as engaging in assaying and banking in Idaho. Around the same time King, Myrick & Co. (successors to E. W. Tracy) was listed as doing business in Silver City, Idaho Territory, and being composed of Mark A. King and Edward Webb (located in Silver City) and Josiah Myrick (located in Portland, Oregon). The 1871-1873 edition of the *Pacific Coast Business Directory* lists Mark A. King as an assayer in Portland, Oregon. An 1868 prospectus of the War Eagle Mountain Tunnel Company, Owyhee District, Idaho Territory, listed Webb and Myrick as persons, among others, who could attest to the character of the person who wrote the prospectus.

Although the ingot offered here is not dated, presumably it was produced circa 1867-1870. (\$2000-2500)



## Montana

Like California, Idaho, Oregon, and several other western states, precious metals played an important part in Montana's development. Perhaps no locale was more romantic than Montana's Alder Gulch and its accompanying metropolis, Virginia City. Bancroft wrote:

The two primary elements of Montana's grand development were gold and grasses. In a rough country of apparently few resources, the discovery of Alder Gulch resulting in \$60,000,000 of precious metal, which that ten miles of auriferous ground produced in twenty years, was like the rubbing of an Aladdin lamp. It drew eager prospectors from Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, who overran the country on both sides of the upper Missouri, and east and west of the Rocky Mountains, many of whom realized to a greater or lesser extent their dreams of wealth. . . .

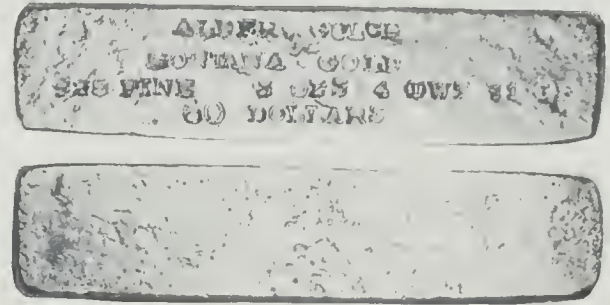
A view of Virginia City, circa 1890, is likewise given by Bancroft:

Virginia City, once the capital of Montana, and the county seat of Madison County, had in 1880 a population of about 1,000, and more business than it would seem to indicate. Virginia had telegraphic communication with Salt Lake and the East in 1866 . . . in 1878 the leading bank bought \$400,000 worth of gold bars and dust, received deposits which averaged \$100,000, and sold \$1,400,000 in exchange. The public buildings at Virginia are handsome and costly. The public school building cost \$12,000, the Masonic Temple \$30,000, the courthouse \$35,000, and others in proportion. There were three churches, Catholic, Methodist, and Episcopal, a weekly newspaper, the *Madisonian* and a daily line of coaches connecting with other business centers. . . .

The *Vigilantes of Montana* relates that Bill Fairweather, discoverer of Alder Gulch, died at Pete Daly's place, The Robbers' Roost. A gold plate on his grave noted that William

H. Fairweather was captain of the party who discovered Alder Gulch, May 1863 and filed a claim on the 28th of that month. He was born in 1836 and died in 1875. The same account relates that Virginia City in its heyday had 10,000 population, and through the year 1885 Alder Gulch yielded precious metal valued at \$150,000,000.

### \$60 Alder Gulch Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

- 224 **Alder Gulch, Montana, \$60 gold ingot.** Long and thin rectangular gold ingot stamped: ALDER GULCH / MONTANA GOLD / .925 FINE 3 OZS 4 DWT 11GR / 60 DOLLARS. The edges and back of the bar are plain.

Charles & Rumley, W.Y. Lovell & Co. and other assayers operated in Montana circa 1865, and probably the present bar was produced by one of these. To the best information known by John J. Ford, Jr., who provided certain historical information in connection with the present descriptions, *this is the only gold ingot known which is specifically attributable to Alder Gulch.* (\$10,000-12,500)

Obtained from a Geneva, Switzerland source by John J. Ford, Jr. in 1973. Sold to Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen in 1974, and subsequently sold by them to Henry H. Clifford.



## Nevada

Gold, later silver, formed the foundation upon which Nevada was established. As the present writer related in *Adventures with Rare Coins*, early in 1850 a group of Mormons on their way to the California gold fields wintered in Nevada's Carson Valley for a few weeks, awaiting the melting of the snows before crossing the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Prospecting in the Carson River, these adventurers found traces of alluvial gold in a canyon on Mount Davidson's southern side.

Naming their discovery Gold Canyon, the Mormons continued prospecting for several weeks, garnering as much as \$5 per man per day. Spring came, and the travelers moved on to California, leaving their discovery behind.

Within a few months a group of Mexicans from Sonora moved in and began working the area. By 1851 they had been joined by various others, many of whom stopped on their way to California. At one time perhaps as many as 200 miners kept busy washing traces of gold from river bottom sand.



In 1853 the Grosch brothers, Ethan Allan and Josea Ballou, began prospecting the Gold Canyon area. Within a year or two they came to a startling conclusion: the "black sand" which earlier miners treated as an inconvenience was very high in silver content! Following a brief leave, they returned to the area in September 1856 and discovered two veins of silver ore. An assay indicated that it might be worth as much as \$3,500 a ton! But success was not to attend the Grosch brothers. In August 1857 one incurred a gangrene infection which ultimately led to his death. A few months later the other died after a winter ordeal of freezing and hunger.

The discovery was not to remain dormant. By early 1859, Harry T. P. Comstock, James Fennimore, and others were busy prospecting. Reverting to earlier days, the main attraction sought by the miners was gold. \$10 to \$15 per day could be earned on a placer claim, a remarkable wage for the time. Little did the miners know, but the bluish-gray matter which kept impeding their gold mining efforts was silver ore far, far richer! The knowledge of the Grosch brother's bonanza had not spread, and emphasis remained on gold.

Toward the end of June 1859 two Nevadans, B. A. Harison and J. F. Stone, sent sacks of the bluish-gray ore to Melville Atwood, an assayer in Grass Valley, and J. J. Ott, who carried on the same trade in nearby Nevada City, both in California. Atwood was to later claim that the ore assayed at \$3,500 per ton in silver and \$876 in gold. While this may have been on the optimistic side, there was no doubt that a bonanza was in the offing.

The news spread like wildfire, and within the next several weeks speculators, miners, merchants, and others arrived, mostly from California. One of them was George Hearst, later to achieve fame as the owner of newspapers which emphasized sensational news happenings. It was Hearst's journalism, many believe, that incited the United States to fight the Spanish-American War.

By 1860 about 5,000 miners and others were concentrated in Virginia City and its surroundings, center of the bonanza which became known as the Comstock Lode. In the years from 1860 to 1863 over \$22,000,000 worth of silver and gold came from Nevada's soil. 1864 saw a jump in production to close to \$170,000,000 for this one year alone. Production stabilized, and as the richest veins were worked out, the bonanza diminished. By 1870 the yield of the area was slightly over \$8,000,000 per year.

In the early years silver bullion was transported over land, mostly to California, to be converted into coin. The transportation costs were high, and the yield to silver producers was reduced proportionately.

On March 3, 1863, a legislative act was passed establishing a branch mint in Nevada. In 1866 a group of three citizens approved a Carson City site donated by Abe Curry, founder of that town. On September 18th of the same year the cornerstone of the new mint was laid.

Within a year and a half the building was essentially complete. The next two years, all of 1868 and most of 1869, were spent equipping the mint for its intended purposes; installing assaying and refining equipment, coining presses, and other devices. On January 8, 1870, the mint opened and received its first bullion.

Curiously, by this time Comstock Lode production had dwindled, and the outlook for the future was bleak. Many

fortune-seekers left the city, buildings were deserted, and many businesses went into bankruptcy.

Then the tide turned. The Belcher and Crown Point Mine found a new vein which had excellent promise. Then in 1873 the Consolidated Virginia Mine tapped a vein described as "absolutely immense, and beyond all comparison, superior in every respect to anything ever before seen on the Comstock Lode," according to the *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco. In July 1870 shares in the Consolidated Virginia Mine cost \$1 each. According to T. H. Watkins, a modern student of Virginia City lore, by 1875 the same shares fetched \$700!

In the latter year Comstock Lode production zoomed to \$26,000,000, then in 1877 it continued to an all-time peak of \$37,000,000. From that point the trend was downward.

From 1859 through 1882, the latter year being the last great bonanza period, mines in the Comstock Lode produced close to \$300,000,000 worth of metal, primarily silver.

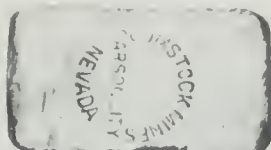
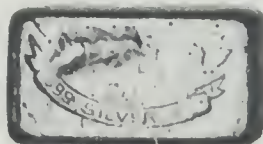
'AF' 24.41 Oz. Gold Ingot



225 "AF" 24.41 oz. gold ingot. A massive cast gold ingot, virtually in the same condition as when it was issued. On one side of the bar are the cast letters AF, and on the other side appears the hand-stamped notations: No. 14 / HT / 24.41 OZS.

John J. Ford, Jr. from whom the bar was acquired, believes it may have originated with the American Flag Mine, Ely, Nevada, although there were several other mines with the American Flag name located in the West. There is a possibility, of course, that the initials "AF" could represent something other than "American Flag." In any event, this massive gold ingot is a curious piece with substantial bullion value. At present, it does not reveal the secret of its history. (\$10,000-12,500)

Found in California with a metal detector slightly over a decade ago. Subsequently acquired by John J. Ford, Jr. who sold it to Henry H. Clifford.



- 226 **Comstock Mines, Carson City, Nevada. Small silver bar.** 516.0 grains. Extremely Fine condition, virtually as issued. The front of the bar bears the stamp of an eagle with the following inscription on a ribbon below: .999 SILVER. The back contains the following inscription in three lines, the first and third of which are curved: COMSTOCK MINE / CARSON CITY / NEVADA.

Presumably of modern origin.

(\$75-100)

## The Consolidated Virginia Mines

The story of Consolidated Virginia Mines is intertwined with other mines of the region. Of particular interest in the fortunes of The Consolidated is the famed Gould & Curry Mine.

Gould & Curry were bought out early for "pennies," by San Franciscans Hearst, Tevis, Earl, Bill, Bell, Head, Sherwood, and Blanding. Although much ore was recovered from Gould & Curry by mining, records indicate that most money was made on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. By 1874 con-

trol passed to the original owners of The Consolidated, Messrs. Flood, Fair, MacKay, and O'Brien. Records show that Gould & Curry Mines were almost depleted by 1870, but The Consolidated was immediately adjacent to it.

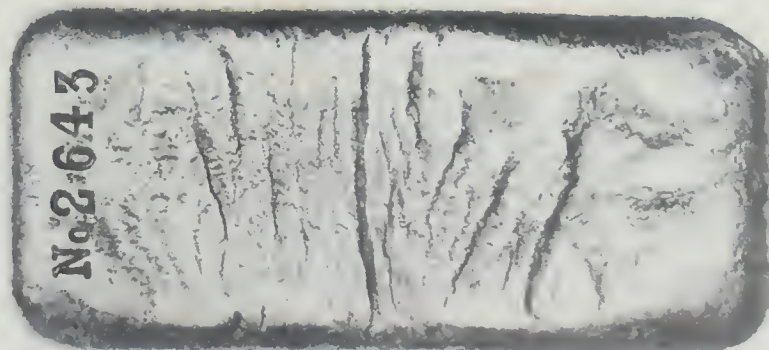
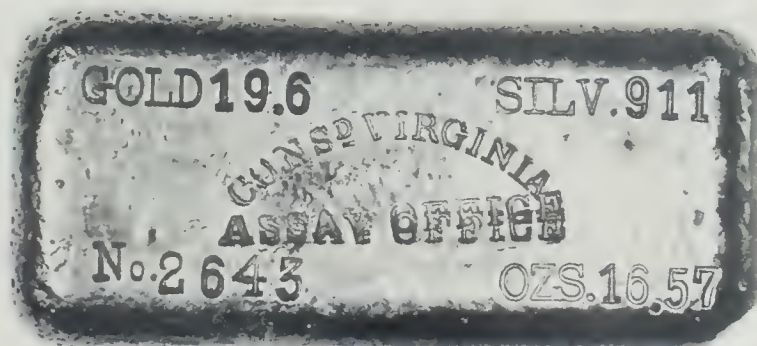
When John MacKay and James G. Fair (of Flood, Fair, MacKay and O'Brien) sank an exploratory shaft at Consolidated Virginia about 1873, they obtained permission from the management of Gould & Curry to join it with an exploratory drift from that mine's 1,100 foot level. After finding veins up to seven feet wide, they bought up any Consolidated Virginia Mines and California Mines blocks of stock whenever they appeared on the market.

Wells Drury states that John MacKay et al took over a number of obscure mines between Ophir and Best & Belcher comprising the California Mines and several properties were merged with Consolidated Virginia Mines.

In December, 1875, the buildings and works of The Consolidated were valued at \$300,000. The mill, by 1879, could reduce 250 tons of ore per day, and the plant was valued at \$675,000.

By 1881 the value of the Comstock District was greatly depleted from the heyday of The Consolidated's discoveries of 1873-74. In February, 1881, the stock value of the mines was \$7,000,000 (contrasted with \$262,000,000 in January, 1875). The glitter days were over for the Comstock region.

### Transport Ingot of Consolidated Virginia



- 227 **Nevada, Virginia City. Mixed metal transport ingot.** CONSD VIRGINIA (curved) / ASSAY OFFICE in two lines in center. At top left GOLD 19.6; at top right, SILV. 911; at bottom left, NO. 2643; and at bottom right, OZS. 16.57. On the reverse, stamped serial NO. 2643. Extremely Fine. Virtually as issued, but with assay test filing in lower

right corner of the front. Deep casting fissures and related cooling flaws on the reverse. The amazing resemblance of this silver/gold ingot to that of Gould & Curry is remarkable.

This is one of just three ingots known on the Consolidated Virginia Assay Office.

(\$4000-6000)





228 Gold Hill, Nevada. 1867 silver bar, \$5.50. Attributed to Thomas Price. Rectangular bar or ingot with ornamented borders on front and back. The front bears the inscription, hand-punched, in several lines as illustrated: AUG. 29 / 1867 / GOLD / HILL / NEV. / \$5.50. The reverse has the following inscription: OZ 4.16 / PURE / SILVER. The edges are plain. Extremely Fine or better. Attractive toning.

The *Virginia City Union*, October 14, 1863, published an account of the mines at Gold Hill and their early owners:

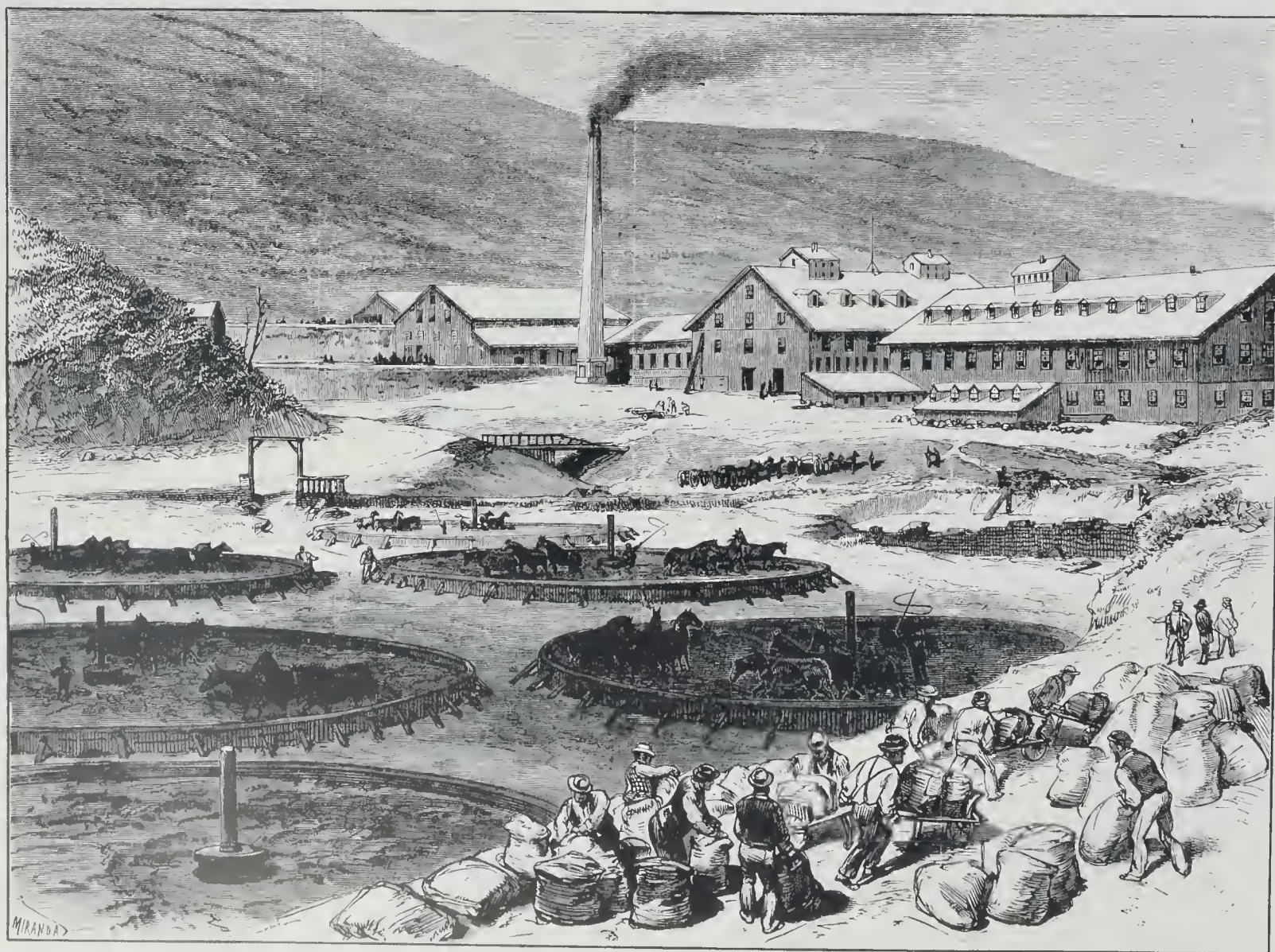
Late in the fall of 1858 [it was really in January 1859] four men, named James Finney, alias Virginia, John Bishop, alias Big French John, Aleck Henderson, and Jack Yount were prospect-

ing in the vicinity of a place where Gold Hill is now situated . . . as they were passing along the ridge immediately east of the canyon in which the town of Gold Hill is now located, Virginia pointed to the large mound, now known as Gold Hill, and remarked to his comrades 'Boys, I believe there are some good diggings over there. In a few days we will go over and try it.'

They returned . . . and in a few days went to the mountain pointed out by Virginia, as agreed upon . . . Virginia, in hunting around over the mound, discovered a hole which had been made by a gopher. From this they took out a considerable quantity of gold and carried it down to Crown Point ravine . . . all there immediately thought they had at last found the long looked for El Dorado . . . and the bleak mountains which surrounded them echoed and re-echoed their wild shouts of delight. They immediately staked out four claims of fifty feet each and divided them among each other, giving Virginia, as a discoverer, the first choice. A few days afterward five other men, named James Rogers, Joseph Plato, Sandy Bowers, Henry Comstock, and William Knight who had been prospecting in and about Spanish Ravine, came down to the newly discovered diggings and staked out another claim of fifty feet, being ten feet to each . . .

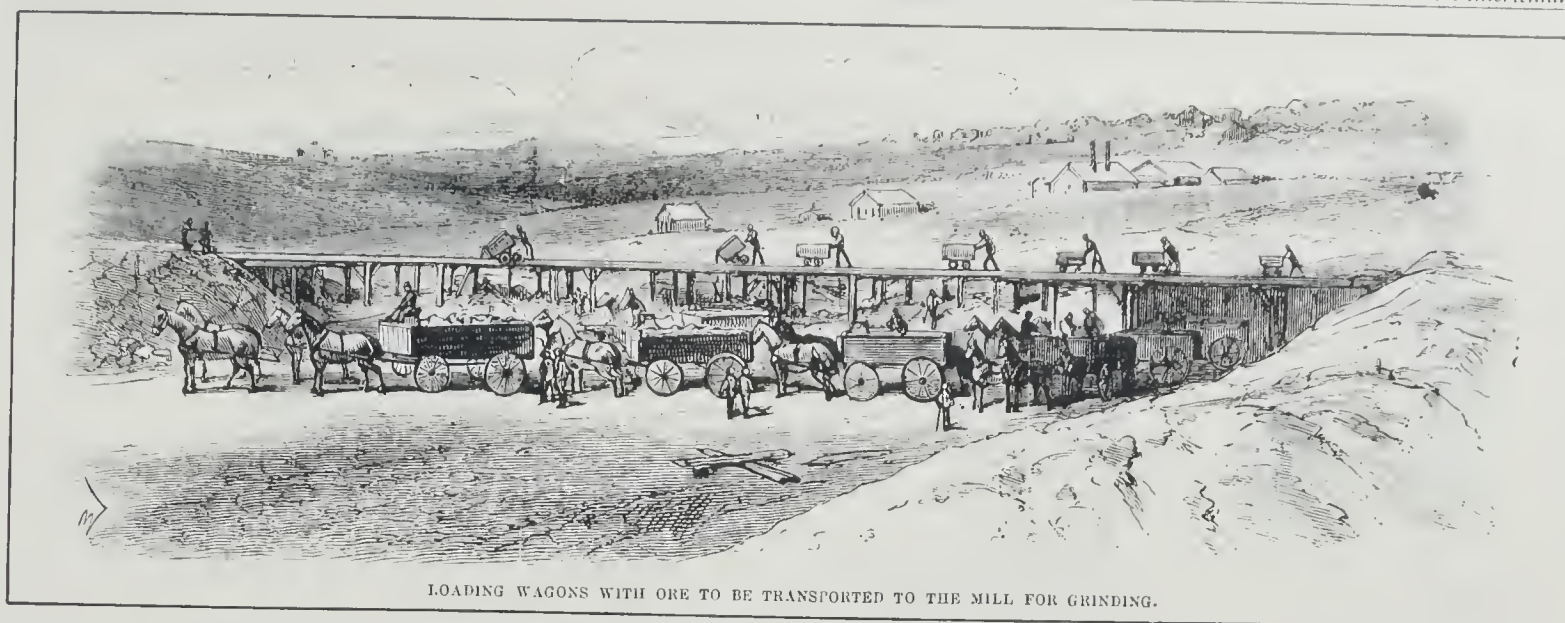
Ore from the district yielded both gold and silver, with gold attracting the greatest interest in the early days. (\$1500-2000)

Sold by Empire Coin Co. (Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy) to New Netherlands Coin Co., December 1965. Sold by the latter firm to Henry H. Clifford on January 27, 1966.



THE GOULD & CURRY MILL—"DESILVERIZING" THE ORE BY THE PATIO PROCESS.

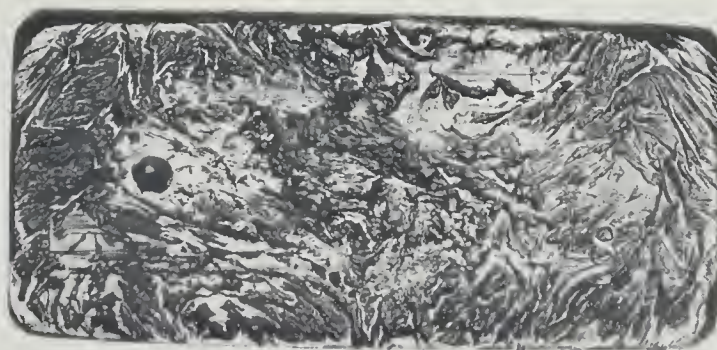




LOADING WAGONS WITH ORE TO BE TRANSPORTED TO THE MILL FOR GRINDING.

The Gould & Curry Mill was a gigantic enterprise which saw its peak years in the 1860s, although in reorganized form it remained in business for many years, through the 1920s in fact.

### Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company



- 229 **Gould & Curry Silver Mining Co. gold and silver ingot.** An impressive ingot bearing on the front the following inscriptions, as illustrated: NO. 877 / OZ 15.03 / GOULD & CURRY / SILVER MINING CO. / GOLD .019 1/2 / VALUE \$6.06 / \$23.84 [representing the entire value of the bar, silver and gold combined] / SILVER .915 / VALUE \$17.78.

The edges of the bar are blank, and the back simply shows casting flaws. Extremely Fine condition. With small conical depressions, one on the front and one on the back, representing assay drill test marks.

The Gould & Curry Co., an immense operation, was organized on June 25, 1860, and incorporated claims in the Comstock Lode made by Alvah Gould and Abe Curry. Included among the incorporators were William Blanding, Thomas Bell, A. E. Head, D. F. Sherwood, John O. Earl, Alpheus Bull, Lloyd Tevis, and George Hearst (of newspaper fame). Each of these men became a millionaire, some of them many times over. It has been written that some of the greatest profits, however, were not made with silver metal, but, rather, were made by selling stock.

During the first several years of operation, ore assayed \$70 per ton, but after that point it diminished. A study of the company, in the book *The Gould & Curry Bonanza*, W. C. Rulston, and *The Founding of the Bank of California 1864*, noted that the total production of Gould & Curry amounted to 315,000 tons of ore, yielding \$15,750,000, or an average of \$50 a ton. During 1863 and 1864, the best years, dividends totalling \$2,908,800 were paid to stockholders.

Eliot Lord, in *Comstock Mining and Miners*, published in 1883, described the Gould & Curry Mill as "the most conspicuous monument of inexperience and extravagance ever erected in the mining district." The lower part was constructed of massive stone blocks supporting a heavy wooden super structure, decorated with broad verandas, and surrounded by graded terraces and wide stone steps, and even a decorative pool with a water nymph and a fountain in the shape of a swan. The layout cost the stockholders close to \$900,000. After operating problems, including the discarding of most of its original machinery and replacing it with apparatus for a different process, the mill closed down toward the end of 1866. (\$3000-4000)



### Modern Assay Ingot of Nevada



- 230 Nevada Silver Company (Tonopah, Nevada). \$5.32 silver bar as illustrated. 4.13 ounces. With inscriptions and prepared stamp, featuring an eagle, on the front. On the back appears the inscription in three lines: SILVER / 999 / FINE. Extremely Fine or better. A genuine assay ingot, but made approximately twenty-five years ago. (\$100-150)

### A. Soderling Mixed Metal Ingot



- 231 A. Soderling mixed metal ingot, attributed to Virginia City, Nevada about 1870-1. A small oblong ingot, with hand stamping on face, OZ / 1.04 / GOLD / 063 / SILVER / 901 / FINE. On left edge of bar is stamped A. SODERLING, while on right side in small letters, ASSAYER. Only one other ingot of Soderling is known, and it is also crudely made. Grades About Very Fine.

Little is known about Soderling as an assayer, but his name appears in directories during the 1860s and early 70s. It is believed that this attribution to Virginia City is based mostly on the fact that the two known ingots were found there. Directory information shows Soderling working at Virginia City in 1870 and 1871. (\$1000-1500)

*Obtained by the present owner, a Southern collector, from the Kagins in 1977.*

## GOLD HILL ASSAY OFFICE, EDWARDS & WIEGAND, - - - Proprietors.

### CONRAD WIEGAND, ASSAYER,

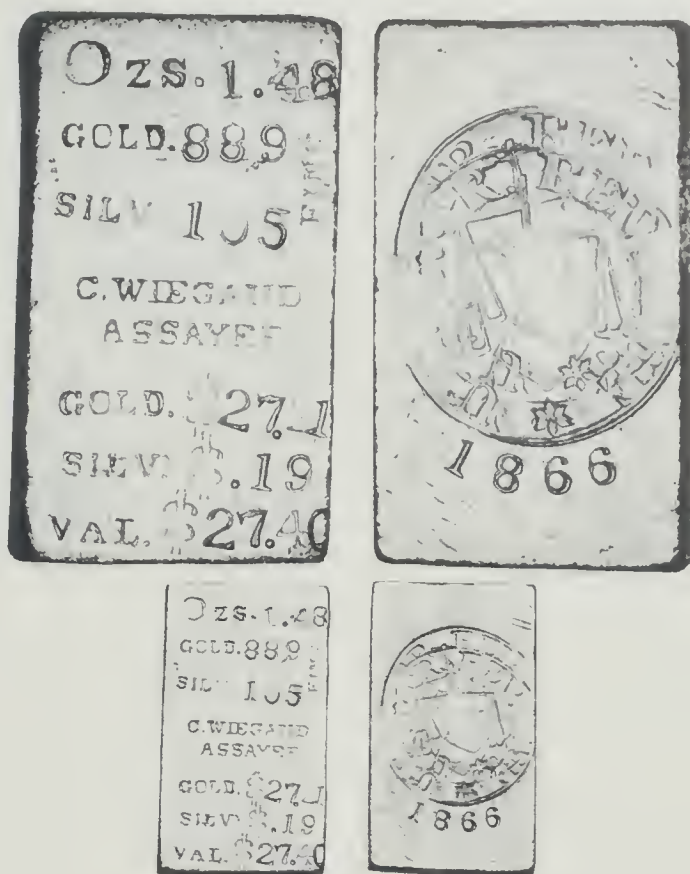
Formerly Supervising Assayer at the U. S. Mint, San Francisco, and late Superintendent of Assaying at the Gould & Curry Mill, Virginia, Nevada.

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION MELTED AND  
ASSAYED AT SAN FRANCISCO RATES.

Values Guaranteed. Returns made as speedily as is compatible with a critical ascertainment of Values, and with a full return for Scraps pertaining to the Bullion deposited.

ORE ASSAYS CAREFULLY MADE.

## C. Wiegand \$27.40 Gold Ingot



See Color Photo

## 232 C. Wiegand, Gold Hill, Nevada, 1866. \$27.40 gold ingot.

Rectangular gold ingot with the following inscription stamped on the front: OZS 1.48 / GOLD .889 / FINE / SILV. .105 / C. WIEGAND / ASSAYER / GOLD. \$27.21 / SILV. \$.19 / VAL. \$27.40.

The back consists of the standard Internal Revenue stamp, twice impressed, with the second impression overlapping the first, and the date 1866 hand-stamped below. The edges are plain.

John J. Ford, Jr. advised the present writer that he knows of Wiegand ingots of the values of \$16.80, \$20.00 (two examples are known of this value), \$23.68, \$27.40, \$36.42, \$38.86, \$39.28, and \$78.42, the \$27.40 being the piece offered here. Others may exist. John Ford further relates that at least a dozen electrum (gold and silver mixture) bars are known from the 1865-80 period. The following information was furnished by John J. Ford, Jr. and was also used in Stack's 1974 sale of the Gibson Collection (which offered the \$20 and \$39.28 ingots). The NASCA sale, 1980 offered the \$16.80 ingot as Lot 2445.

The San Francisco Mint payroll for the third quarter of 1855 indicates that Conrad Wiegand occupied the post of assayer from May 9th of that year, apparently succeeding Agostin Haraszthy (of whom we have earlier written in the present catalogue) to the position. In 1856 he gave a talk about the Vigilance Committee, a private group formed to protect citizens of San Francisco from criminal activities which seemingly were overlooked by local police. The lecture was described as "rambling and incoherent" by a listener. Mark Twain, in *Roughing It*, published in 1872, described Wiegand: "When I met Conrad, he was 'Superintendent of the Gold Hill Assay Office' — and he was not only its Superintendent, but its entire force. And he was a street preacher, too, with a mongrel religion of his own invention,

whereby he expected to regenerate the universe. This was years ago . . . If ever there was a gentle spirit that thought itself unfired gunpowder and latent ruin, it is Conrad Wiegand. If ever there was an oyster that fancied itself a whale; or a jack o'lantern, confined to a swamp, that fancied itself a planet with a billion-mile orbit; or a summer zephyr that deemed itself a hurricane, it is Conrad Wiegand."

Wiegand was the publisher of a small newspaper, the *People's Tribune*, in which he attacked various prominent people from time to time.

For a short period in the mid 1860s Wiegand was superintendent of assaying at the Gould & Curry Mill in Virginia City. A listing for Edwards & Wiegand, trading as the "Gold Hill Assay Office," appears in the *Pacific Coast Business Directory*, 1867 issue. The listing is changed to Wiegand & Co. in the 1871-1873 edition. A directory published by another firm places him in Virginia City in 1874. In an 1877 directory the Virginia Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory, operated by C. Wiegand & Co., at 38 North C Street, Virginia City, is listed, as is the Silver Note Bank (sic) Company at the same address. By 1880 he was also known as the agent and superintendent of the Nevada Amalgam Refining Company and as a partner in Wiegand, Perkins & Company, bullion brokers and purchasing agents, as well as a partner in Wiegand, Taylor & Company, dealers in crucibles, assaying goods, glassware, chemical reagents, printed matter for assayers, mills and mines, etc. Obviously, Wiegand had his fingers in many pies!

The several gold ingots known to exist and the mixed metal ingots, many of which were acquired from varying sources, indicate that his production must have been extensive. (\$9000-11,500)

Obtained from Bert Lieberman, Mgr. of Field's Department Store Coin Dept. (Capitol Coin Co.) by Paul Franklin, 1962; to John J. Ford, Jr.; to Henry H. Clifford.



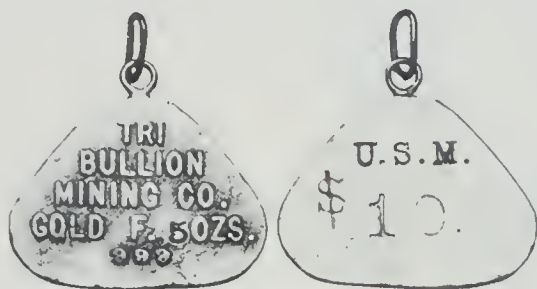
## New Mexico

Like Arizona, Colorado, and nearby territories, New Mexico has a rich mining history. The following dates from the early 20th century.

### Tri Bullion Mining Company

The Tri-Bullion Mining Company was a subsidiary of the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company which operated a large smelter in Kelly, Territory of New Mexico, circa 1904.

#### Tri Bullion Mining Company \$10 Gold Triangular Bar



- 233 **Tri Bullion Mining Company (Terr. of New Mexico). \$10 triangular gold bar** (no doubt reflecting the name of the company), used as a pendant (having contemporary loop attached at top). Extremely Fine. A piece that probably dates from around the turn of the century.

The obverse has a five line inscription in raised letters and numerals: TRI / BULLION / MINING CO. / GOLD F. OZS. / 999. The weight, expressed as .5 (one half ounce) has been punched before OZS. The fineness, .999, has been placed directly below the letter F., as shown. Hand-punched reverse inscription: U.S.M. / \$10. The piece is 1.75 mm. thick and weighs 245 grains (loop included). (\$3750-5000)

Obtained from John J. Ford, Jr. in 1965. Originally discovered in a jewelry shop in Walzenberg, Colorado (in the south of that state).

## Oregon Territory

Following the gold discovery in California in 1848 news spread northward to Oregon. By the following year many residents picked up stakes and journeyed to the American River and surrounding areas. Many of the adventurers, having met with success in California, returned to the Oregon Territory bringing with them quantities of gold dust. In 1849 there were a number of petitions to establish a mint in Oregon, one of which read:

We the citizens of said Territory would humbly beg leave to urge upon your Honorable Body the necessity of establishing a mint in this Territory under the direction of the Government. Your Honorable Body is aware that vast quantities of gold dust were brought to this country in a manner that is useless and dead to the community. They must either sell it at a great discount or not sell it. Farmers find it very inconvenient to deal in these articles as but a few are provided with scales and if they have them they find it very difficult to trade it. Your petitioners would humbly beg your Honorable Body to take the necessary steps to grant the prayer of such petitioners . . .

Oregon City, February 7, 1849.

Other petitions were essentially similar. The Legislature on February 15, 1849 passed an act which provided for the establishment of a territorial mint in Oregon City. It was stated that:

The dies for stamping shall represent on one side the Roman figure 5 for the pieces of five pennyweights and the Roman figure for 10 for the pieces of ten pennyweights. The reverse side shall have the words "Oregon Territory" and the date of the year of stamping, around the face, with the arms of Oregon in the center.

Joseph Lane, the governor, declared the legislative act to be unconstitutional on March 3rd, for it seemed to be in conflict with the United States government coinage laws. To remedy the situation a group of eight prominent merchants and citizens banded together to establish a private mint. The principals were W.K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernathy, W.H. Willson, William H. Rector, J.G. Campbell, and Noyes Smith. The firm was designated as the Oregon Exchange Co.

Hamilton Campbell, a Methodist missionary, was employed to cut dies for a \$5 coin. Victor Wallace, machinist, engraved the dies for a coin of the \$10 denomination. The coins produced were to be virgin gold without alloy.

The \$5 gold dies bore on the obverse the initials K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S., representing the names of the company members. The G was an error and should have been C for Campbell. The obverse of the \$5 piece pictured a beaver on a log, facing to the right, the same animal which, being a trademark of the Territory, was earlier used on the Northwest Co. tokens. Below was the designation T.O., a transposition of the initials for Oregon Territory, and below that, the year 1849, with branches to the sides. On the reverse appeared the notation OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY, 130 G. NATIVE GOLD. 5 D. The pieces contained 130 grains of gold, or nearly 5½ pennyweights.

The \$10 design was similar to the \$5 except that the error of the G initial was corrected and the letter C substituted. The initials of Abernathy and Willson were omitted, perhaps because they had left the firm by the later time that the \$10 issues were made. The abbreviation of Oregon Territory was changed to O.T. rather than the earlier T.O. With the exception of the denomination and weight information, the design closely followed that of the earlier \$5. The dies were engraved very lightly on the reverse, with the result that the coins struck were characteristically very weak on that side.

Thomas Powell produced the necessary machinery for preparing the metal and striking the coin using as a source iron from wagon wheel rims. The Oregon Exchange Company paid him \$1 a pound for all the iron he was able to obtain for this purpose from old wagons that had crossed the plains and other sources. Powell did the forging, and William Rector, one of the partners in the Oregon Exchange Co., did the lathe work.

Coinage amounted to approximately 6,000 of the \$5 pieces and 2,850 \$10 coins. These were accepted as legal tender throughout the Oregon Territory, which at that time included the present states of Oregon and Washington and all land toward the east reaching to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon City had approximately 1,000 white citizens, while the entire Territory comprised about 9,000 inhabitants.

Many of the Oregon issues were sent to California in payment for merchandise. Eventually nearly all were melted. By a decade after the original issue only a small number of Oregon coins existed.

### 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. \$5



See Color Photo

- 234 **1849 Oregon Territory \$5. Gold.** Plain edge. Very Fine to Extremely Fine, an exceptional sharply struck impression. Very elusive.

The obverse bears the initials of the mint's principals at the top, with the transposed abbreviation for Oregon Territory below and the date 1849 near the bottom border. In the center is the symbol of the region, a beaver. The reverse, as illustrated, states the company name and specifications of the coin. (\$10,000-12,500)

### 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. \$5 Trial Piece



- 235 **1849 Oregon Territory \$5. Trial piece in white metal. Counter-stamped.** Design as preceding. Plain edge. Fine to Very Fine obverse. Reverse worn nearly smooth in places, as illustrated.

The piece has been counterstamped WOODS MUSEUM in two lines upon the obverse, as shown. It shows ample evidence of having been gold washed or plated at one time, indicating that it may have once passed in circulation as a gold issue (it would be difficult to detect by hand in a casual transaction the difference between real gold and gold-plated base metal). However, this die trial was apparently an exhibition item at Wood's Museum, which we understand was located in Philadelphia.

Listed and illustrated in Donald Kagin's book on page 358, where it is described as **two or three known to exist**, although the present writer has never seen another. (\$1250-1500)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Company in 1960.

### 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. \$10 Trial Piece



- 236 **1849 Oregon Territory \$10. Trial piece in white metal.** Plain edge. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. An exceedingly sharp impression from these dies (the regular gold impressions are usually quite weak, especially on the reverse). Listed and illustrated by Donald Kagin, who describes it as Rarity 8 (two or three known), although the present writer has never seen another.

A marvelous item; one of the most important trial pieces in the present offering. (\$3500-4500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1958.

### Utah (Mormon) Items

In the autumn of 1848 Mormons, who were among the first to work the gold deposits on the American River, brought large quantities of the metal to the Great Salt Lake area. In Utah, Dr. Willard Richards, an official of the Mormon Church, weighed the gold dust and distributed it in paper packages which contained from \$1 to \$20 in value. In November 1848 coinage designs were formulated. Each piece was to depict on one side the priesthood emblem, a 3-point phrygian crown over the all-seeing eye of Jehovah, with the phrase "Holiness to the Lord." The reverse was to bear the inscription "Pure Gold," clasped hands, and the denomination.

On December 10, 1848, Mormons with gold dust were invited to leave it for coinage. The first deposit was made by William T. Follett, who received a credit of \$232 for 14½ ounces at the rate of \$16 per ounce. Soon thereafter 46 \$10 gold pieces were minted by John M. Kay, a Mormon who earlier had been employed with a private mint in Birmingham, England.

It is believed that the pieces struck in December 1848 were dated the following year. The ten-dollar coins were designed by Brigham Young, John Mobourn Kay, and John Taylor. They were dubbed "Valley Tan."

Problems developed, and by December 22, 1848, the equipment was inoperable.

Additional facilities for coinage were ordered through a church agent in St. Louis. Dies were prepared for \$2.50, \$5, and \$20 pieces. Coinage at the church mint commenced on September 12, 1849. From that point through early 1851 about \$75,000 face value in gold pieces was produced. Designs followed those suggested a year earlier, but the



words "Pure Gold" were represented by the initials P.G., and for Great Salt Lake City the letters G.S.L.C. were added.

The coinage saw a ready acceptance in the church community. A reporter for the *Deseret News* wrote in the issue of October 5, 1850, that "we stepped into the mint, the other day, and saw two or three men rolling out the golden bars like waggon tires ready for the dies. That is what makes trade brisk."

The \$10 issues were worth about \$8.70 each. Apparently there was little understanding or interest in Salt Lake City concerning the fineness or purity of gold, and only the total weight was considered when the coins were made. This caused the Mormon coinage to be condemned in many areas, particularly in California where it became the subject of many vituperative comments in the press, which noted the coins as being "spurious," "vile falsehoods," and "debased." In areas other than Salt Lake City they circulated only at a discount of 10% to 25% from face value. Within Salt Lake City itself there were numerous questions raised, and in 1851 and 1852 many were reluctant to accept the pieces, but the church applied pressures which made the coins circulate. Eventually Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, closed the mint, and the pieces disappeared from circulation.

During the period of coinage it was proposed to increase the supply of Mormon gold by allowing members of the church to go to California to prospect. Many young Mormon "missionaries" eventually participated.

The Mormon way of life and its apparent inconsistencies provided the opportunity for many 19th-century writings on the subject, some of which were violently inflammatory. A. Conan Doyle's fictional "A Study in Scarlet," the first Sherlock Holmes story ever published, centers on activities at Great Salt Lake and of a beautiful young girl "imprisoned" by a church leader. In a somewhat similar vein, although reading with much more spice, are the recollections of one Sylvester Mowry, an 1852 West Point graduate who visited Salt Lake City in 1854 as part of a military detachment and conducted an extensive correspondence with a friend, Bicknall, concerning his experiences, especially those with women. A letter copy dated September 17, 1854 was provided by Henry H. Clifford, who didn't own the letter but found it interesting, as the present reader will also:

We are here in the heart of the Mormon City, encamped in Union Square . . . all you have ever heard of polygamy here is true and a damned sight more. Brigham Young has a great number of wives or whores as you please. No one can tell how many; about fifty seems to be the general opinion. The other dignitaries in proportion. The Governor (Young) is as keen as the devil. He is an absolute dictator and is regarded as the direct delegate of God on earth. I was at the Tabernacle last Sunday and the preaching was richer in some phases and more disgusting in others than you could well imagine. The Tabernacle holds about 3,000 people and it was jammed full. Herber C. Kimball, the second man in the Mormon Church spoke. He openly advocated implicit obedience to Brigham Young and himself, and denounced anyone disobeying in the slightest degree. His 'speech' was full of such expressions as 'we are white folks' and 'you can't come in' — addressed to us.

Speaking of our coming into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, he said we should be treated better than we ever were before, but we must keep our 'hands off' the women. Then he said, 'Women, don't break the commandments, keep yourselves pure . . .' The whole thing looked very much as if he and Brigham Young were afraid we were going to ——— our way through town. Perhaps we shall.

Brigham's daughter-in-law is the prettiest woman I have seen yet. Her husband is on a mission and she is as hot a thing as you could wish. I am going to make the attempt, and if I succeed and don't get my

head blown off by being caught, I shall esteem myself some. There are a great many disaffected persons here. Many women who rebel against the plurality wife system. Brigham's daughter among others. She says Salt Lake City needs only to be roofed in to be the biggest whorehouse in the world. The fact is the system on the surface and superficially examined looks well enough, but within it is corrupt as hell. To see one man openly parading a half dozen or more women to church, with as many more 'confined' at home is the devil according to my ideas of morality, virtue and decency . . .

On the other hand, Hubert H. Bancroft, in his *History of Utah*, treated the Mormons more kindly, noting, among other things, that up through 1860:

There occurred in the territory but one case of suicide among the Mormons. There was little pauperism in their midst, and there was little crime or such crime as was punished by imprisonment. The saints [as the Mormons were called] were now a fairly prosperous community . . .

A few years' residence in the land of the saints accomplishes a wonderful change, a contrast in mien and physique between the recruits and the older settlers being very strongly marked. Especially is this the case among the women. 'I could not but observe in those born hereabouts' writes an English traveller in 1860 'the noble, regular features, the lofty, thoughtful brow, the clear, transparent complexion, the long, silky hair, and the greatest charm of all, the soft smile of the American woman when she does smile.'

Much has been said about race deterioration arising from polygamous unions. It has never been shown that physical development suffers from the polygamous system, especially when regulated by religion, as in the case of the Mormons. The children of the saints are much like other children. In the streets of the capital, however, during the period under review, might be seen youths of 18 or 20, some of them the children of church dignitaries, whose highest ambition was satisfied when they could ride through the streets, hallooing and shouting, fantastically attired in fringed and embroidered buckskin leggings, gaudily colored shirt and slouched hat, and with the orthodox revolver and bowie-knife conspicuously displayed . . .

One appeal of Mormon coins, as well as the numismatic issues of California, Oregon, Colorado, and elsewhere, is their link with history. The "Wild West" was indeed wild, and one has but to read the annals of the period to learn quickly that searching for precious metals, drinking, and seeking women (who were rare in many mining camps, particularly during the early days of California) were by far the most popular occupations. Punctuating the saga are many unfortunate episodes — repeated mistreatment of Indians, unfair trials and tribunals, crimes, lost fortunes and dreams and so on. It is difficult to judge by today's standards what went on in a Fiddletown, California saloon in 1851 or in Brigham Young's home the same year. Such situations, particularly if they differ from everyday life at the present time, are the stuff of which countless romances, adventure stories, and the like are made. And, unquestionably, they give a quintessential quality to the 1849 Mormon half eagles, 1853 United States Assay Office of Gold \$20 pieces, 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 issues, and just about anything else stamped, cast, or minted of gold and silver in the American West.

To digress a bit at this point, as the listing of metallic numismatic items from the West draws nearly to its end, the present writer cannot help but reflect how much enjoyment Henry H. Clifford must have received as he acquired coins, ingots and other items one by one and studied their history. The fact that some coins, ingots, and issuers are shrouded in mystery is all the better, for when a shred of new information is unearthed the piece becomes even more exciting. After all, what is romance without a bit of mystery attached? Likewise, the writer admires the countless hours, probably amounting to thousands, which John J. Ford, Jr. spent poring through old

trade directories, atlases, mining guides, and the like to obtain a snip of information about this assayer, a single-line entry about that one, and perhaps a full-page advertisement concerning still another.

While the present catalogue certainly is rather lengthy in terms of the words devoted to each lot, still it is unbelievably short in terms of what it could have been. Indeed, a book the size of the present catalogue could have been written on the Gould & Curry Mining Company (see the previous section about Nevada) alone, and unquestionably the same could be said about the Mormon coinage.

Enough ruminating . . . on to some more listings.

### 1849 Mormon \$2½ Gold



See Color Photo

- 237 **1849 Mormon \$2½. Gold.** Plain edge. A nice Very Fine to Extremely Fine example of this, the smallest Mormon denomination. The reverse features clasped hands and the date 1849. The obverse features a bishop's hat over all-seeing eye. Inscriptions surround. (\$3000-4000)



- 238 **1849 Mormon \$2½.** Uniface trial piece of the obverse die in copper. Uncirculated, mottled toning.

These and other trial impressions are listed on pages 368-9 of Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* where they are designated as restrikes "probably made during the 50 year anniversary in 1898." Close to a dozen are believed to exist. (\$1000-1250)

Obtained from A. Kosoff in 1958.



- 239 **1849 Mormon \$2½.** Uniface impression of the reverse die in copper. Extremely Fine.

Restrike believed to have been made in 1898.

(\$1100-1350)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1958.

### 1849 Mormon \$5 Gold



See Color Photo

- 240 **1849 Mormon \$5. Gold.** Design similar to the preceding quarter eagle. The number of surviving examples indicates that this was undoubtedly the most popular denomination and saw wide circulation at the time. The present example is in pleasing Very Fine condition with many features of Extremely Fine. The early Mormon issues were produced from low-relief dies, making the determination of a precise grade difficult. (\$2000-3000)

### 1860 Mormon \$5 Gold



See Color Photo

- 241 **1860 Mormon \$5. Gold.** Very Good or so, but with some retooling and strengthening of details. We strongly recommend that prospective bidders examine this piece in person, for the extent of the retooling and its effect on the value is apt to be viewed differently by different persons.

The designs, produced in 1860 from dies cut by Albert Kuner, the prominent San Francisco engraver, is distinctively different from the preceding issues.

The obverse depicts a couchant lion facing to the left, with an inscription surrounding and the date 1860. The reverse shows a beehive behind which is an eagle. The legend DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD surrounds, and the denomination is below. "Deseret" was the Mormon name at the time for the territory. (\$850-1250)



### 1860 Mormon Pattern \$5



See Color Photo

- 242 **1860 Mormon Pattern \$5.** Trial impression in copper from dies not used for regular coinage.

The obverse is somewhat similar to the regular issue but has a mountain range with three peaks behind the lion, the date and inscription in smaller numerals, and other differences. The head of the lion, erect on the regular issue, is close to the ground and the front paws.

The reverse differs considerably from the regular issue and has an eagle with thin wings and is of a different appearance. The beehive at the center is smaller and not as well formed. The surrounding inscription, instead of reading DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD, as on the regular gold issues, is transposed and reads PURE GOLD DESERET ASSAY OFFICE. The differences are clear in the accompanying illustrations.

Struck in copper. Plain edge. Extremely Fine or better. Both the obverse and reverse dies are badly broken, perhaps accounting for the piece's rarity.

Listed in Donald Kagin's book on page 357, No. 1, as R-8. The only other example the writer can trace is that which appeared as Lot 1191 in Stack's sale of the Dr. Conway Bolt Collection, 1966, where it was not identified specifically as a pattern but was noted as "trial impression of 1860 Mormon design. Struck from cracked dies. Copper. Very Fine. No doubt unique."

An exceedingly important specimen, especially as this apparently represents the only Mormon pattern type struck from obverse and reverse dies not used for regular circulation. (\$5000-6000)

Obtained from New Netherlands Coin Company in 1957.



- 243 **1860 Mormon \$5 trial piece.** Copper impression of the reverse of the regular reverse die used to strike half eagles. Uncirculated with attractive toning. Restrike believed to have been made circa 1898. Listed as Rarity 7 by Donald Kagin. (\$1200-1500)

Obtained from Abner Kreisberg in 1957



- 244 **1866 Virtue Gold and Silver Company silver ingot.** Thin rectangular bar bearing inscriptions on each of the four sides as follows:

(1) VIRTUE G & S CO.; (2) A. TAYLOR / ASSAYER; (3) A.T. / 999 / A (the preceding in a prepared hexagonal stamp) \$4.70 999F; (4) ZZ ZZ ZZ (the preceding are cancellation marks obliterating an earlier impression) 3.64 OZ SILVER plus the prepared hexagonal stamp described earlier.

Extremely Fine. Attractive toning. Attributed by Henry H. Clifford to the Utah Territory. (\$1250-2250)

Obtained by Henry H. Clifford from Kenyon V. Painter, in March, 1958; ex New Netherlands Coin Co., 1954; Keefer Estate 1954, from Paul Franklin, 1953.

### Miscellaneous Items

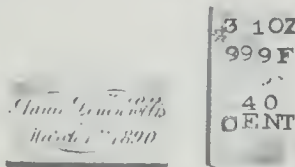


- 245 **1909 Alaskan gold set of three pieces** made for the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition held in Seattle that year. The gold pieces are of the "denominations" of one quarter, one half and one DWT. Extremely Fine or better, virtually as issued (these were not made with frosty surfaces). Three pieces in a plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$250-350)



- 246 **1904 Louisiana Purchase pair of gold tokens**, one quarter and one half (denomination not stated). Each is Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike. The surfaces are irregular as struck. Mounted in a custom holder. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$100-150)

- 247 Alaska, Oregon, and Idaho gold tokens. These pieces were issued by Hart as part of his "Coins of the Golden West" set sold at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, as well as other places. The group contains the following: (1-3) 1911 Alaska gold, 3 pieces, of the values of one fourth, one half, and one (denomination not stated); (4-6) 1914 Oregon pieces, 3 issues of sizes similar to the preceding; (7-9) 1914 Idaho, 3 pieces of sizes similar to the preceding. In each instance each piece is stated to have been made from native gold from the particular state or territory. Each has its own design. Extremely Fine or better, condition nearly as issued and as usually seen. Mounted in a custom holder. (Total: 9 pieces) (\$600-900)



- 248 Privately-issued silver bar, dated 1890, of .31 OZ, 999F, with the stamped valuation of ".40 CENT." Small rectangular bar, issued as a souvenir no doubt, engraved on the face: ANNIE LOUISE ELLIS / MARCH 1st 1890. The back states the weight, fineness, and value, as noted. As the bar is specifically stamped with a weight, fineness, and value, it may have been a souvenir from one of the western silver mines, perhaps a gift or premium to a stockholder. If the piece were made by an eastern jeweler and simply given as a gift, it would seem to the present writer that the value would have been greater than 40 cents and that the fineness and weight would not have been stamped on it. Another mini-mystery. Extremely Fine or better. (\$50-100)

### So-Called "Jesuit" Mexican Ingot



- 249 Unidentified and unattributed gold bar from an unknown location. Marked with Roman numerals and dots on the face (XXII ... possibly signifying 22 3/4 carats?) and the alleged date of 1745. Seemingly of 20th-century origin. Weight 10.46 ounces, exact fineness unknown, but if Roman numerals are correct, .95 fine. (\$4250-4750)



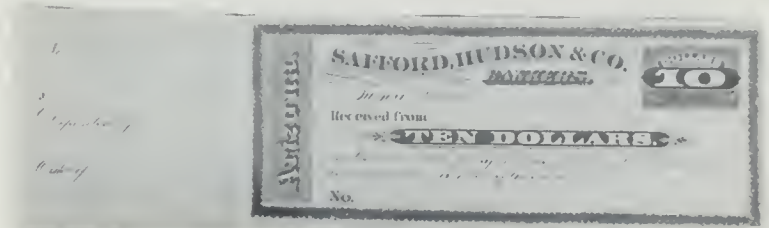
- 250 Comparatively recent bar marked on the face: G.440 / FINE / S.500 / OZS. 3.00. Rectangular bar in Extremely Fine or better condition as issued. (\$550-650)

## Western Paper Items

The following section of the catalogue contains many interesting original documents, banknotes, receipts, and other items pertaining to the American West, particularly to gold, silver, and coinage. Items are offered by states, then alphabetically within the state by issuer.

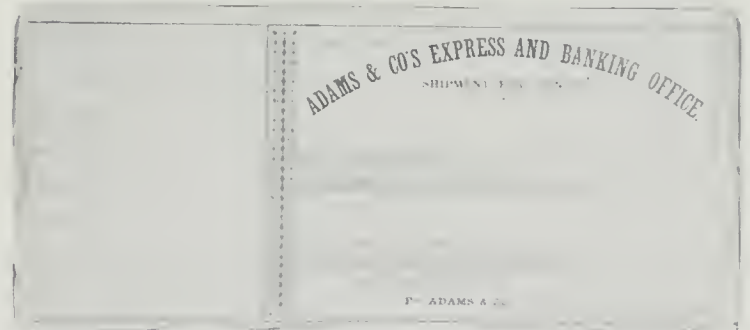
Dimensions are given in centimeters, with the height first followed by the width. Unless noted otherwise, the items are on average Extremely Fine condition, some with light normal folds or handling. Most photographs are reduced in size.

### Arizona



- 251 Arizona Terr., Tucson. **Safford, Hudson & Co., bankers.** Principals D. P. K. Safford, James H. Tuole, and Charles Hudson. Located in Congress St. Two certificates of deposit with attached stubs, unissued, late 19th century. 9 x 22 cm. New. \$10 and \$20 values. Sample message: "Received from (blank) TEN DOLLARS in Mexican Silver for safe keeping . . ." (Total: 2 pieces) (\$400-500)

### California



- 252 California, San Francisco. **Adams & Co's Express and Banking Office** "Shipment for Coinage" receipt, unissued, from the 1850s. With inscriptions to be filled in for the weight of gold shipped and the value together with other information. 14 x 31 cm. Very Fine or so. A few minor edge breaks and light folds.

Hubert H. Bancroft wrote:

Several express agents rose in the latter part of 1849, among them the firm of Adams & Co., which absorbing several minor houses rapidly increased its interoceanic business by establishing branches in every promising town and camp [in California], with assaying and banking departments, until it stood indisputably supreme, with yearly profits exceeding half a million dollars. Rivals of local and general character sustained themselves, however, particularly Wells, Fargo & Co., established here in 1852 which, by tiding successfully the financial crisis of 1855 that overthrew Adams & Co. with several others, was able to assume the leading position and gradually to gain undisputed control of the entire field, with only local rivals . . .

Bancroft wrote further concerning the 1855 financial crisis:



The convulsion began in 1855 with the news that the St. Louis parent house of Page, Bacon & Co., leading bankers of San Francisco, had suspended. The first manifestation was a run upon this bank which succumbed on February 22, followed by the suspension of a large number of establishments, notably Adams & Co. This was an express and banking-house with branches in almost every town and mining camp on the coast. It had grown up in the confidence of the people, and among its depositors were many who had entrusted their all to its keeping. When this institution fell, faith in bankers seemed for the time destroyed. A financial storm swept over the country, leaving in its tracks disaster, ruin and confusion. In San Francisco alone 200 firms failed that year, with liabilities exceeding eight million, and assets estimated at less than one fifth of this amount; and yet the city numbered scarcely 40,000 inhabitants. Of firms established before 1850 not one in ten survived. On the 22nd of February, not then a legal holiday, a quiet run was made upon Adams & Co., and it was said that \$250,000 and upwards was withdrawn. Still the general feeling was that the bank would maintain itself, and during the run, while eager demands were made by some patrons, others came to express confidence and to extend the time on their deposits. The officers of the bank, however, looked with alarm upon another day's run; for awhile it seemed certain that its assets were sufficient, much of its funds were held in different branch offices. Without this help, which could not be had in time, because there was no railroad communication with any of these offices, and telegraphic lines to only two or three of them near the city, another day's run would be a catastrophe.

A consultation with the best legal talent on the Pacific coast was had; the whole night of the 22nd was spent in efforts to meet the crisis. I.C. Woods, partner and manager of the bank, was of the opinion that the coin would give out early in the day, and in this event it was a question whether excited and suspicious depositors would accept gold dust. Trenor W. Park insisted that it would be a hazardous experiment to offer gold dust. Others tried to prevail upon Woods to open the bank and pay out gold dust if necessary, because it was fairly current, and because it would also be more acceptable with whatever discount, than to undergo the expense and uncertainty of litigation . . .

It was thereupon decided to close the bank and place it into receivership, selecting A.A. Cohen to manage the situation. The remaining contents of the vaults were removed and deposited with Alsop & Co., private bankers in the same city. Bancroft continues:

This same morning the bank of Adams & Co. was surrounded by a threatening and angry mob of creditors, who demanded payment of their various claims. Similar scenes were enacted around all of the branch offices of the state . . . The creditors in the interior [districts of California], immediately they learned of the suspension of the bank, attached whatever they could get, while sheriffs and constables broke open safes and vaults of the company, and took away in every case much more than sufficient to pay the amounts covered by the writs of attachment in their hands . . . It became apparent to the receiver [Mr. Cohen] that Adams & Co. could not resume business, and upon making an examination of the books which came to him from the San Francisco office, he found that the money which he had actually received was considerably less than the amount which the books showed he should have on hand. It was ascertained that when the stoppage of the bank had been resolved upon, and before the receiver had been notified, large amounts of gold dust and coin had been removed from the offices of Adams & Co. to the private assay office of Kellogg, Hewston & Co., and that the gold dust which had been received from the interior on the evening of the 22nd of February had been taken to the same place. These funds had been dissipated, whether rightfully or wrongfully, and without remedy . . .

The bank was subsequently found to be insolvent, and a great scandal resulted, followed by extensive litigation. (\$40-75)



- 253 California, San Francisco. Trade note of William G. Badger, 13 Sansome, San Francisco, circa 1873. \$20 Commission Scrip patented by Tiffany Brothers. Lithographed by G. T. Brown & Co., San Francisco. Front with central vignette of six deer, with a goddess and flag vignette to lower left and a vignette of children at lower right.

The back has an extensive printed text which notes that "this bill is worth Twenty Dollars, and will be received as cash in part payment of the purchase of a Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano or a Geo. Woods & Co. Organ . . ." Shown is an illustration of an organ. At the bottom are printed two testimonials, one of which is dated September 23, 1873 (thus the estimate for the date of the note's issuance). Good to Very Good condition. All details sharp, but with extensive folding and with some discoloration. 8 x 16 cm.

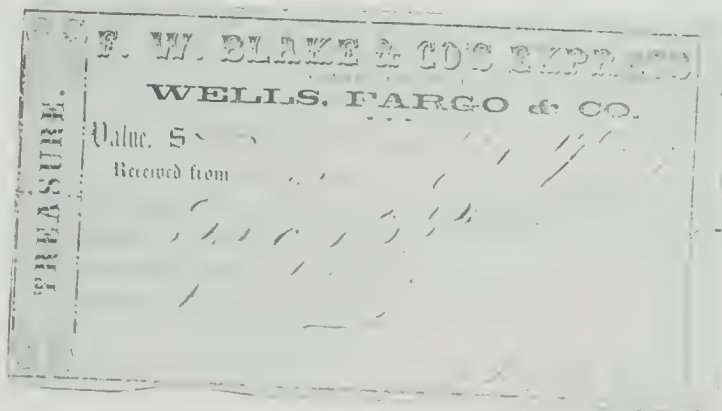
This note is from an era in which foot-pump parlor reed organs, made by dozens of different companies in the United States, were aggressively promoted by every means possible, including mail order, door-to-door salesmen, fairs and expositions, and advertising novelties (such as the note offered here). Literally millions of these instruments were sold, and by 1890 no Victorian parlor was truly complete without one. It would be difficult for even a freshman advertising copywriter full of enthusiasm to produce comments stronger than those reprinted from ministers, music educators, and others, all of whom thought that The Product was just about the most marvelous thing ever invented. (\$100-150)



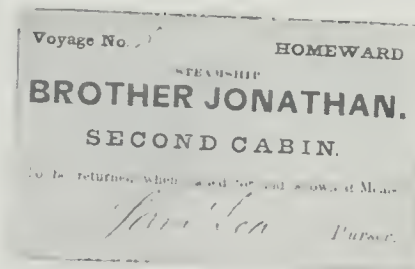
- 257 California. Freight receipt hand-dated February 13, 1865 for three packages placed aboard the Steamship *Brother Jonathan* at San Pedro (which served as the seaport for the city of Los Angeles). With vignette of steamship at upper left. Issued in the year of the ship's demise. 15½ x 21 cm. Very Fine. (\$40-60)

- 258 California, San Francisco. Cancelled check from Burgoyne & Co., dated Sept. 2, 1850. 6½ x 16 cm. In Very Fine condition.  
Burgoyne & Co. were a well established banking firm founded in June, 1849. Although no coinage is known from the firm, at least one ingot has been observed. (\$25-50)

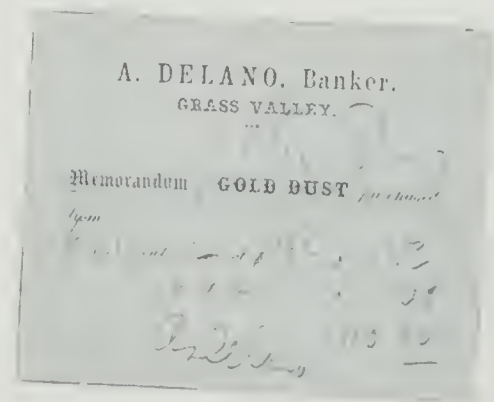
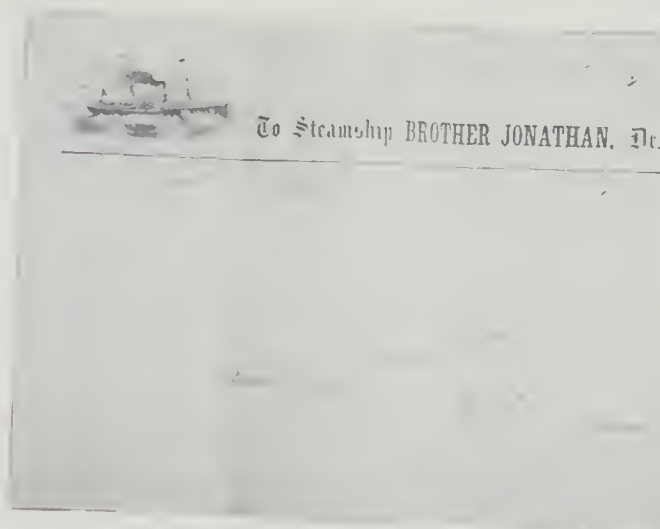
- 254 California, San Francisco. Bamber & Co's Express. The main portion of a sealed envelope, 8½ x 12½ cm., which has been postally used, as illustrated. Trimmed at the right margin, and with some discoloring and erosion. (\$35-50)



- 255 California, Weaverville. F.W. Blake & Co's Express, Connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. Used receipt dated February 17, 1857, said to contain eleven hundred and eighty three miner's licenses addressed to the state controller in Sacramento. 10 x 15 cm. Very Good. (\$25-50)



- 256 California. Meal ticket printed in black on green cardboard stock for voyage number 5, Steamship *Brother Jonathan* (of which much has been written earlier in the present catalogue). A handwritten notation on the back notes that this ticket was issued to E. Winsor. 5 x 8 cm. In Very Fine condition. (\$40-60)



- 259 California, Grass Valley. Gold dust receipt issued by A. Delano, banker, and dated in pencil February 18, 1867, for \$110.90. 8½ x 11 cm. Very Fine.

Alonzo Delano was born at Aurora, New York, July 2, 1806 and came to California by the Lassen route in 1849, and of his journey published a minute account. After working in the placers for some time he went to San Francisco and opened a produce store. In the autumn of 1851 he engaged in quartz mining at Grass Valley, which was thenceforward his home. A year or two later he became superintendent of the Nevada Company's mill and mine, and then an agent of Adams & Co's Express and Banking Office. In this position of agent for Adams & Co. at Grass Valley, he received orders, during the firm's debacle, to pay out no money either on public or private deposits, which orders he did not obey; but calling the depositors together, he read his instructions and said: "Come, men, and get your deposits; you shall have what is yours so long as there is a dollar in the safe."

Five days later Delano opened a banking house of his own; and so great was the confidence placed in his integrity that within 24 hours he received more money on deposit than he had ever held as agent for Adams & Co. From that time on he led a successful and honored career as a banker until the day of his death, which occurred at Grass Valley, September 8, 1874. (From Bancroft.)

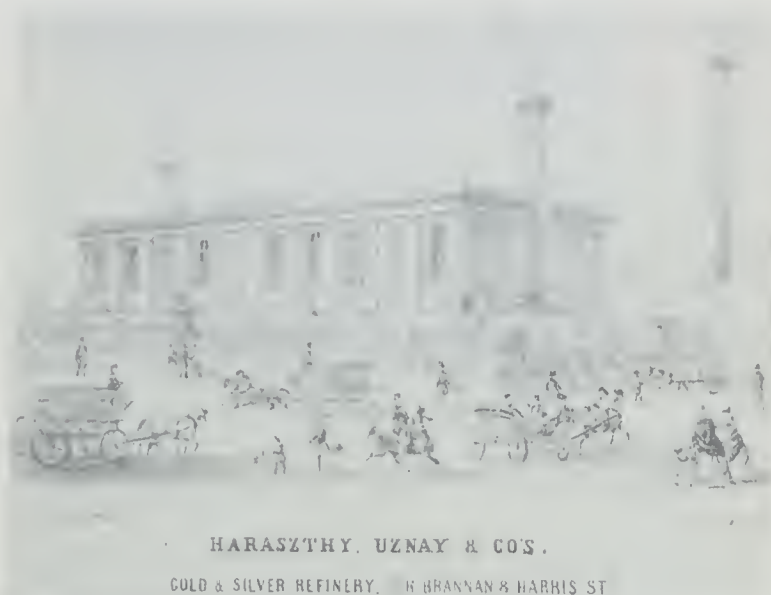
Delano is best remembered by historians not as a banker, but as an author. His book, *Life on the Plains and Among the Diggings*, some 400 pages in length, was published in 1854 and quickly became a classic. Other productions include *California Sketch-Book*, *Penknife Sketches*, and numerous articles and pamphlets. (\$30-50)

- 260 California, San Francisco. Dunbar's California Bank, blank check-like form payable "in Gold Dust at \$16 per oz. Troy." Date given is 1850. This rare receipt was first discovered in the mid-1940s; about 45 were found. However, in 1946, 35 were used in a special edition of a pioneer diary, and were tipped into the book. With stub attached, Mint as issued. 8 x 24½ cm.

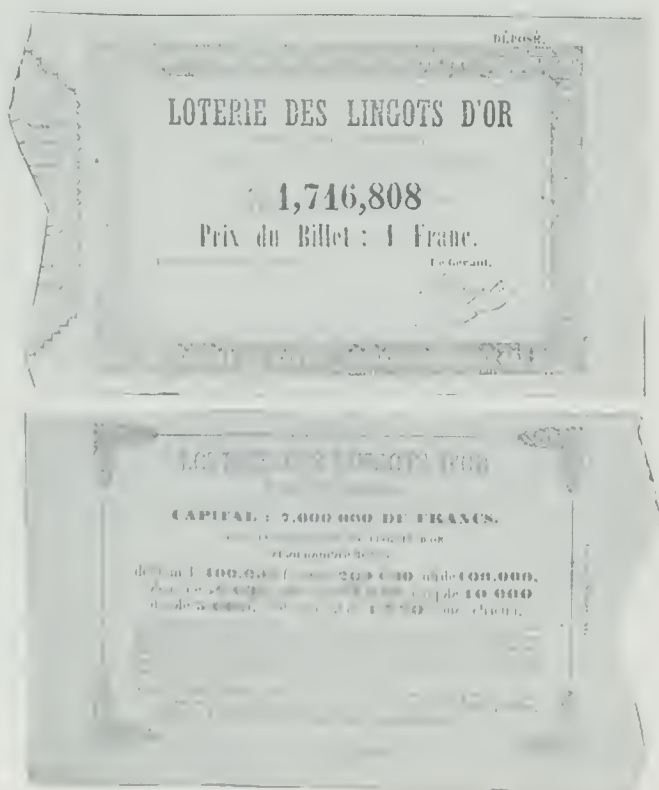


Dunbar & Co. actually issued coins in 1851. Only a few \$5's dated 1851 survive. Initially Edward Dunbar emigrated west in 1849, and after a few setbacks, established Dunbar's California Bank in September 1850, in Howard & Green's building on Montgomery St. The "bank" bought and sold gold dust and insured gold dust shipments to New York via the Isthmus of Panama. In November he expanded to include an exchange office.

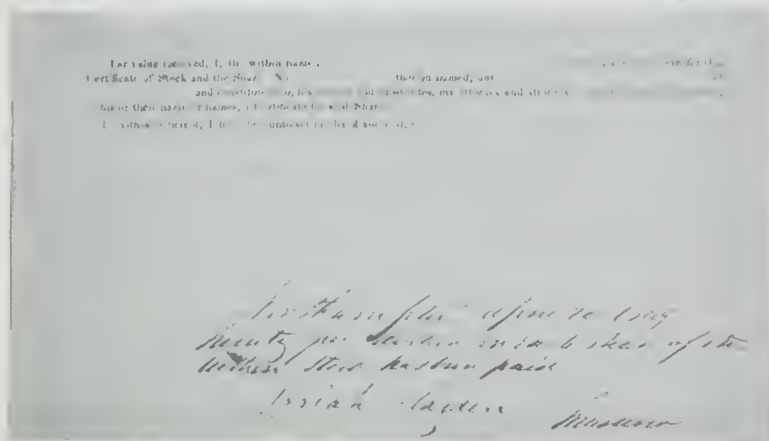
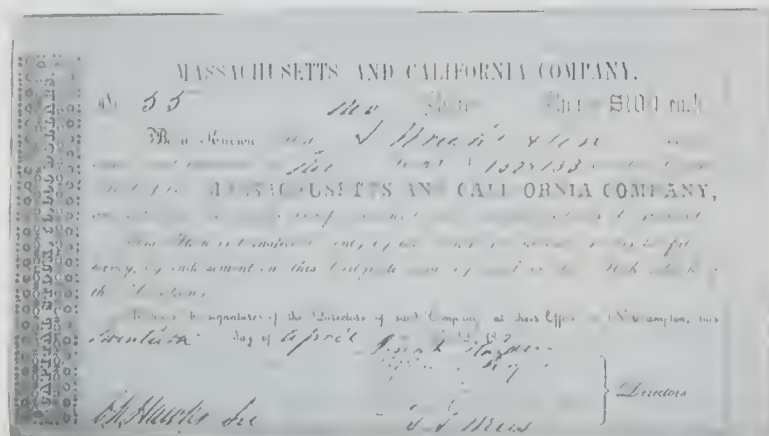
Between December and April, 1851, Dunbar obtained coining presses and dies, probably engraved by Albert Kuner. Issues started before April 12, 1851, and due to unfavorable publicity were probably discontinued by May. Coinage was never resumed. Eventually Dunbar returned to New York, and established the Continental Bank Note Co., which later merged into the American Bank Note Co. (\$100-150)



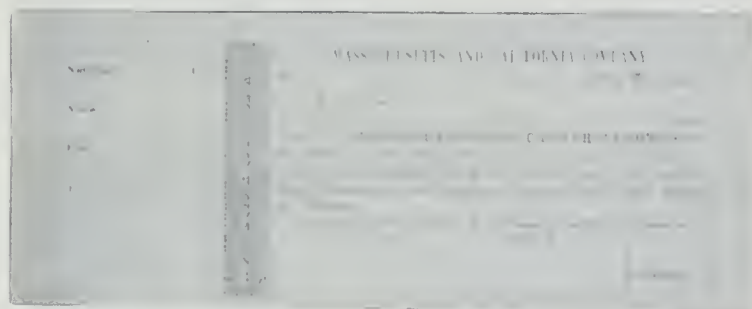
- 261 California, San Francisco. Black and white lithograph from the mid-1850s showing Haraszthy, Uznay & Co.'s Gold & Silver Refinery, corner of Brannan and Harris streets, San Francisco. Printed by Britton & Rey. Slightly trimmed at margins, but with all of the image and line frame surrounding intact. 14 x 18½ cm. Shown is an extremely imposing columned edifice surrounded by gardens and an iron fence. In the foreground are numerous horse-drawn vehicles, pedestrians, and onlookers. A marvelous image! (\$50-75)



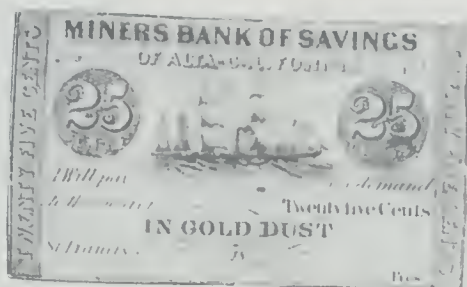
- 262 California. "LOTTERIE DES LINGOTS D'OR" ticket issued in France for a lottery closing on August 1, 1851. Prizes to be awarded were one of 400,000 francs, one of 200,000 francs, one of 100,000 francs, two of 50,000 francs, and so on until the least prizes of 200 awards of 1,000 francs each. The purpose of the lottery was for the transportation to California of 5,000 people, according to the inscription. A marvelous California-associated item! 7½ x 12½ cm. (\$30-60)



- 263 California (related). Massachusetts & California Co. issued stock certificate, No. 55. Although number of unissued shares in this company are known (see following two lots), this is the only issued share known at present. It is for 2 shares, issued to Wright and Son, and signed by B. K. Hawks, Sec. and five members of the board, Josiah Hayden, William S. Rogers, Miles G. Moies, George H. White and S. S. Well. It was issued on April 20th, 1849 and endorsed on the back: "Northampton (Mass) April 20 1849 Twenty five dollars in each share of the witness stock has been paid Josiah Hayden Treasurer." Well preserved with vertical center crease. 10 x 18 cm. (\$250-350)



- 264 California (related). Massachusetts & California Co. unissued share certificate to have been issued in Northampton, Massachusetts, to finance the ventures of this famous firm (see extensive historical description earlier in the present catalogue). Condition virtually as new save for very slight foxing. Share certificate with stub attached. 10½ x 26 cm. (\$100-150)
- 265 California (related). Massachusetts & California Co. unissued share certificate as preceding. Extremely Fine. One fold, and with a tear, not important, at the left part of the stub, not affecting any text. 10½ x 26 cm. (\$75-125)



- 266 San Francisco, California. Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California. 25 cent scrip note. Printed by Gavit & Co. Fine, with evidence of use, but probably other than in circulation, for it is unsigned and payable in gold dust. 5 x 9 cm.

The issuer's of this note, Miners' Bank of Savings, most likely is the identical Miners' Bank issuing gold coins and described under Lots 75-76. The official title of Dr. Wright's bank was "Miners' Exchange & Savings Bank." This note reads "Miners Bank of Savings."

The only other bank located per Cross's *Financing an Empire*, was incorporated in 1877. This note by design, fabric and "Gold Dust" redemption, must date to the early 1850s. It was engraved by "Gavit & Co. Albany."

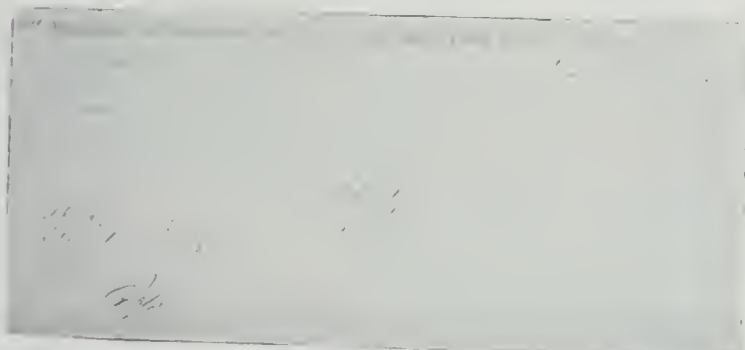
(\$800-1000)

From a NASCA sale May 27, 1977, Lot 1502.

- 267 California, San Francisco Gold bullion receipt, issued by Moffat & Co., San Francisco, Oct. 23rd, 1851 for 5000 dwt of gold dust. 150 dwt charged for loss in melting, at 887 fine with \$122.27 commission charge, deposited at Adams & Co.

Moffat & Co. was by far the most important minting firm during the first period of California gold coinage and is discussed in detail after Lot 80. Well preserved. 13 x 21 cm.

(\$75-125)



- 268 California, San Francisco. Gold bullion receipt issued by S. Molitor & Co., 418 Montgomery Street, on July 5, 1861, for slightly more than 87 ounces of gold valued at \$1645.77. 12 x 27 cm. Very Fine.

Stephen Molitor, son of Augustus P. Molitor (who earlier operated Wass, Molitor & Co., important issuers of gold coins), formed S. Molitor & Co. on January 1, 1859. Offices were maintained on Commercial Street opposite the United States Mint.

(\$20-30)

HENRY M. NAGLEE.

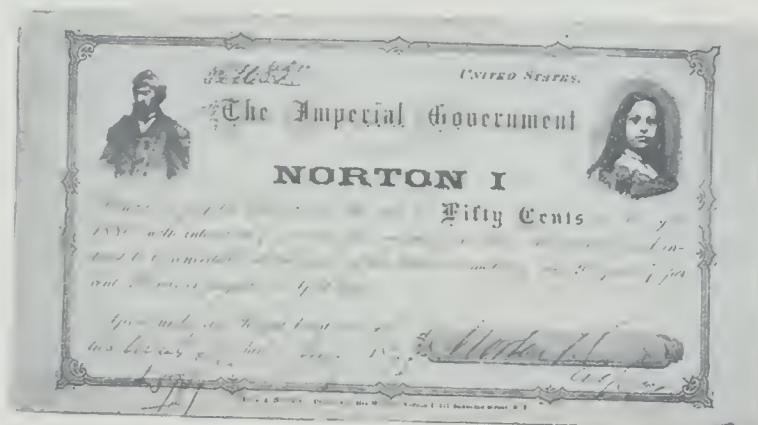
- 269 California, San Francisco. Check imprinted HENRY M. NAGLEE, 280 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and hand dated 6 August 1850, for \$100 "in coins or gold dust at \$16 per oz. Troy." Signed by well-known surveyor John P. Vioget. 7 x 17 cm. Very Fine.

Henry M. Naglee was born in Tennessee. He went to West Point and subsequently served in the Mexican War as well as in several Indian encounters. In the early 1850s he became prominent in San Francisco banking, and in 1855 he was named to succeed A. A.

Cohen as receiver of the bankrupt Adams & Co. (which situation is described earlier in the present catalogue). Naglee then instituted a suit against Cohen, requiring the latter to account for missing funds and other assets of Adams & Co. Although Cohen was imprisoned for six months awaiting trial at one point, and although the local newspapers made much of the situation, the suit against him was eventually dismissed.

In the meantime Henry M. Naglee was quite interested in viticulture, the cultivation of grapes for wine, and in 1852 had acquired 150 acres of land near San Jose, implementing this with much larger tracts purchased later. In 1865 he moved to San Jose and married. Bancroft notes that, "Visiting Europe, Naglee became interested in the study of choice wines and brandies, and on his return planted a vineyard, and entered upon the manufacture of brandy, which was continued until his death. Gen. Naglee took great pleasure in his two daughters, and withheld no effort or means to give them that culture which they so eminently possess."

(\$200-250)



- 270 California, San Francisco. The Imperial Government of Norton I, note for 50 cents, payable with interest in 1880; issued and hand signed by Norton in July 1873. With vignette of Norton at the upper left and a woman at upper right. 11.5 x 21 cm. Very dark paper.

Of the note issuer Albert Dressler, in his book *Emperor Norton* wrote in 1927: "Emperor Norton I, of the United States, whose real name was Joshua A. Norton — an individual synonymous with San Francisco's youth — was a native of England, probably of Jewish parentage, born February 4, 1819. His early life was spent on the West Coast of Africa, the details of which are rather vague. He arrived in San Francisco on the steamer *Franzika*, in December 1849, with a capital of about \$40,000. Establishing an office on Montgomery Street, he engaged successfully in the real estate and general brokerage business. Later he had offices on the northwest corner of Jackson and Sansome streets, and was the owner of a frame building on the north side of Commercial Street below Montgomery, which for years bore his name.

"Heir to the influence of childhood impressions, as is mankind's wont, Norton was an enthusiastic advocate of 'the divine right of kings,' particularly in America. And, because of his convictions on the subject which he freely voiced, his friends jestingly called him 'The Emperor.'

"His successful career in California . . . reached its financial zenith in 1853, at a quarter of a million dollars, at which time he eagerly speculated with a view to cornering the rice market, in association with a man named Thorne and with several other firms, but failed. In the wake of litigation and indebtedness which followed, his hitherto strong mentality seemed to waver, and in this weakened state, the title formerly used in jest by his friends, and then used in a well meaning effort to raise his spirits, gradually became to him a reality.

"From 1853 until 1857 Norton retired into obscurity, from which he emerged and began to go about the business of enacting the various duties associated with his office as Emperor. He claimed that by an act of the Legislature in 1853 he had been made Emperor of the United States, and his first proclamation was issued in September, 1859. This took the following form:

'At the peremptory request and desire of a large majority of the citizens of these United States, I, Joshua A. Norton, formerly of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and now for the past nine years and ten months of San Francisco, California, declare and proclaim myself Emperor of these United States, and in virtue



of the authority thereby in me vested, do hereby order and direct the representatives of the different States of the Union to assemble in Musical Hall, of this city, on the first day of February next, then and there to make such alterations in the existing laws of the Union as may ameliorate the evils under which the country is laboring, and thereby cause confidence to exist, both at home and abroad, in our stability and integrity.'

"With the advent of some Mexican trouble shortly after, he adopted the additional title 'Protector of Mexico.' Later he dropped this title because, as he said, 'It is impossible to protect such an unsettled nation.'

"Norton seldom issued proclamations of a personal nature, though in February 1860, being desirous of visiting Sacramento where the Legislature was then in session, and being denied transportation by the Steam Navigation Company, he issued an order to the commander of the revenue cutter to blockade the Sacramento River until the offending company could be brought to terms . . .

"He was easily identified by his appearance. His uniform was a well-worn and faded blue suit of regimentals, with gold-plated epaulettes (tarnished), flower and leaf in the coat lapel, a small blue cap which was later replaced by a beaver hat thoughtfully sent to him by one of his subjects from Oregon, and decorated locally with a rosette and bright feather. In his hand he carried a carved cane fashioned to the likeness of an entwined serpent; when the weather was threatening, to the cane was added a tri-colored umbrella. Shoes, notorious for size and generously punctuated, he was always walking in pursuance of his regal business . . .

"Of evenings he could be found at the theatres or in the lecture room, a cool observer and attentive listener. His face was a free ticket for him to all places of amusement and public gatherings, and he often made extensive journeys with no expenditure . . . He was on familiar terms with all officials, high and low, and unless crossed on the idea of his being Emperor of the United States he was disposed to be congenial . . .

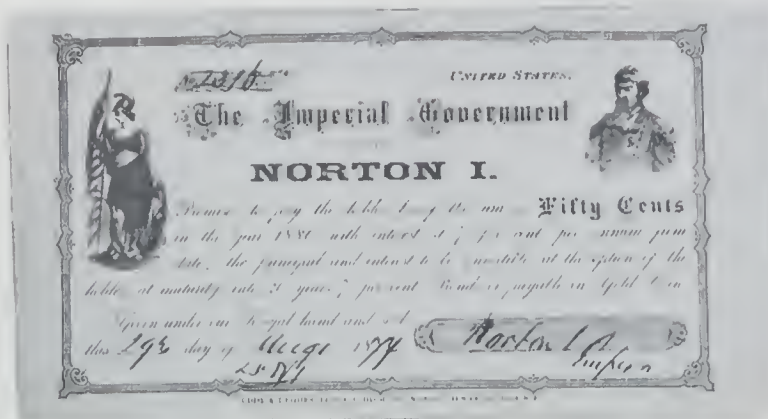
"The Emperor, with the good of the public ever at heart, was continually endeavoring to effect some monstrous loan to pursue a grand national work. He would walk into some friend's office, attempt to negotiate a loan for several hundred million dollars, and leave, evidently satisfied with a two or four bit piece. He was always courteously received, his attempted negotiations gravely considered, and generally given an answer that the parties had just made a large loan to the Emperor of Brazil or the Queen of Sheba, but if the funds of the Empire were low, a small contribution would be willingly given. He never complained, but was grateful for the smallest donation."

Relevant to the 50-cent notes is the following:

"With a strong desire to secure everyone who advanced him money, he gave promissory notes which he denominated 'bonds of Empire,' and on payment of four bits [50 cents] would sign bonds for millions of dollars. He afterwards issued printed bonds, which he signed, payable in 1880. When embarrassed by requests to redeem his notes, he overcame the difficulty by issuing a new set, payable in 1890 . . .

"For 23 years Norton was as notable a figure about San Francisco as a real Emperor in a foreign capital, until on the evening of January 8, 1890, walking up California Street Hill, he paused a moment at the corner of DuPont Street, staggered a few steps further and fell. Passers-by came to his assistance, but the world's greatest humorist, or its most successful failure, had passed into another realm. Among the Emperor's effects, at death, were found a \$2.50 gold piece, \$3.00 in silver, and a franc piece of 1828 . . ."

(1250-1500)

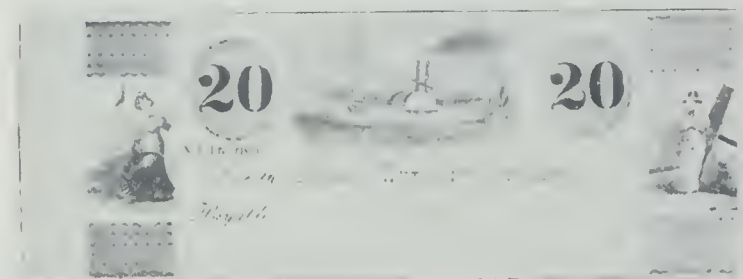


- 271 California, San Francisco. Emperor Norton I, 50 cent note as preceding, but with slightly different appearance. The vignette of Norton is at the upper right and at the left stands the goddess Columbia. Hand signed and dated August 29, 1874.

Interestingly, this and the preceding note both bear the following imprint: "Cuddy & Hughes, Printers to His Majesty Norton I, 511 Sansome Street, S.F." 11½ x 21 cm. Very Fine. (\$1100-1400)



- 272 California, San Francisco. \$10 note prepared for circulation in California but never issued because the state Constitution forbade the issuance of currency. With three vignettes: the left showing a twin-stack steamship; the center showing a sailor on a dock; and the right, Justice blindfolded. 6½ x 16 cm. New, unused. (\$50-75)



- 273 California, San Francisco. \$20 note similar to the preceding in intent. Printed, but never issued due to questioned legality. With three vignettes: the left shows the seated figure of Columbia or Liberty and bears the signature of a well-known engraver, P. Maverick; the center shows a sidewheel steamer with other ships in the background; and the right shows a sailor on a dock (part of the same vignette used in the preceding note). 6 x 16½ cm. New, unused. (\$50-75)



# Highlights of the Sale



Lot 1



Lot 2



Lot 3



Lot 5



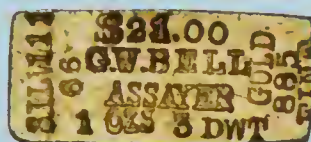
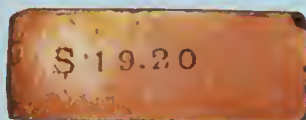
Lot 7



Lot 8



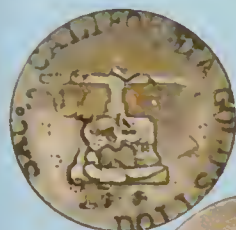
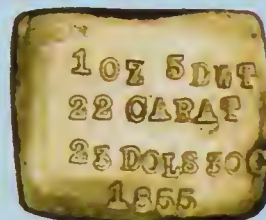
Lot 9



Lot 10



Lot 11



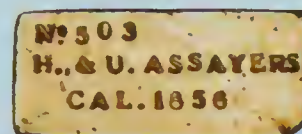
Lot 12



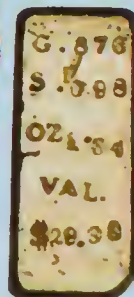
Lot 17



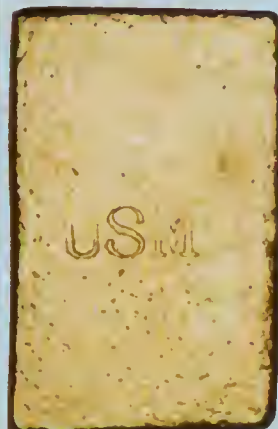
Lot 18



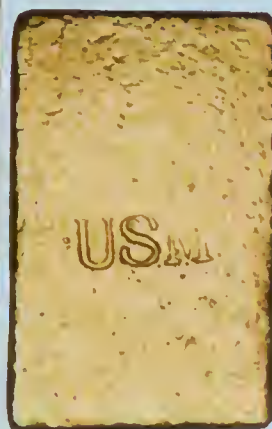
Lot 23



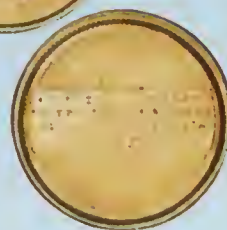
Lot 24



Lot 25



Lot 26



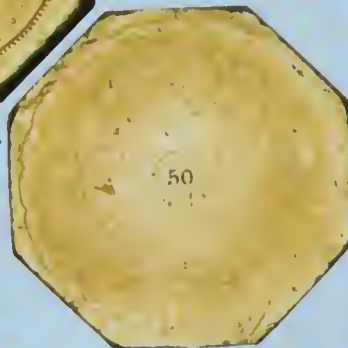




Lot 27



Lot 28



Lot 29



Lot 30



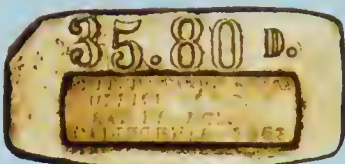
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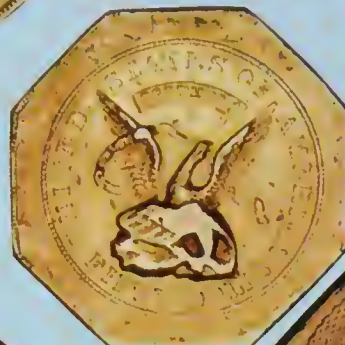
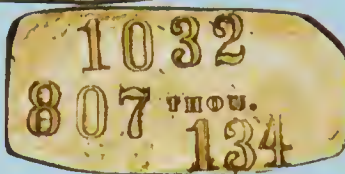
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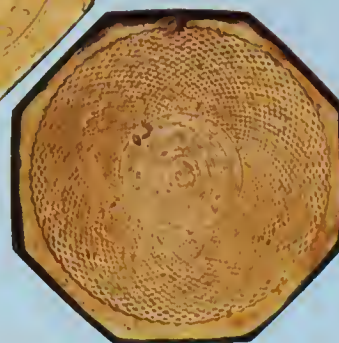
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Lot 34



Lot 35



Lot 36



Lot 37



Lot 47







Lot 51



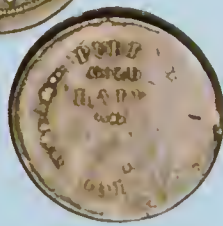
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Lot 53



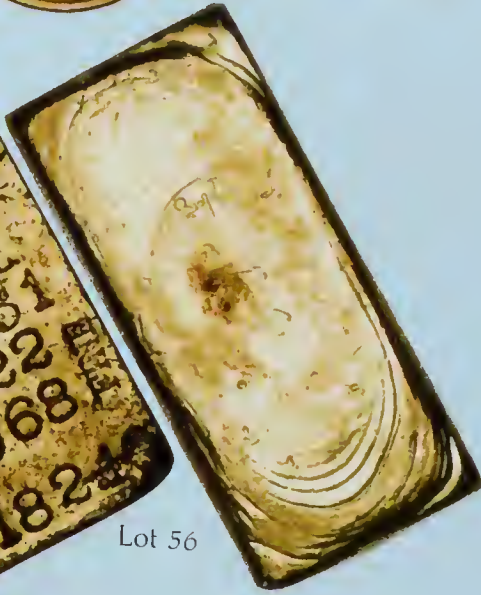
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Lot 55



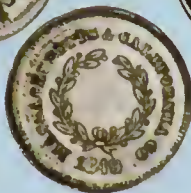
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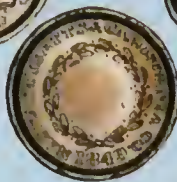
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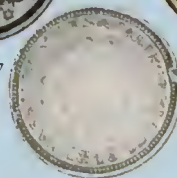
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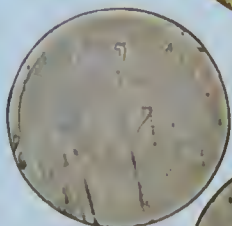
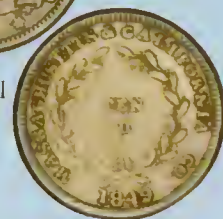
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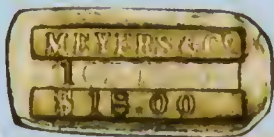
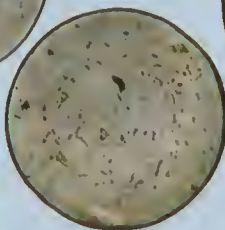
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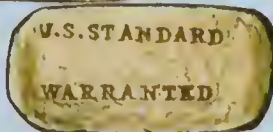
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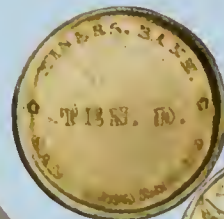
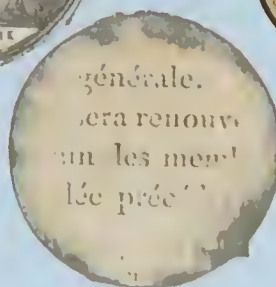
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Lot 73



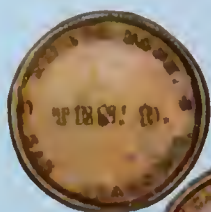
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Lot 75







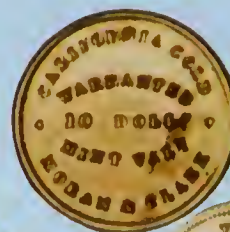
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Lot 83



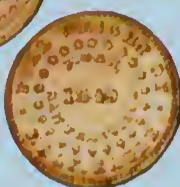
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Lot 86



Lot 88



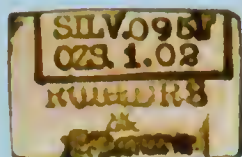
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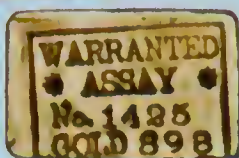
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Lot 93



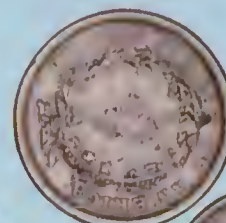
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Lot 103



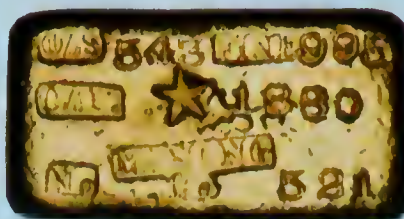
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Lot 109



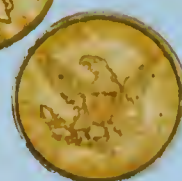
Lot 110



Lot 111



Lot 112







Lot 113



Lot 114



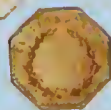
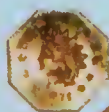
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Lot 116



Lot 117



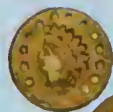
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Lot 157



Lot 166



Lot 171



Lot 172



Lot 176



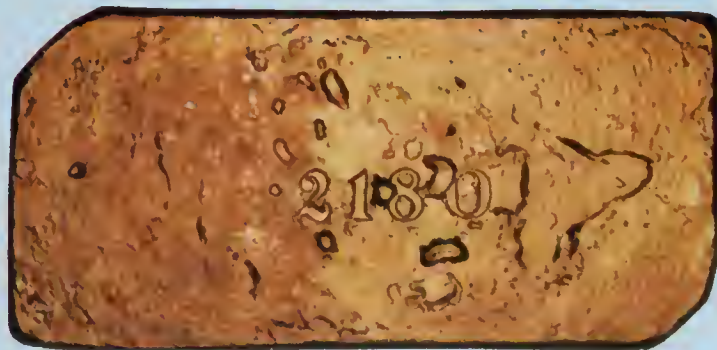
Lot 177



Lot 187



Lot 188



Lot 178



Lot 189



Lot 190







Lot 191



Lot 192



Lot 193



Lot 194



Lot 195



Lot 197



Lot 198



Lot 199



Lot 200



Lot 201



Lot 202



Lot 203



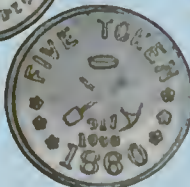
Lot 204



Lot 205



Lot 210



Lot 211







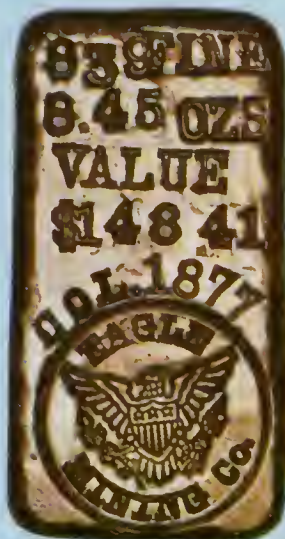
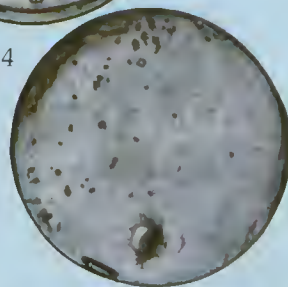
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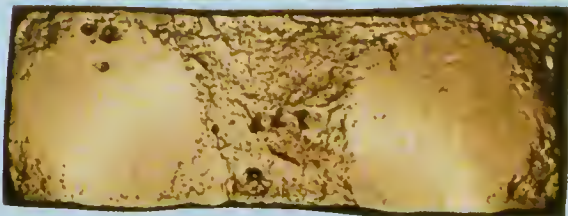
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Lot 214



Lot 215



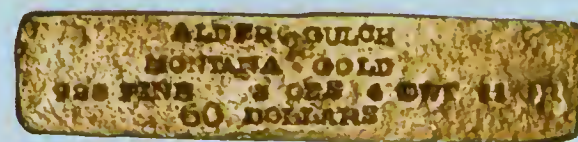
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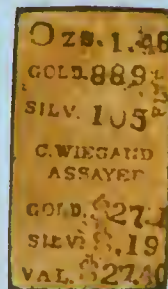
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Lot 221



Lot 224



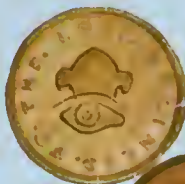
Lot 232



Lot 234



Lot 237



Lot 240



Lot 241







Lot 242



Lot 352



Lot 1008



Lot 1009



Lot 1024



Lot 1026



Lot 1029



Lot 1030



Lot 1063



Lot 1065



Lot 1067



Lot 1068



Lot 1079



Lot 1125



Lot 1184



Lot 1220



Lot 1249





Lot 1250



Lot 1251



Lot 1256



Lot 1258



Lot 1260



Lot 1261



Lot 1265



Lot 1267



Lot 1290



Lot 1312



Lot 1314



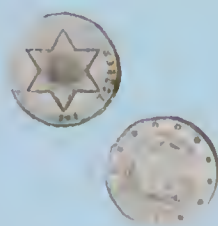
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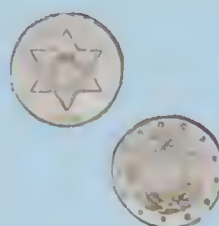
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Lot 1428



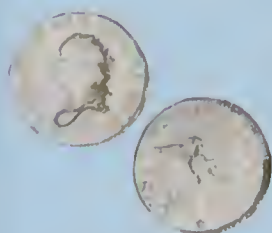
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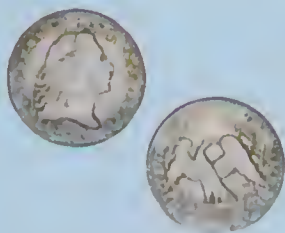
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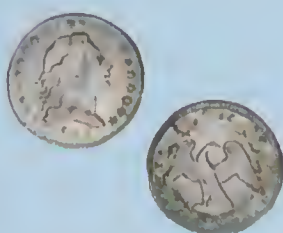
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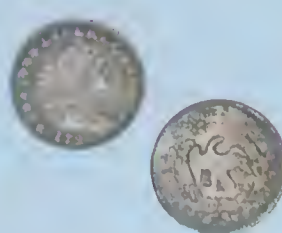
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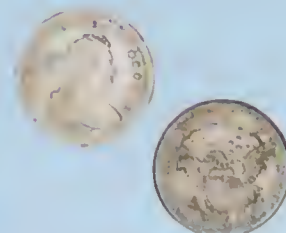
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Lot 1442

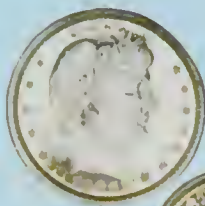
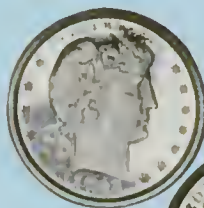
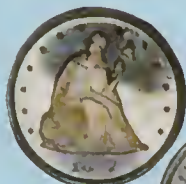
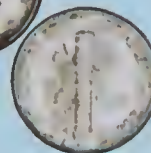
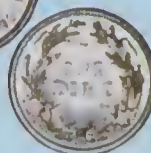
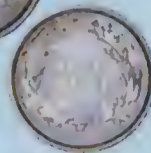


Lot 1443



Lot 1444









Lot 1845



Lot 1848



Lot 1852



Lot 1855



Lot 1857



Lot 1873



Lot 1878



Lot 1889



Lot 1895



Lot 1904



Lot 1905



Lot 1906



Lot 1907



Lot 1908



Lot 1910



Lot 1911



Lot 1912



Lot 1913







Lot 1979



Lot 1992



Lot 2134



Lot 2171



Lot 2174



Lot 2181



Lot 2198



Lot 2207



Lot 2225



Lot 2340



Lot 2369



Lot 2370



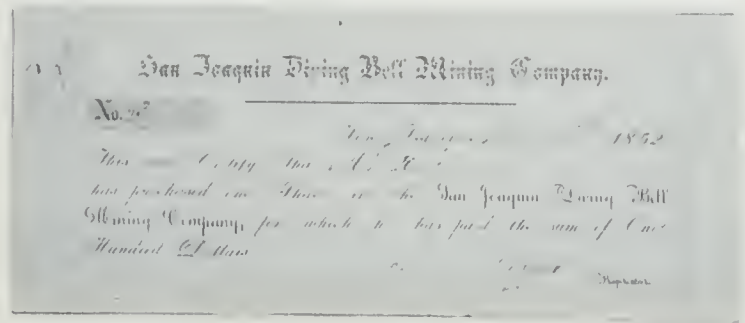
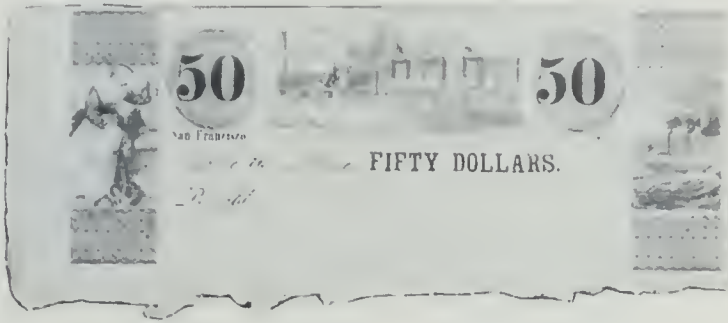
Lot 2377



Lot 2378







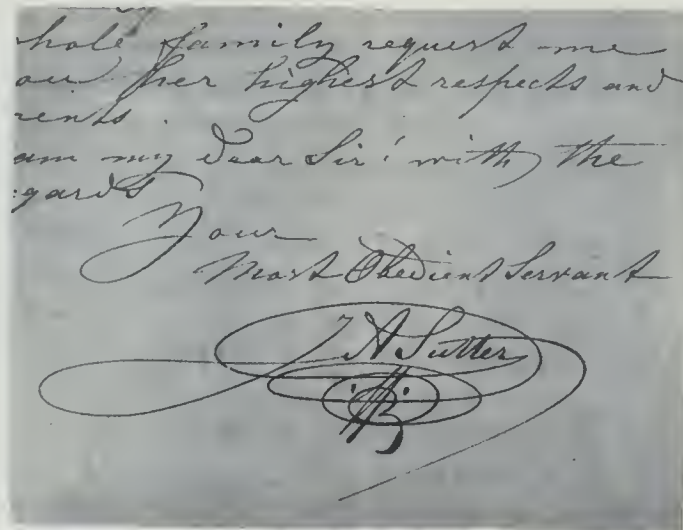
274 California, San Francisco. \$50 note from the same series as preceding. This particular note was cut from the bottom of the sheet and has a deckle edge. With three vignettes: the left shows a seated woman resting her arm on a vase; the center shows a railroad with engine tender, and two cars; the right is of a two-stack steamboat as used on the \$10 issue.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Unused and unissued. (\$50-75)

275 California, San Francisco. \$50 note. Duplicate of preceding.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Unsigned, unused. (\$50-75)

276 California, San Francisco. San Joaquin Diving Bell Mining Company. Certificate for one share of stock, dated March 30, 1852. \$100 value. Signed by John L. Moffat, of Moffat & Co. (prominent San Francisco coiners; see earlier text) fame, who is listed as the proprietor.  $8 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  cm.

It is probable that the firm engaged in underwater mining by means of a diving bell, a heavy apparatus closed at the sides and top but opened at the bottom, which could be lowered to the bed of a stream or river, with a man inside, so that placer gold could be extracted with relative ease. (\$100-150)

### Important Hallographic Letter by John Sutter



277 Original letter dated September 17th, 1852, two sides of one page, by John Sutter of California Gold Rush fame. Sutter is, of course, one of the most prominent individuals associated with the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Engaged in agriculture, ranching and commerce (see our section on the Gold Rush earlier in the present catalogue), Sutter owned the site on the American river where Marshall identified the first gold nuggets and flakes.

The presently offered letter discusses his health and responds to an invitation to the Horticultural Fair. He notes that he is engaged in the cultivation of grapes and will soon be putting in irrigation facilities ("hydraulic work"). The text of the letter is given below. Sutter's grammar and syntax in the letter certainly looks a bit rough by today's standards.

The consignor obtained this letter from a large collection of American autographs put together decades ago. In searching well over 100 leading sale catalogues of autographs, we have been able to locate only one other item signed by Sutter, a simple document, giving someone a power of attorney, which was priced at \$875. The present letter, far from being only a signed document, is entirely in Sutter's hand. It measures approximately  $9 \times 11$  inches and is on light blue paper. It is superbly preserved, and is far and away the finest Sutter item to come to the catalogue's attention in recent times. A minimum (not including the buyer's charge) of \$3000 as a starting bid has been placed on this, by special arrangement.

The text of the letter follows:

Hock Farm Sept 17th 1852  
James L. L. F. Warren, Esqre

My Dear Sir:

It is with great regret, that I have to give you notice, that it is impossible to be present on the 20th First, on the exhibition of the "Horticultural Fair", as I am suffering on a bilious disease since 10 or 11 days and have no hopes of becoming better for some days yet. Mrs. Sutter likewise is sick since a few days past; my son, Emil he have the fever, he might become better till Monday, so that he could come; but then he told me we have nothing to show this year, he tried his best to preserve a many things, but it will not be possible until we have a large celler, which we get build next winter. Emil told me that the "Fair was to late for our produces, I hope that we will surmount all difficulties for the exhibition of next year, and I hope to get a prominent stand in the Horticultural exhibitions.

Even our grapes we could not keep so long on account the health, and on the wine we could let them not longer on account the squirrels and the magpies, therefore, I am sorry I could not send some of them. The next year we will be the first in the country with ripe grapes, when our hydraulick (sic) work will be in operation.

The whole family request me to give you her highest respects and compliments.

I am my Dear Sir; with the highest regards

Your Most Obedient Servant

J. A. Sutter

Remember, there is an opening bid of \$3000 on this extremely rare letter of John Sutter. (\$3000-up)

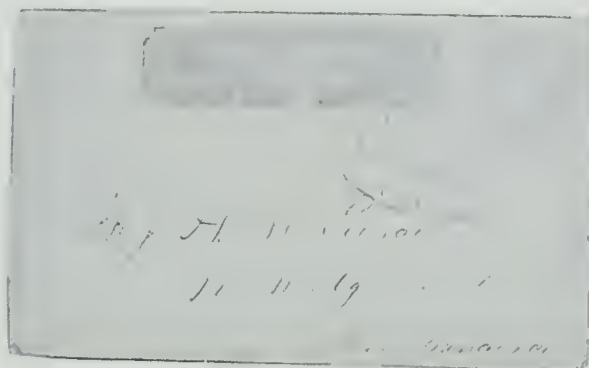




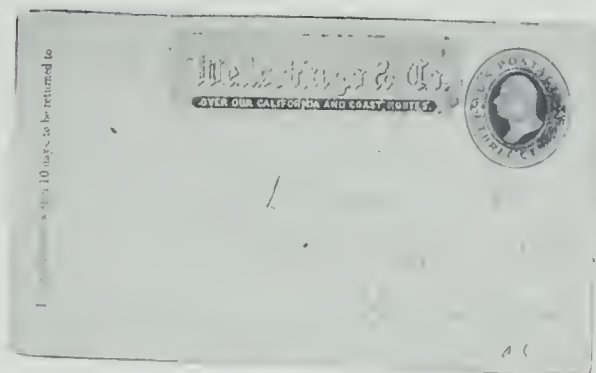
- 278 California, San Francisco. Gold bullion receipt issued by the United States Mint, January 30, 1862, to W.F. & Co. (Wells, Fargo & Co.) for slightly more than 63 ounces of gold valued at \$1,253.40. The amount was issued in gold coins, part of the receipt, presumably with the odd amount being paid in silver. An interesting memento of the early days of this institution. 11 x 28 cm. Very Fine. (\$25-40)

- 279 California, San Francisco. U.S. Mint. Receipt as preceding, but dated September 30, 1870. Also to Wells, Fargo & Co. Slightly over eleven ounces of gold valued after deductions at \$189.68, payable in gold coin. 11 x 28 cm. Very Fine. (\$25-40)

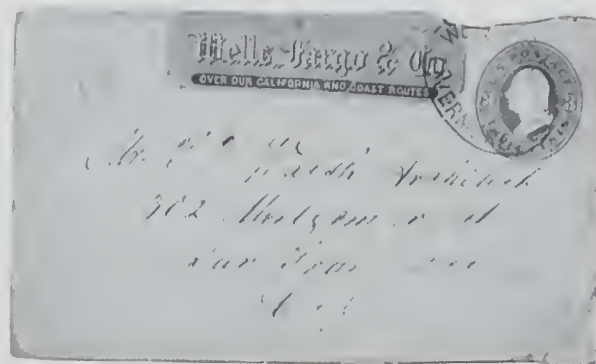
- 280 California, San Francisco. U.S. Mint. Receipt as preceding, also to Wells, Fargo & Co. February 9, 1864, for 68.53 ounces of gold worth, after deductions, \$1,358.62, payable in gold coins. 10½ x 28 cm. Very Fine. (\$20-35)



- 281 California, Suisun. Wells, Fargo & Co. embossed stamped envelope, not postally used, stamped from Suisun and addressed to San Francisco. 8.5 x 14 cm. Very Good to Fine condition. Some minor discoloration, but with the paper in remarkably good condition. (\$45-60)



- 282 California. Wells, Fargo & Co. Postmarked Watsonville. Envelope similar to preceding but in better condition. Addressed to San Francisco. 8½ x 14 cm. (\$40-60)



- 283 California. Wells, Fargo & Co. Envelope as preceding. Cancelled in Livermore. Addressed to San Francisco. 8½ x 14 cm. Very Good or so condition with some tears, including one extending half way down the front. (\$35-50)



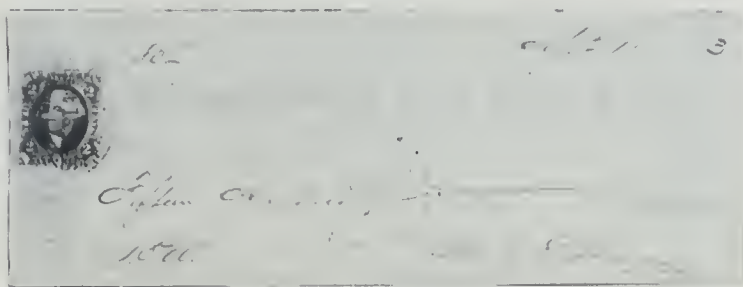
- 284 Lithographed map, 1849. In black with five colors in various regions. Titled: MAP / OF / CALIFORNIA / NEW MEXICO & C. Published by H. S. TANNER NO. 156 FULTON ST. / NEW YORK / 1849.

One must assume its 1849 date is the issue date. As illustrated, there is an obvious gold region near San Francisco in bright yellow. It has a few pen inserted routes for traveling through Texas.

In upper right, there is an insert for Mexico & C., route to San Francisco shown.

Map is large, 17½ x 23 inches with linen backing. With a couple water marks, but reasonably intact and would be called Fine to Very Fine. Rare issue. (\$300-500)

## Colorado



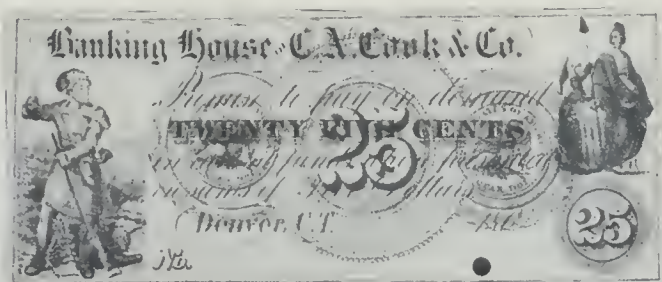
- 285 **Colorado Terr.** (related). Check dated September 18, 1863, Leavenworth City (Kansas) on the Banking House of Clark, Gruber & Co., a firm numismatically famous for its Denver-issued gold coins of 1860 and 1861.

Check value is for \$1,500. Slit cancel.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  cm. (\$175-250)

- 286 Colorado (related). Clark, Gruber & Co. check as preceding, but dated September 17, 1863 and for \$271.57. Minor stain near center bottom. Slit cancel.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 18$  cm. (\$175-250)

- 287 Colorado (related). Clark, Gruber & Co. check as preceding, but dated October 8, 1863 and for \$25. Slit cancel.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  cm. (\$175-250)

- 288 **Colorado, Denver.** The Colorado Supply Co. 10c scrip note, April 1, 1901. Serial No. 63946. Issued to be redeemed for merchandise.  $5 \times 9$  cm. Very Good. (\$100-150)



- 289 Colorado, Denver. Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co. 25 cent note. Unissued, circa 1862. With vignette of hunter and rifle at left, standing figure of Columbia with shield at right. At the center is the denomination flanked by two reverses of a silver quarter dollar. The center vignettes are printed in green.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Unused, unissued sample note, punch holed at signature blank.

The *Rocky Mountain News* December 13, 1862, carried the following notice:

Our people suffered great inconvenience in their business transactions in consequence of the great scarcity of small change. To remedy this difficulty in a measure, C.A. Cook & Co., bankers of this city, have gotten up very neatly lithographed notes of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents, and one dollar, which they redeem in current funds, when presented in sums of five dollars. They will prove a great convenience to the business of our city, and the well-known integrity and responsibility of this house will secure them in general circulation.

Dr. Nolie Mumey, in *Colorado Territorial Scrip*, a marvelous account of Colorado Territory note issuers (with many pages of information concerning Cook) wrote:

The Cook notes, which circulated from 1861 to 1863, were redeemable and lawful currency at their place of business. Nearly \$2,000 worth of notes were issued up to the time of the big fire in Denver, which occurred on Sunday, April 19, 1863. It started in the rear of the Cherokee House on Blake and F streets between two and three o'clock in the morning, and by daylight had destroyed half the business property, resulting in a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The Cook building was the first to be burned to the ground. It is not known how many of scrip notes were destroyed in the disastrous fire, nor how many were saved from the conflagration.

During the fire Cook and Sears rushed into the burning building and rescued their cashbox, which contained enough money to redeem all notes that were brought to them. Cook and his associate withdrew the notes from circulation, redeemed all that were brought to them, and ceased issuing their scrip . . . The Cook notes were at a premium during the Civil War and were considered better than the government notes.

The *Rocky Mountain News* wrote on November 27, 1862:

We ought to repudiate all currency issued in any other state or territory but our own. We have a bullion currency, they have not. We attach more value and safety to the issues of C.A. Cook & Co. of this city than to any other of the small notes in circulation here, and for the simple reason we all know the firm and have been familiar with its business for two or three years and are perfectly satisfied with its responsibility and integrity. Another thing Cook & Co. have only \$2,000, all told, of those small notes, and only introduce them for the convenience of themselves and the public.

Years ago Edgar H. Adams, the well known New York numismatist who studied Territorial gold coins and patterns, among other things, wrote to E.B. Morgan of Denver concerning a Cook 20-cent note:

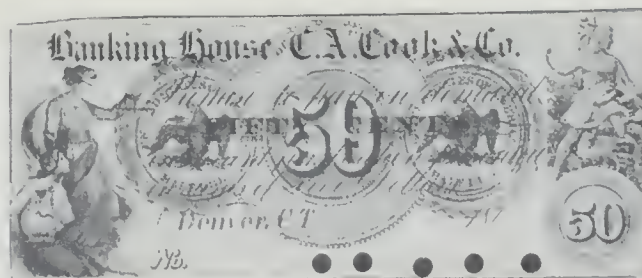
So far as I can learn it is the only note of the Cook issue extant and I was much gratified to come in its possession at the Chambers sale held in Philadelphia a year or two ago . . . It is certainly a very interesting piece of Colorado paper currency but what it will bring I cannot hazard a guess.

Dr. Mumey describes the Cook notes in his possession, giving a view not only of the notes offered in the present sale but of the other issues as well:

The four Cook notes in my possession are as follows: ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cent denominations. They were lithographed by Henry Seibert & Brothers, 93 Fulton Street, New York City. The notes are beautifully engraved in black and green with a different design appearing on them. The designs on the ten and twenty-five cent notes are similar. The upper right hand corner shows a pioneer woman standing by an eagle perched on an eleven-star flag. The left-hand side has a pioneer man standing with a rifle; a dead or wounded deer is at his feet. On the left side of the twenty-cent note are two figures: Justice, blindfolded, holding scales, by her right side is the goddess of music holding a harp. In the upper right hand corner is a harvester carrying sheaves of grain. The fifty-cent note shows the goddess of music, with Justice, on the left hand side, while in the upper right hand corner is an Indian in aborigine dress.

Ex NASCA sale, May 27, 1977, Lot 1506.

(\$650-800)



- 290 Colorado, Denver. Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co. 50 cent note.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 15$  cm. Mint, unissued, and punch cancelled at the bottom. Vignettes as described in the commentary accompanying the preceding lot; with reverses of the Liberty Seated half dollar as part of the central vignette. A highly important item. (\$650-800)

- 291 Colorado, Denver. Scrip notes of the Labor Exchange, Branch 158, Denver, 1897. "Payable in labor or the products of labor." Of the denominations 1/10 and 5/100 (presumably 10c and 5c), although no dollar value is stated, probably in fear of the counterfeiting laws. Two pieces, both  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  cm. Both Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$75-125)

- 292 Colorado, Denver. Scrip notes of the Labor Exchange as preceding, 1/10 and 5/100. Both  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  cm. Both Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$75-100)



## Hawaiian Islands

- 293 Hawaii, Honolulu. Second Bill of Exchange, Banking House of Bishop & Co., Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, July 26, 1890. In the amount of \$16.25, payable at the agency of the Bank of California in New York. 12 x 24 cm. Extremely Fine. Punch cancelled.

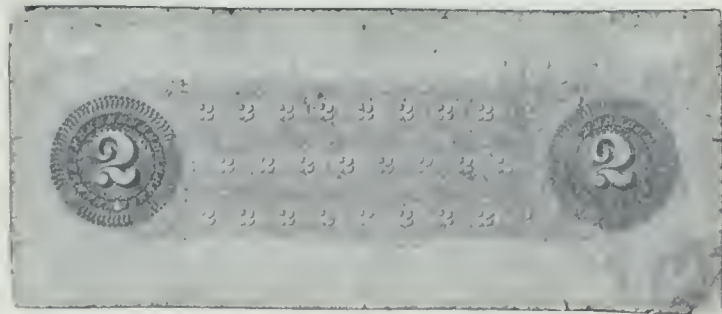
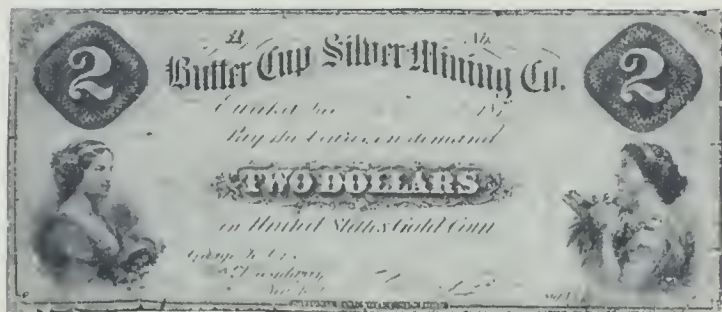
Also included is a cancelled check of Western Sugar Refining Co., July 27, 1899, also on Bank of California. 8½ x 21 cm. Extremely Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$30-50)

## Montana



- 294 Montana, Virginia City. Unused check from the 1860s, Virginia City, Montana, for use by the local agent of the Holladay Overland Mail and Express Company. With two vignettes: the first, to the left, is of two hunters or trappers; the second, to the right, is of the Overland Stage drawn by four horses. 9½ x 32 cm. Mint, unused. (\$35-50)

## Nevada



- 295 Nevada, Eureka. \$2 note, March 1, 1871, issued by the Butter Cup Silver Mining Company and payable "in United States gold coin." Signed and used. 7½ x 18 cm. Good to Very Good condition with some repairs. A prize item. (\$400-500)

- 296 Nevada, Virginia City. Check of the Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company, agency of the Bank of California, dated April 2, 1870, and made out for the sum of \$108. (See earlier catalogue description concerning the Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company; in 1870 it was in its twilight years.) 8 x 21 cm. Extremely Fine. (\$35-50)

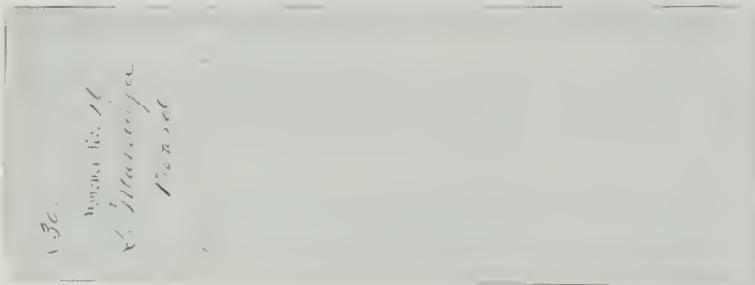
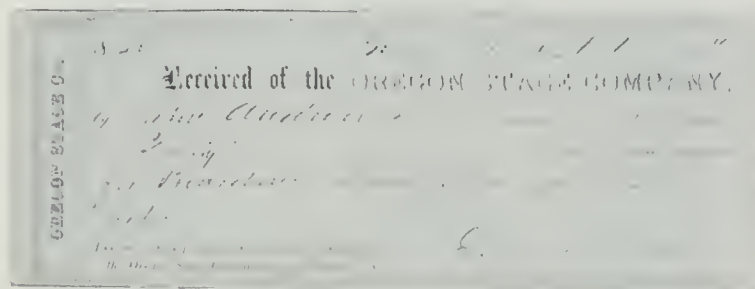


- 297 Nevada, Austin. Group of note-checks unused, from the 1870s, issued by The Manhattan Silver Mining Company and payable "in merchantable silver." Group of denominations includes \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. Each denomination is printed in a different color. Each note has a central vignette of a silver mining operation. 9½ x 20 cm. Condition as new. (Total: 7 different pieces) (\$250-350)

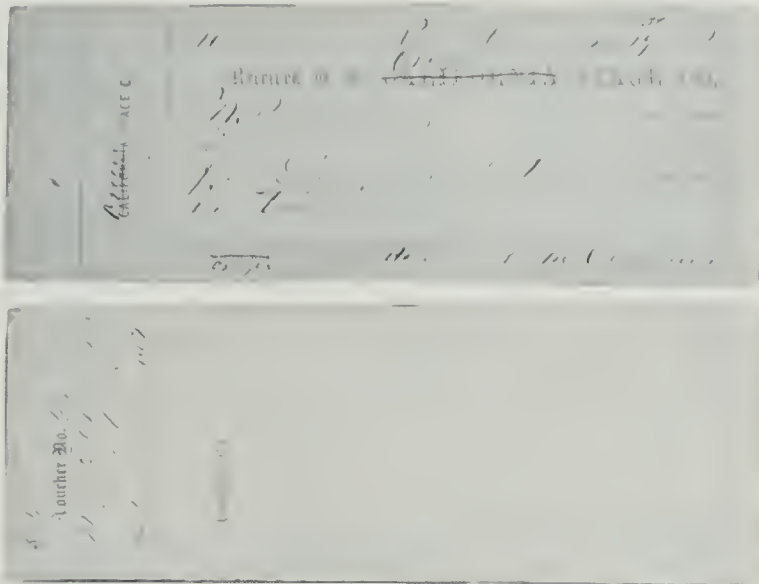
## New Mexico

- 298 New Mexico Terr., Mogollon. \$1 Ideal Indexed Coupon Book, a Mercantile Trade Item, payable in merchandise, made by the L. P. Hardy Co., South Bend, Indiana, for the Mogollon Mercantile Co., Mogollon, New Mexico, but bearing the overstamp of J. P. Holland, Novelty Store, Mogollon, New Mexico. Patented 1896, and undoubtedly a territorial item. Contains 20 examples of 5c coupons in a booklet. Accompanying it is a 10c trade token redeemable at the post office and store of J. P. Holland. The booklet of coupons is nearly mint, virtually as issued. The token is better than Extremely Fine. All coupons 7 x 13½ cm. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$50-75)

## Oregon

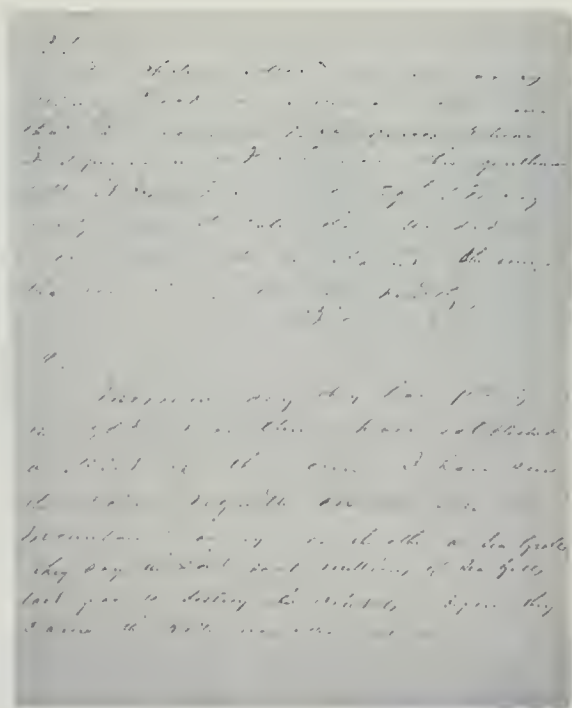


- 299 Receipt issued August 1, 1864 by the Oregon Stage Company for \$30. 8 x 21 cm. Extremely Fine. Note early use of Road Agent on the receipt. (\$40-60)



- 300 Oregon Stage Company. Receipt issued in Red Bluff, California, June 19, 1867 for \$10 by the Oregon Stage Company. On paper stock of the California Stage Company, with the word "California" crossed out and the word "Oregon" added in ink in three places. Today we speak of "horse trading" even though horses are seldom traded; the present note specifically mentions that it is "for difference between horses in trading." 8 x 21 cm. Very Fine. (\$50-75)

## Utah



- 301 Utah, City of the Great Salt Lake. Autographed letter signed July 17, 1849, from Ben Carpenter to his father Charles Carpenter, who lived in Madison, Indiana. An exceedingly important four page letter containing a numismatic postscript which gives a contemporary view of Mormon coinage and which has been specifically cited in the Donald Kagin book and elsewhere. The postscript reads:

Mormons say they have plenty of gold near them, have established a Mint of their own. I have seen the coin, vignette, on one side a mountain & an eye, on the other a Sea Gull. They say the Lord sent millions of Sea Gulls last year to destroy the crickets — before they came the valley was filled with them.

The description of the coin which Ben Carpenter saw differs from any Mormon design known to present day numismatists. Did he see a variety not known today, or did he misinterpret the emblems on standard pieces? The answer may never be known.

The remainder of the letter is likewise interesting:

When I wrote you last I did not expect to write again until I found my destination in California. The Government has established a Post Office here, the mail to be carried six times a year. The first mail from the valley leaves tomorrow. Everybody, citizens and emigrants are busy writing.

I arrived here yesterday night after a long and tedious journey of 1250 miles taking two months and a half to accomplish this. My health is good but I do feel tired, worn out, almost, yet with a few days rest I'll be myself again. We did not at first expect to come this way, but afterwards learned it to be the best and nearest route. West from the city we are to take [illegible word] a new route via the South end of the Salt Lake, this route has only been traveled by Mormons. They say it is a good road & plenty of grass & water, only a small portion of emigration come this way, by far the greatest number taking Sublette's cutoff thence to Fort Hall & down the old track to California.

I have great fear for those behind us. I cannot see how they are to subsist their stock, the grass was [illegible word] gone when we came along, and we are by no means among the last.

The proprietor of the ferry at Green River told me that 300 waggons had crossed the lower ferry & upward of 1,600 at the upper ferry. [The ferries are 40 miles apart.] I have seen men with pack mules that left the 'States' as late as the 29th of May they estimate the number of waggons behind at between 4 & 5 thousand, if they can manage to reach Independence Rock they will get thro', the grass this side is good.

The Mormons are in the prettiest valley in the World & will eventually have a splendid city. The City Block is 3 miles square and is built over with small adobe houses, their gardens look well, filled with many kinds of vegetables. They have a natural hydrant to irrigate the whole valley from one end to the other. On the East & South side of the valley there is a bench of the mountain upon which they carry the water from the canons to any part of the valley. They are harvesting their wheat now. I think it to be the finest I ever saw. In a week or two, they can furnish plenty of flour to emigrants, but now we can't get anything but vegetables, milch & butter.

Old Father Kempton [? spelling is unclear] is here. The old man was very glad to see me, asked me a thousand questions about you, etc. Lindendurgher of Oline Green [last word unclear] is here you recollect him? I wish I had time to write you a long letter. I have many things to say but we are about starting out 8 or 10 miles for better grass. Assure the family of my love & tell Mary & Lydia to be sure and write to me often. I know you will do it.

Your aff son, Ben Carpenter.

PS. The cholera followed us as far as Chimney Rock, a gentleman told me that he counted 1,200 graves between Independence and Fort Laramie, this gentleman left St. Joseph Mo. on the 29th of May nearly a month later than we did. You must not be alarmed. The emigrants this far along are all healthy.

B. C.

PS. [here follows the text about coins quoted earlier].

Probably the earliest original letter available pertaining to Mormon coinage. (\$300-up)



## Mormon Currency

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (referred to below as the Mormon Church), made a significant contribution to the development of the western United States, especially in the Utah territory, starting in 1848. Of more importance here, is the unique character of the monetary contributions of the Church. Some obvious conflicts with U. S. governmental policy, especially in regard to polygamous marriage, created a climate for monetary innovation by leaders of the church.

The first recorded issues of the Mormon Church occurred before the migration to Utah, while the church had its second settlement in Kirtland, Ohio in 1836-1837. The church established the **Kirtland Safety Society Bank**, without first obtaining a charter from the legislature. In its Ohio charter application of January, 1837, the Society indicated a capital stock of \$4,000,000, but the application was refused. There was no specie backing for the notes, and later during the financial panic of 1837, the Safety Society became bankrupt. Perhaps as much as \$100,000 worth of these notes were issued before the bank's failure.

The bank, in the meanwhile, ordered from the engraving firm of Underwood, Bald, Spencer and Huffy of New York and Philadelphia, sheets of notes arrayed \$1-1-2-3, and \$5-5-10-10. The notes were obtained in Philadelphia by a member of the Church, Oliver Cowdery who journeyed there to order them in person. Later sheets of \$5-5-5-5, \$10-10-10-10, and \$20-20-50-100 were received of similar design. It should be noted that all Kirtland notes are scarce, but values of \$20 and above are extremely rare.

After the Society's failure, Joseph Smith formally re-nounced the bank in August, and in November, the doors were permanently closed. Most of the original Kirtland notes were signed by Joseph Smith as Cashier (and leader of the Church), and Sidney Rigdon, President. At the time the institution closed its doors, Smith prophesized that the notes would one day be good as gold, but dissension among the Church members was so strong that the prophet was severely criticized. His followers placed the entire blame upon his shoulders.

Matters became worse and in March, 1837, Smith and Rigdon, as officers of the ill-fated Kirtland Society, were arrested and later convicted on the charge of violating the Ohio state banking laws. Both men immediately filed notice to appeal the decision, based on the theory that the Kirtland Safety Society was not a bank, but the issue was never ruled upon, for both Smith and Rigdon fled the state of Ohio in an endeavor to escape treachery within their own ranks.

To complete the story of the Kirtland notes, it is necessary to speculate a bit on the establishment, at least on paper, of the **Kirtland Anti-Banking Company**. After the rejection of the charter application in early 1837, and undoubtedly before the bankruptcy, the officials of the bank changed the name of the company to the Anti-Banking Company (thus part of the argument by Smith and Rigdon that they were not subject to Ohio banking laws). Time did not allow the re-printing of the bank notes. Although the literature infers that the additional wording "ANTI" and "ING CO." were added to the notes by a rubber stamp, we feel that this was done by means of a wood cut stamp. The added lettering is quite sharp on the two specimens offered here, plus the one il-

lustrated in McGarry, and one in a NASCA Sale, all show near identical letter spacing. It should be noted that one of the Clifford Anti-Banking notes for \$1, is the reissued type, countersigned and reissued in January, 1849.

It should be noted that two of the three \$3 Anti-Banking notes observed, have the signatures of J. G. Williams, Sec P T, and N. K. Whitney, Treas P T, while one has J G Williams and J Smith Jr. The single \$1 note observed has the signatures of S. Rigdon Sec and J Smith Jr Treas. All four Anti-Banking notes have a blanking stamp over the original Cashr and Prest blocks engraved on the original notes. Most of the original Kirtland notes seen or reported have the single signature combination of J. Smith Jr as Cashr. and S. Rigdon as Prest.

Details of the reissuance of the five Kirtland notes, and the numerous other Mormon issues, will be found when that particular series is described.

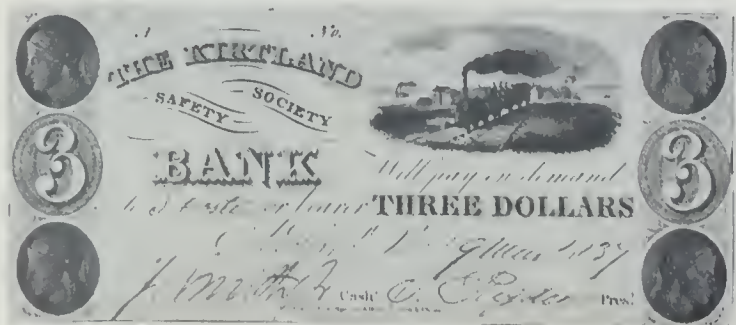


- 302 **\$1 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate B, Serial 3814 in Choice Very Fine. Smith and Rigdon, Jun. 8, 1837. Date and serial in brown. The 1978 NASCA offering had three \$1 notes, one a remainder, one a remainder with forged signatures, and one in Fair. A rare and desirable note. Measures  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  cm. (\$250-300)

Note: All notes in Lots 302-308 and Lots 312-316 are the same size.



- 303 **\$2 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate A, Serial 97. Smith and Rigdon, Jun. 8, 1837. Brown date and serial. The NASCA offering had only a remainder in the \$2 series, the McGarry illustration is Serial 113, and in about similar condition. About VF with no problems. (\$350-450)



- 304 **\$3 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate A, Serial 118. Smith and Rigdon, Mar 9, 1837. Brown date and serial. Fresh, bright attractive note, once was quarter folded, now smooth. Very rare, in Choice Very Fine. (\$300-400)





- 305 **\$5 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate B, Serial 778. Smith and Rigdon, Feb. 10, 1837. Light brown date and serial. Endorsed at the left, A. B. Hull—virtually identical to Lot 1183 of NASCA Sale, but they interpret name as Hill. Same issue date of February 10, 1837 in Almost Uncirculated condition. Rare so choice. (\$225-275)



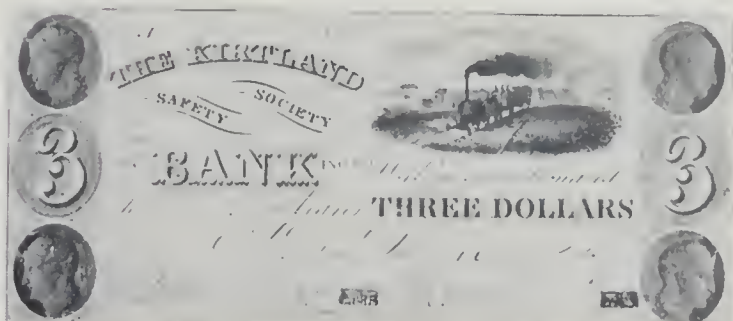
- 306 **\$10 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate B, Serial 1045. Endorsed on the left, Ovid Penney, same as on NASCA Lot 1187, dated Feb. 10, 1837. Smith and Rigdon, Feb. 10, 1837. Light brown serial, brown date. Note trimmed close on lower right margin. Otherwise, note is Uncirculated and as such extremely rare. (\$250-300)



- 307 **\$20 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate A, Serial 1505. Smith and Rigdon, March 9, 1837. Light brown date and serial. Extremely rare high value issue, no auction records found of \$20, not in extensive NASCA offering. Issued to G. Pratt, as are many of the other known copies.

Once quarter folded, few age spots. About VF and rare. (\$450-650)

### Extremely Rare Anti-Banking Note



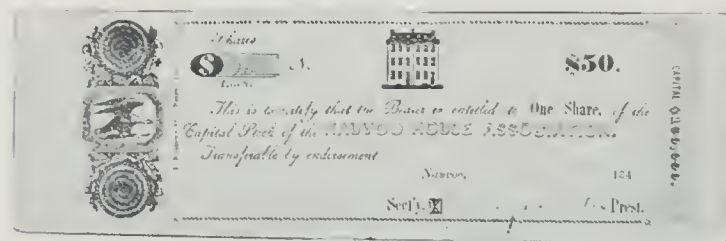
- 308 **\$3 The Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co.** Plate A, Serial 1160. Williams, Sec and N. K. Whitney, June 4, 1837. Date and serial brown. The extremely rare issue of the altered note of the Kirtland issue, to Anti-Banking Co., as mentioned in introduction. These were issued when the firm had charter problems with state of Ohio. There is one \$3 issue shown in McGarry, another specimen as Lot 1182 of the NASCA Sale, but no other Anti-Banking issues are recorded, although other values should exist. There is a \$1 issue, offered here as Lot 312, but no other values have been noted. This note has been quarter folded, but is intact and smooth with close but clear margins. The signatures are Williams and Whitney. The issue date of January 4th seems very early, but both NASCA and McGarry pieces are dated January 4th.

Note is Fine to Very Fine and an important issue. (\$400-500)

### Mormon Issues from Illinois

During 1837 and 1838 the Mormons left Ohio, partly because of the financial failure and partly due to religious practices, settling toward the western part of Missouri, but were expelled by the militia under the governor's orders. The weary pioneers finally settled in Quincy, Illinois, and moved up the river to Commerce. This was renamed Nauvoo, which means "beautiful" in Hebrew.

Land scrip was issued in two series, but whether either series was actually released is open to question. As soon as the pioneers were established they began construction of the Nauvoo Temple, which was supposed to be permanent, but was never completed. Also a hotel was started, and stock was sold among the Mormons to finance this, in the form of land scrip shares of \$50 and \$100. Early scrip was printed by typeset plates by E. Robinson's Print, Nauvoo, Ill. Although only \$50 shares of the typeset issue have been seen, there are reports of \$100 shares being made. An unissued, engraved share for both \$50 and \$100 was issued, and remainders do exist as offered below.



- 309 **\$50 share in Nauvoo House Association, 1841 typeset.** Serial 152, issued February 10, 1841, signed by John Snider Sect'y and George Miller, Prest. Actually, the present specimen is the only note we have seen that was issued, and transferred by endorsement as follows: "For full value received I hereby transfer the within to bearer Nauvoo City May 28th/42 R. D. Gorten." The serial number of this share is in mid range of observed ones from 31 to 262. All are dated either Feb. 10th or 11th, and undoubtedly most survivors are Uncirculated copies, unissued, but signed, dated and numbered, and possibly cut from uncut pair sheets, as in Lot 310. This specimen is clean Very Fine, with single smoothed center crease. 6 x 10 cm. Of great importance as one of the few issued share certificates. (\$350-450)



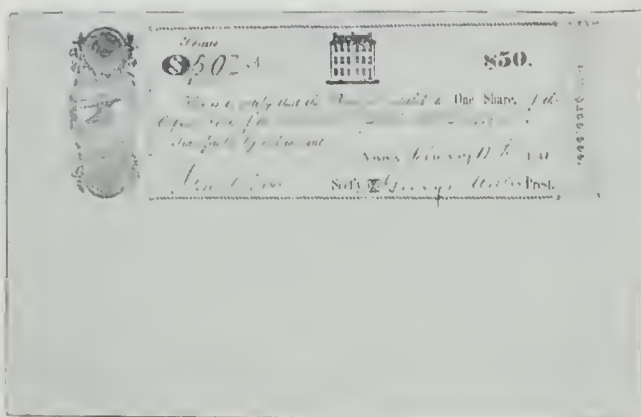
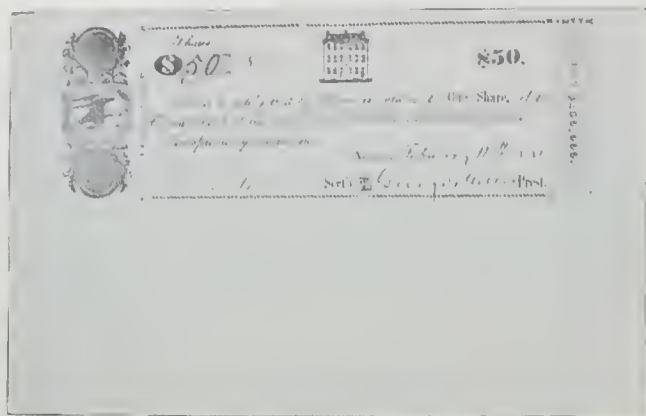


Photo Reduced

- 310 **Uncut pair of \$50 typeset certificate, 1841.** Serials 261 and 262, dated February 11th, 1841. Signed by Snider and Miller. This unusual uncut sheet is printed two-up, with one note on the front, and one on the back. Since they are uniface notes, in printer terms, they were printed as "print and tumble," to be cut apart at the completion of the run. Interestingly enough the sheet is fully signed, dated and numbered, with consecutive numbers appearing on opposite sides of the sheet. Very likely most of the survivors of this issue, signed but not issued, probably came from uncut sheets. 12½ x 20 cm. Extremely rare. Uncirculated. (\$700-1000)

### Uncut Sheets of Engraved Shares Nauvoo House Association



Photo Reduced

- 311 **Uncut sheet of engraved \$50 and \$100 shares in Nauvoo House Association.** Apparently the Nauvoo House Assn. wanted fancier share certificates than the letter press ones by Robinson, and had J. T.

Hammond of St. Louis engrave banknote type shares. Apparently none were released before the murder of Prophet Smith in 1844, and all known specimens are from remainders. This is the only uncut sheet observed, but undoubtedly a few other uncut pieces have survived. Uncirculated with a few natural minor creases. 17 x 20 cm. Quite rare.

It should be noted that when Prophet Smith was murdered by an angry mob in 1844, a new leader had to be chosen by the people. Although Rigdon almost made it, Brigham Young was unanimously elected and in 1846 started the Mormon move to Great Salt Lake City. The total hard money of 1,700 immigrants was apparently \$50 in Young's possession, and once again financing the movement became of prime importance.

With gold dust becoming available in California, Young made plans to mint gold issues, but due to equipment troubles none were made until mid-1849. On the 27th of December, President Young and his secretary, Thomas Bullock, sent out notices "calling the brethren together to regulate the currency." At a meeting the next day, Young reported as follows: "I offered the gold-dust back to the people, but they did not want it. I then told them we could issue paper till the gold could be coined. The municipal council agreed to have such a currency and appointed myself and Heber C. Kimball and Bishop Newel K. Whitney to issue it."

They started immediately to prepare notes, on plain white paper, cut to about two inches by four inches—no printing presses were in the valley, all had to be hand written. On December 29th Bullock started on \$5.00 bills, Robert L. Campbell, a clerk, made out \$1.00 bills, and about 100 bills were made out and signed by Young that day. On December 30th, Bullock wrote out \$3.00 bills, and the following day Young, Kimball, and Whitney, along with the clerks, made and signed bills. All notes were embossed with the seal of the Twelve Apostles. Notes of \$1.00 face value were paid out on New Years day, all were dated January 2, 1849, and a total issue of 830 notes with a total value of \$1,365 were produced.

The first issue was rapidly exhausted, and a second issue was prepared, dated January 5, 1849. This consisted of 735 separate bills with a face value of \$1,217.50. Fifty-cent and one dollar notes constituted the bulk of this issue. Even with the second issue, notes could not be issued fast enough, and the simple expedient of reissuing the notes of the Kirtland Bank which had failed in 1837 was taken. Details of these issues are given below. It should be noted that apparently none of the handwritten bills of January 2 and 5, 1849 are known to exist. (\$650-950)

### "Territory of Deseret"

#### Complete Set of Reissued Kirtland Bank Bills, Released January 10, 1849



- 312 **\$1 Reissued Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co. note.** Plate A, Serial 4209. The council authorized the reissue of the residual Kirtland bills from 1837 on January 6th, 1849 and started releasing them January 10. This exceptionally rare bill is one of the Kirtland Anti-Banking Co. bills. Apparently these were also used for the reissue. Records show that on January 10, the following Kirtland bills were released: \$1-35; \$2-17; \$3-19; \$5-129; and \$10-56 for a total release of 256 notes.

All of the Kirtland reissue notes had **four** countersignatures. N K Whitney signed above the signature of Rigdon on the left (usually



Smith's but on this note, Rigdon), Brigham Young signed on the right side above the date if it was there (on \$2 bills the date was in a different area, but Young still signed in the same area), and Heber C. Kimball signed right through the signature on the lower right, which was usually Rigdon's, but on this note was Smith's. It should be noted that Smith's name was usually undisturbed. As a protective device, Thomas Bullock signed his initial, TB linked together on the notes — on all notes examined or in photos seen, the TB initials are placed near, and mostly under the serial number of the bill. At first glance the initials appear to be "83," but all are apparently "TB." Original issued date Jan. 4, 1837.

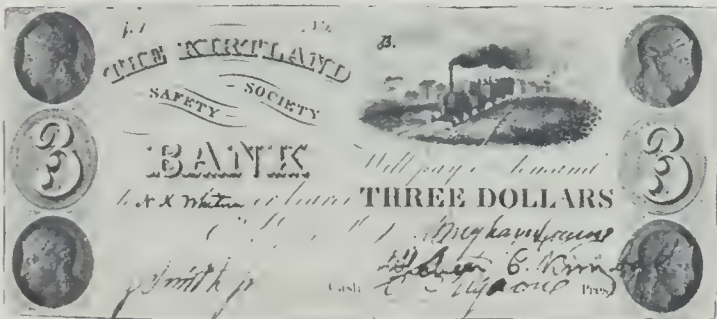
This extremely rare \$1 Kirtland Anti-Banking Co. note is a strong Fine, probably Very Fine, with old ironed quarter creases.

Of the utmost rarity. Even a regular reissue \$1 is rare, just after the \$2 issue. (\$750-1000)



- 313 **\$2 Reissue of Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate A, Serial 86. Reissue countersigned by Whitney, Young and Kimball with initial TB near serial. Original issue March 9, 1837, signed by Smith and Rigdon. Intact, but numerous ironed vertical folds and corner bends. Overall Very Good to Fine. Very acceptable example of this extremely rare note.

Second rarest denomination after the \$3 denomination. (\$1000-1500)



- 314 **\$3 Reissue of Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate A, Serial 1061, or appears to be, as it is strongly faded. Original signatures are Smith and Rigdon, but issue date is unreadable. Has regular three countersignatures, but Whitney inserted where payee should be, as name probably was faded out. Wide lower margin on note with ironed quarter creases, couple corner folds but overall Fine to Very Fine. Four, maybe five, notes known. The rarest of the reissue series. (\$2500-3000)



- 315 **\$5 Reissue of Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate B, Serial 1695. Original signatures of Smith and Rigdon, with issue date March 8, 1837. With regular three countersignatures, and TB near serial number.

However, also has script "m" above plate number B, but significance is unknown. Ink smear, probably from reissuance, at left end, but unobtrusive. Number of ironed vertical folds, but note sharp Very Fine. Although the most numerous issue, still very rare. None of these reissue notes in any denomination were in the extensive NASCA offering of 1978! (\$450-650)



- 316 **\$10 Reissue of Kirtland Safety Society Bank.** Plate B, Serial 1849. Original signatures of Smith and Rigdon, 8 March, 1837. Date brown, serial light brown. As on the above the standard three countersignatures, with TB below serial number, and script "L" above B plate number. The script M on the \$5 note in Lot 315 and the L on this \$10 note may well have been other anti-counterfeiting measures of Bullock — apparently they have not been previously noted in the literature. The note is sharp and vivid, but has numerous ironed vertical creases which are common to these notes. Must be called Very Fine and very rare.

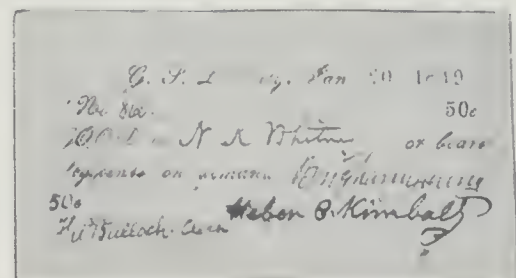
Brigham Young and his council made every effort to back these notes to 80 percent value in gold dust and as noted after the January 20th series described next, all but \$269 was redeemed by May 20, 1850. In fact only \$83.00 worth of Kirtland notes were outstanding as part of this figure — if the Church records are correct, and there is no reason to doubt them.

The complete reissue set offered here, amounting to \$21 face, accounts for about 25 percent of possible reissue notes. (\$550-750)

Note: Remember, all the preceding lots (starting with Lot 302) are the same size, 7 1/2 x 17 1/2 cm., with the exception of Lots 309-311.

## Complete Set of January 20, 1849 Typeset Notes

One of the reasons for the Kirtland Bank reissue notes in the five previous lots was the lack of a printing press at Salt Lake City. However in the interim some type had been made by Truman Angel, Church architect, who also made a press with which to print paper currency. This press made possible the printing of a third series of paper currency modeled after the handwritten ones. The intent was to issue a thousand of each in denominations of 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$3.00 bills, all dated January 20, 1849. Not quite a thousand of each were printed probably because of flaws in the 50c and \$2.00 notes. A total of 3,329 bills were in this printed issue, with a value of \$5,529.50.

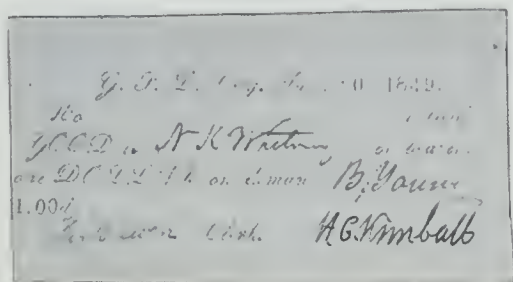


- 317 **50c Typeset issue January 20, 1849.** Serial number 860. The 50c issue, was the first one printed, and records show that Brigham Young and

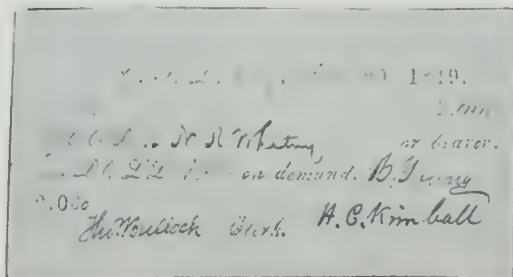


Thomas Bullock set the type, and Brigham H. Young, nephew of the Church president ran the press. This note is different from the others in the series, in that the word "clerk" is not typeset, but written in by hand, and both Young and Kimball wrote out their full name on these notes, but used initials only on other values. These notes were the first items actually printed in the state of Utah. They are embossed with the sixteen point private seal of the Twelve Apostles, as on the previous handwritten issues. These notes are likewise extremely rare, the only ones being publicly offered that we noted were a full set in the May, 1970 Harmer-Rooke Numismatics sale, and a set in the NASCA sale of 1978. Unlisted by Wismer, and in McGarry only the \$1.00 value is illustrated, loaned by the L.D.S. Church Museum. It should also be noted that the payee on all observed or illustrated notes is N. K. Whitney (apparently in his handwriting). 5 x 9.5 cm.

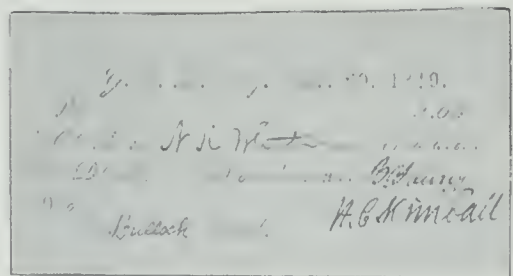
Extremely rare, in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition. (\$400-500)



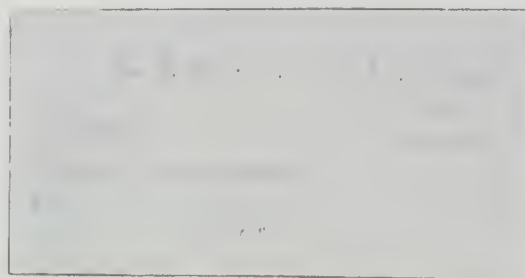
- 318 **\$1.00 Typeset issue of January 20, 1849.** No serial number as on all others in this group, as well as others illustrated. Apparently only the 50c issue was numbered. Very similar to preceding, with value changed and signed by Whitney, Bullock, Young and Kimball. Embossed by the sixteen point seal as on previous note. 5 x 9.5 cm. Equally as rare, and in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition. (\$350-400)



- 319 **\$2.00 Typeset issue of January 20, 1849.** No serial number filled in. There is another distinguishing difference on this note from the \$1.00 issue — the number value on it is given as 1.00 d, while on the \$2.00 it is denoted as c. Obviously, it could mean 2.00 cents, or 1.00 dollar, but both usages should not occur. Since the 2.00 and 3.00 both have c values, probably the 1.00 with the d value is the error note. Note signed by same four personages as on preceding two lots. Embossed with sixteen point embossing seal. 5 x 9.5 cm. Extremely rare, and Extremely Fine. (\$250-350)

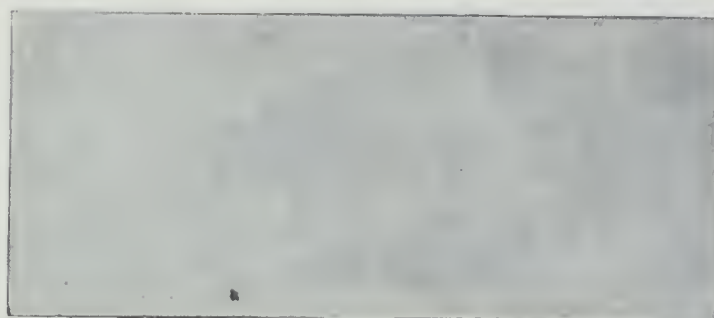


- 320 **\$3.00 Typeset issue of January 20, 1849.** No serial number filled in. 5 x 9.5 cm. Value given as 3.00 c as mentioned previously, fully Extremely Fine and extremely rare. (\$400-500)



- 321 **25 cent unissued Typeset note of March 28, 1849.** Although a 25c note was not in the original authorization of the typeset notes, apparently a group of 25c notes were printed in March, but never issued, as all known notes are remainders. NASCA states only eight specimens known, and we have no reason to doubt that figure. 5 x 9.5 cm. This specimen is Crisp Uncirculated, superior to NASCA Lot 1197 in only Very Fine. Very rare. (\$150-250)

## The Drovers Bank issues of 1856

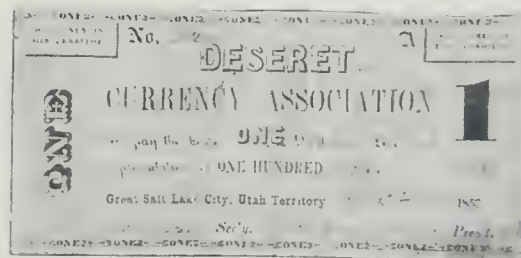


- 322 **\$1.00 The Drovers Bank, July 1, 1856.** A beautifully engraved series of notes by W. L. Ormsby of New York, apparently issued in 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollar denominations. Most notes we have seen, including those illustrated, are Crisp Uncirculated. However, a number are known circulated, so the similar serials are a mystery. At least one copy is in the L.D.S. Church Museum, as McGarry illustrates a \$1 note from there, and all have the same signatures, B. Hunter and R. Connolly. However, all three notes offered here are numbered in red, "999," and the L.D.S. piece is apparently unnumbered. The design on all four notes is identical, except for denomination changes. A complete set was in the Chase Money Museum. 7.5 x 17.5 cm. This note is Crisp Uncirculated, with a light orange back design. Quite rare, and not in the large NASCA 1978 offering. (\$250-350)

## The Deseret Currency Association Issues

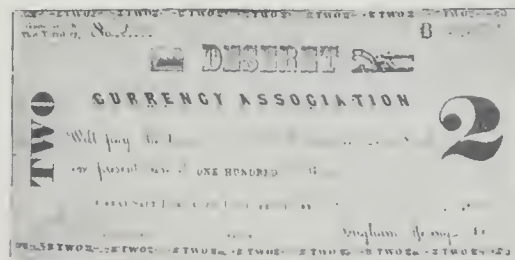
The Deseret Currency Association was established by the Church after President Buchanan dispatched to Utah some 5,000 crack troops under General Albert S. Johnston in July, 1857. Church officials, stirred by this potential "invasion" mobilized troops for defense, and authorized the issuance of currency to finance the army. The issuance of scrip was authorized on January 19, 1858, but they soon realized that engraved notes would take too long to prepare, and stopgap typeset notes were ordered. These typeset notes were prepared by the Church owned *Deseret News* and the first issues were prepared in February, 1858.

It should be noted that the name "Deseret," came from the *Book of Mormon* and was interpreted to mean "honeybee." The beehive became a symbol of cooperative enterprise in Mormondom and the designation "Deseret" was attached to the title of a large number of Church economic enterprises. The Currency Association had Brigham Young as president, Daniel H. Wells as treasurer, and Hiram B. Clauson as secretary. The first typeset notes printed by the *Deseret News* are offered in the following two lots.



- 325 **\$1 Typeset Deseret Currency Association.** Plate A, Serial 226. Hand signed by H B Clauson Sec'y and Brigham Young Pres't. Although these typeset notes are discussed in the Mormon records by Arrington, this is the first one we have found offered for public sale. It is redeemable in live stock on presentation of one hundred dollars, issued from Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and in both upper corners clearly marked "good only in this territory." This note, and the one in the following lot are called "defense notes," series A, and were issued from February 19, 1858 through March 27, 1858. They were issued in one, two, three, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations, although these \$1 and \$2 notes are the only ones noted. A total issue of \$40,146 using 7,866 notes were issued. This particular note is distinctive in having the hand signed signature of Brigham Young.

This note is printed on rough paper, with traces of counting marks on the left, a few natural creases but must be called overall VF. A rare chance to obtain an excessively rare Mormon issue. (\$1200-1500)



- 326 **\$2 Typeset Deseret Currency Association.** Plate B, Serial 806. This note, although similar to Lot 325, is clearly from a later printing, the main distinction being the use of a printed scrip signature for Brigham Young (similar to that used on later engraved Deseret Currency issues). There are other minor differences, including the use of two cuts of a hay bale and plow, slightly fancier type but printed on even thinner paper undoubtedly with a high rag content. This note is dated April 1, and signed by H. B. Clauson. Certainly must be called Choice Very Fine and likewise excessively rare. (\$1000-1200)



- 323 **\$2.00 The Drovers Bank, July 1, 1856.** Identical to preceding lot, except for denomination change, and same serial number. 7.5 x 17.5 cm. In Crisp Uncirculated with light orange design back. (\$250-350)

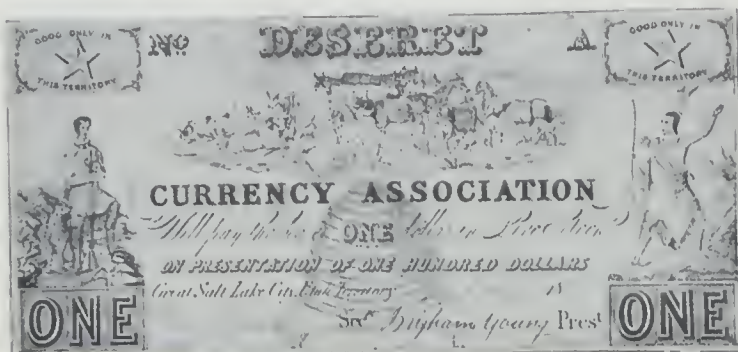


- 324 **\$3.00 The Drovers Bank, July 1, 1856.** Identical to the two preceding lots, except for denomination change, with same serial number 999. 7.5 x 17.5 cm.

In Crisp Uncirculated with light orange design back. (\$350-500)



## Engraved Bills Of the Deseret Currency Association



- 327 **\$1 Engraved bill for Deseret Currency Association.** Plate A, Serial 2646. Engraved bills, originally ordered by Young were drawn by Henry Maiben and engraved onto copper plates and printed by David MacKenzie. They are called the "move south" series, as Mormons started a move south to Fillmore due to the war threat in late March, 1858. These engraved notes are dated from September 9 to October 9, 1858, numbered by John T. Caine and Thomas W. Ellenbeck, then minor clerks, and hand signed by H. B. Clauson. A total of \$16,512 of these notes were issued, as 1's (3,100), 2's (3,000), 3's (1,804) and 5's (400). We do not presently know of the location of any of the \$5 issues.

The present note shows a central vignette of circling cattle, a frontiersman on the left, and an Indian on the right. The first use of a beehive on a note appears on this issue, and it is labeled "Good only in this territory." Dated October 9, 1858, the last day of issue. There are a few well ironed creases, and a possible expertly repaired two inch horizontal tear. Choice Very Fine in appearance.

Extremely rare.

(\$500-600)



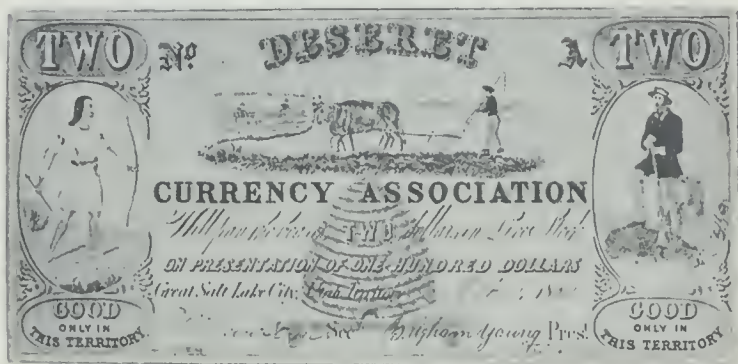
- 329 **\$3 Engraved Deseret Currency Association.** Plate B, Serial 59, unusually low for a September 27, 1858 emission as two earlier dated notes in literature are Nos. 376 (Sept. 9th) and No. 848 (Sept. 21st). As on note in Lot 328, this note is printed on light blue paper, has three ironed corner creases, but is vividly intense and Extremely Fine.

It is important to note that on August 20, 1860, B. Young brought civil suit against the late U. S. marshal for trespassing. The marshal had confiscated the plates upon which the Deseret Currency Association notes were printed by virtue of a warrant issued against David MacKenzie for forgery. The marshal made the arrest and seizure of the plates at the engraving shop, located in one of the rooms in the old Deseret Store House.

There were numerous continuances due to technical defects and to obtain new witnesses. The case was bitterly contested for about one week. Finally on September 8, the trial was terminated and after the jury deliberated, a verdict in favor of the defendant was returned for \$2,455.91. Although appeals were scheduled, judgement was satisfied, one of the major items being that the marshal's house was deeded to B. Young. The trial was before a federal judge who returned to the valley with Johnson's Army.

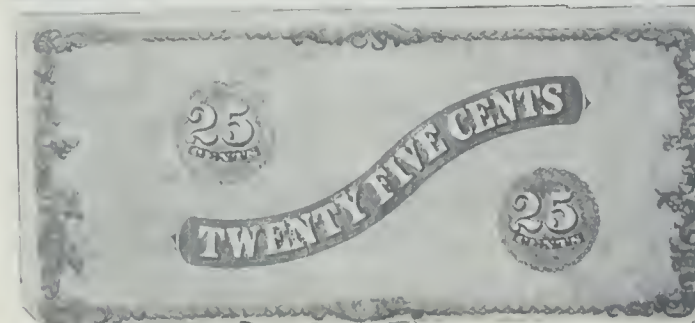
(\$500-750)

## Great Salt Lake City Corporation Notes



- 328 **\$2 Engraved issue of Deseret Currency Association.** Plate A, Serial 2242. Same general design as preceding Lot 327, but printed on light blue paper. The occurrence of the \$2 and \$3 notes on light blue paper has not been previously noted, but it is assumed that they regularly occur this way. This issue is dated October 9, 1858 the last day of issue and hand signed by H. B. Clauson. Two minor ironed corner folds, but note is Choice Extremely Fine. Extremely rare.

(\$450-550)

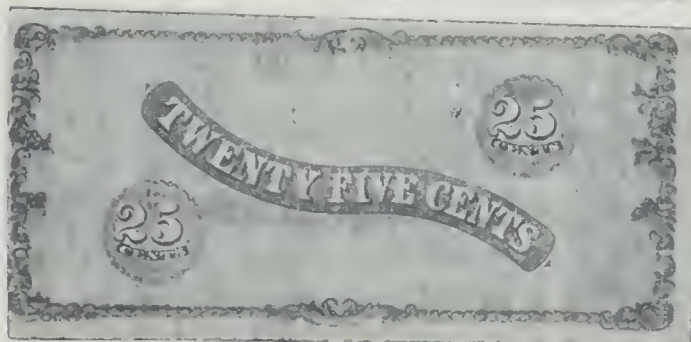


- 330 **25 cent Great Salt Lake City Corporation Note.** No plate no., Serial 3595 dated Sept 20th, 1865. These notes, issued from 1864 to 1868 by the Great Salt Lake City Corporation had a total emission of about \$10,000 payable in U. S. currency in values of 25c, 50c, \$1, and \$2. This type of note is the first type of "U.S. Legal Tenders." An engraved note by Ferd. Mayer & Co. 96 Fulton St. N. Y. in black and green. A remainder note was offered in NASCA sale as Lot 1202, and one is in the L.D.S. Museum is illustrated in McGarry. This specimen has a corner nick, lower margin nick, but overall in nice Fine condition and extremely rare.

(\$200-300)



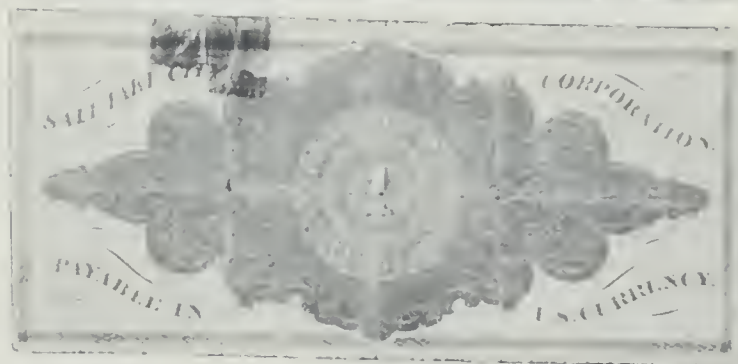
## Salt Lake City Corporation Notes



- 331 **25 cents Great Salt Lake City Corporation.** No plate no., Serial 2761. Second type of this note, dated Dec 5, 1866, and reads "Payable in U. S. Currency" rather than legal tender. Issuer reads, "The Treasurer of," but hand signed by Robert Campbell as Auditor of Public Accounts rather than City Recorder. Also engraved by Ferd. Mayer in black and green. Note intact, but numerous ironed vertical creases. Overall strong Very Fine and almost as rare as Lot 330. (\$200-250)



- 332 **50 cents Great Salt Lake City Corporation.** No plate no., Serial 4237 and identical in design to Lot 331, dated Apr 1, 1868. Note has wear, intact, numerous smoothed vertical creases, but overall Fine. Equally rare. (\$175-225)



- 333 **\$1 Salt Lake City Corporation Engraved Note.** No plate no., Serial 5922 dated Nov 21, 1868. Very similar to preceding two lots, without "Great" in title, but engraved by J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, Engr. New York. It should be noted that the company name on the following lot for \$2 is different, in the NASCA Sale Lot 1207, the engraver is given as that on Lot 334 — but NASCA description may be in error. Signed by Robert Campbell. Well circulated, three heavy creases and old sloppy Scotch tape repair on upper right. Still an acceptable example of this extremely rare note, overall Very Good to Fine. (\$200-300)



- 334 **\$2 Salt Lake City Corporation Engraved Note.** No plate no., Serial apparently reads 51341, issued Aug 23rd, 1869. Signature does not appear to be Robert Campbell. Engraved by J. O. Seymour & Co. Engr. New York., different from Lot 333. This specimen has five small punch cancels at the bottom, but note does not appear to be a filled-in remainder.

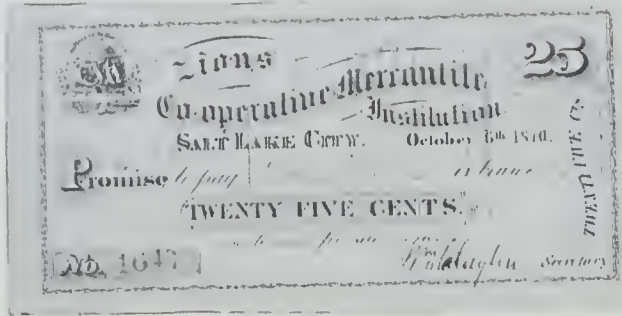
Quarter folded, obviously circulated and almost VF. (\$250-350)



- 335 \$50 Deseret University Bank, printed by Daily Telegraph Print, February, 1868 all typeset except Serial 570. On light blue paper, and similar to NASCA Lot 1211.

Several vertical creases, Very Fine.

(\$200-250)



- 336 25 cts. Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution. No plate no., Serial 1647. A very rare note, only reported in the literature by McGarry from specimen in Chase Manhattan Bank Collection. Note has wide outlined initials, ZCMI, across the obverse, signed by Wm. Clayton. Little wear, but couple ink spots on reverse and two stamp hinge remnants. Overall Extremely Fine and extremely rare.

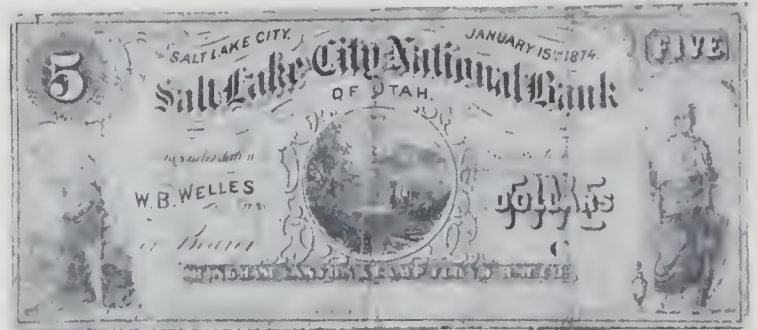
(\$200-300)

## Bingham Canyon & Camp Floyd R. R. Co.



- 337 \$2 Bingham Canyon & Camp Floyd R. R. Co. Plate B, Serial no. 8. This note, dated January 15th, 1874 payable through the Salt Lake City National Bank of Utah must have seen very limited circulation, if any. The original note described by McGarry was from the Norman Shultz collection, and was unsigned as was this and the following Lot 338. NASCA's Lots 1220-1223 appear to be signed, but Wells was Treasurer, not Secretary and we wonder if signatures are non-contemporary. Engraved by H. Seibert & Bros. Lith 182 William St. N.Y. in red and black with green reverse. This note has seen apparent circulation, was quarter folded and has a closed vertical tear of about one inch. Basically note is About Fine and quite rare.

(\$150-200)



- 338 \$5 Bingham Canyon & Camp Floyd R. R. Co. Plate C, Serial 214, issue date of January 15th, 1874. Identical in design and color to preceding Lot 337 for \$2, also a remainder note that is unsigned. It likewise has considerable circulation, heavy quarterfold creases but fully intact. Grades Very Good to Fine, and also quite rare.

(\$150-200)

- 339 Group of six different Bishops' General Storehouse 5c and 10c notes, dated from 1897 to 1906 all of Salt Lake City. The background to these notes is obscure, and we are giving data on this series to round out the Mormon story as told by the Clifford Collection. Basically these small notes are "Tithing Scrip," allowing the brethren to buy back tithed farm merchandise. Tithing was the church's method of getting a fixed percentage of a family income as donations, generally pegged at 10 percent. To allow the distribution of the farm merchandise from the Bishops' Warehouse, in the year 1888, the presiding Bishops decided to issue tithing scrip. Tithing scrip was based upon the same principle as the scrip issued by the local merchants, i.e., they were payable in "kind," and not redeemable in money. Scrip was later printed in denominations of 5c, 10c, 25c, \$1, \$5, and \$10. Higher values are quite rare, especially the \$5 and \$10 notes.

This group of six notes consists of 5c brown on blue, Jul 1 1897 No. 6044 in Fine; 5c red on pink, April 1st 1898 No. 12056, a number of vertical folds, Very Fine; 5c blue on white Oct. 1st, 1906 No. 26998 red stamped "cancelled" Uncirculated; 10c red on pink April 1st 1898 No. 6137 black stamped "cancelled" Uncirculated; 10c blue on white Oct. 1st 1898. No. 3893 with one vertical crease Extremely Fine; and the almost identical note 10c No 4307 red stamped "cancelled" Uncirculated. An attractive lot. (Total: 6 pieces)

(\$150-225)

- 340 Similar lot to preceding, five different Bishops' Storehouse notes as follows. 5c brown on light blue Jul 1 1897 No. 5788 Very Fine; 5c red on pink, good for meat April 1st 1898 No. 10893 with repaired vertical tear, otherwise Very Fine; 5c blue on white Oct. 1st, 1906 No. 26999 good for produce and merchandise with purple "cancelled" stamp in About Uncirculated; 10c red on pink April 1st 1898 Serial No. 6138 good for meat, with black "cancelled" stamp in Uncirculated; and 10c blue on white Oct 1st, 1898. Serial No. 8389 good for produce and merchandise with red "cancelled" stamp in Uncirculated condition. (Total: 5 pieces)

(\$125-175)

- 341 Similar lot to preceding, five different issues of Bishops' General Storehouse. 5c brown on light blue Jul 1 1897 Serial 5557 in Fine condition; 5c red on pink April 1st 1898. Serial No. 5873 good for meat in About Fine but with some minor staining; 5c blue on white Oct. 1st, 1898. Serial No. 10282 good for produce and merchandise with purple "cancelled" stamp, Uncirculated; 10c red on pink April 1st 1898. Serial No. 11930 good for meat with black "cancelled" stamp, Uncirculated; and 10c blue on white Oct. 1st, 1898. Serial No. 11271 good for produce and merchandise in about Fine. (Total: 5 pieces)

(\$125-175)

- 342 Lot of 4 notes of tithing scrip of General Tithing Store House and Sanpete Stake Tithing Store House. 5c black on light green June 1st 1889, Serial No. 173 good for merchandise and produce in Fine condition; pair of 10c black on peach, both dated Jul-1 1895, one Serial No. 2628, one No. 2839 originally issued for Meat, but purple stamped "Produce," one note Choice Very Fine and other Very Good; 5c issue of Sanpete Stake Tithing Store House black on deep pink. Serial No. 512 issue date Jul 2-1894 good for Produce, Live Stock, and Merchandise in Choice Very Fine condition and apparently an unreported issuing Store House. All four notes were printed by Gast, St. Louis and N.Y. A choice and rare lot. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$125-200)

For the record, the following references were utilized extensively in regard to Mormon issues.

McGarry, Sheridan L. "Mormon Money" in the September through December issues, *The Numismatist* Vol. 63, 1950.

Arrington, Leonard J. "Coin and Currency in Early Utah," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20, Jan., 1952, pg. 56.

Arrington, Leonard J. "Mormon Finance and the Utah War," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20, July, 1952, pg. 219.

### California and Salt Lake Mail Line \$10 Note



- 343 **Utah Terr.** Great Salt Lake City. California and Salt Lake Mail Line \$10 Note. Serial No. 76. Very Good condition. Bright colors. Blue overprinted with TEN in red. One of two examples known to us.

Apparently not issued or dated, but signed by George Chorpenning as contractor.

This identical specimen is illustrated in the Addenda (page 47) of the 1962 reprint titled "Mormon Money" by Sheridan L. McGarry of Salt Lake City, Utah. According to McGarry, its description was furnished by Norman Shultz. The McGarry treatise originally appeared serially, in Vol. 63 (1950) of *The Numismatist*. The only other example of this denomination known to us, SN 4, is in the collection of John J. Ford, Jr. That example also only bears the signature of Chorpenning, but apparently was actually issued at Great Salt Lake City, U.T., and bears the date, January 1, 1859.

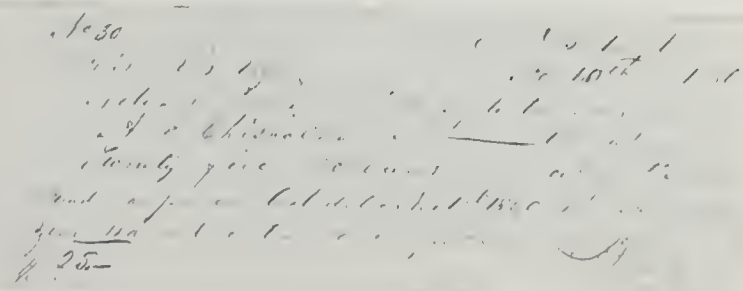
George Chorpenning, Jr., and one Absalom Woodward, initial owners of the California and Salt Lake Mail Line, took a mail contract on May 1, 1851 to carry the mails on route No. 5066. This route originally ran from Sacramento City, via Carson's Valley and the Hum-

boldt or St. Mary's River, to Great Salt Lake City. The mail was to be transported monthly each way at an annual compensation of \$14,000.

Woodward died as a result of an Indian attack while leading the train that left Sacramento in November, 1851. Subsequently, a southern route through the Cajon Pass of the Sierra Nevada was utilized during the winter months, while the more direct northern route was followed in the summer. From the beginning Chorpenning suffered seriously from unexpected Indian hostility, and repeatedly had additional trouble with the Postmaster General and other Washington politicians. His contract was renewed intermittently, often with considerable difficulty, until 1860. In that year, because of allegedly poor service, new contracts were awarded to the Central Overland, California and Pikes Peak Express Co.

Upon numerous occasions, Chorpenning and his men, when the Sierra Nevada and Goose Creek mountains were impassable to mules and horses because of snow, carried the mail upon their backs, crossing the extremely difficult terrain on foot with snowshoes. (\$1500-2000)

### Cherokee Nation Indian Territory Handwritten Warrant



- 344 **\$25 Handwritten issue of John Ross, Principal Chief.** This handwritten note measures approximately 3 x 8 inches, about the average size of known specimens. This issue by Ross is listed by Burgett in his book on Indian scrip under Tahlequah, as number 4, this note being dated

Nov. 10, 1860. This gem specimen is on blue lined paper, and has reverse endorsement when cashed. This note bears "No. 30" indicating that some of the earlier warrants issued were serially numbered. Condition is About Uncirculated. (\$850-1250)



## Walrus Skin Money

### Russian-American Company

Certainly one of the more unusual forms of money to circulate in an American possession was Walrus Skin Money in the Russian colony of Alaska in the early 1800s. Clearly it is one of the rarest and most unique forms of money utilized in this hemisphere. Strangely enough, for many years Walrus Skin Money has been erroneously called "seal skin notes," but as early as 1958, Phares O. Sigler properly identified them as Walrus Skin notes. Since that time, a number of well known writers have referred to it as Seal Skin, including Hessler and Gould, but we will call it by its more proper name, Walrus Skin as reintroduced by Uhl in 1980.

Early publications in the United States were by Borodin in 1927, and by Zerbe and Cartwright in *The Numismatist* in 1938. Both of the latter writers referred to the notes as "seal skin." The notes themselves were issued by the "Russian American Company," whose early history started in 1781 with a trading company organized by two Russians. Ivan Golikoff and George Shelikoff set up a company to engage in fur trade of Alaska and the islands adjacent thereto. This company built three ships which sailed to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and established trading relations with the natives.

In 1797 the "Commercial American Company" was organized by a Russian named Mylnikoff in Irkutsk, Siberia to work in conjunction with the other company. Then, in 1798 the two companies consolidated under the name of "Russian-American Company," with main offices at Irkutsk, Siberia. They received a concession from the Russian Government to trade in the Russian possessions in America as well as along the Asiatic Coast, the Bering Sea and the Aleutian and Kuriloff Islands. All this territory, including Alaska, then belonged to Russia.

In 1800, the main offices were transferred from Irkutsk, in Siberia to St. Petersburg. In 1820, Czar Alexander I and other members of the royal family purchased shares in the Russian-American Company. In 1825, the concession was renewed until 1845, and in 1841 it was again renewed until 1865.

The American operations were apparently conducted at the rich sea otter grounds of the Alexander Archipelago at Sitka on Baronof Island in southern Alaska. The stage was set for the issuance of the first Walrus Skin Money in 1816, by the unique trading and transportation methods used.

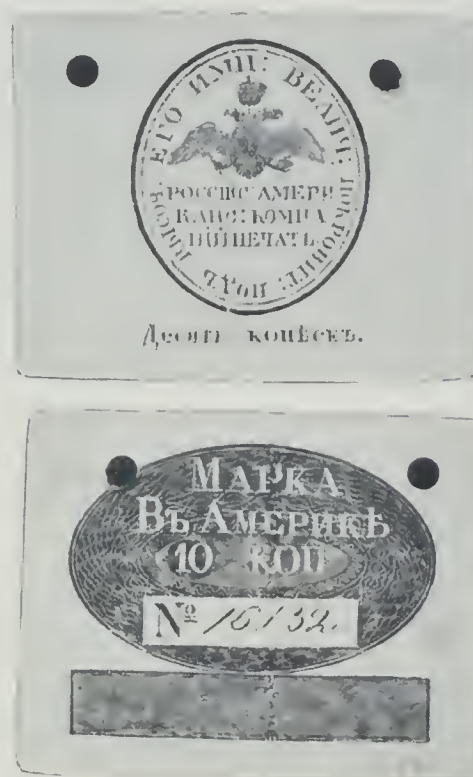
The otter skins were shipped to China by the Russian-American Company, in waterproof bags made of walrus skin. The bags were removed at the Chinese ports and reused to wrap shipments of spices, teas, etc. bound for Russian ports. Because of the variety of products shipped in them, the walrus bags were affected in different ways, producing a variety of colors in the residual skins.

At the Russian ports, the bags were emptied again, and select pieces were cut from them and stamped with the value and devices of the R.A.C. for use as money in the North American Colony. The notes were called *Kozhanye* (skins), and were produced until the early 1830s. During those years three issues, totalling 102,000 roubles, circulated at company settlements as far south as what is now known as central California. Known denominations of these notes include 10, 25, and 50-kopecs, and 1, 5, 10, and 25-roubles. These are

all cataloged in the comprehensive catalog by Kardakoff published in 1953 in Berlin.

According to Uhl, the first issue included notes in color. The lower numbered pieces are known in blue, green, brown, red, tan and mustard, while the later notes occur mostly with black printing on light colored parchment.

The following offering of Walrus Skin Money, consisting of eight different notes, not only comprises the largest grouping outside of Russian museums, but is, of course, the largest public offering of these notes ever made. It would be wonderful to see a collection such as this preserved intact, but we are offering the notes singly to allow each interested collector to obtain those of interest to him.



- 345 **10 Kopeck brown on off-white leather.** This note, with Serial "16132" measuring 60 x 47 mm. is apparently scarcer than the black on white note that follows. Unfortunately, full data as to the size of Walrus notes is not given in the literature, but apparently those of each denomination are similar, and often had distinctive shapes to enable the Eskimos to determine the value of the note since most were illiterate. Both of the 10 kopeck notes here, and the one in the March, 1938 *Numismatist* illustrated by Cartwright, are rectangular, with two small punched holes in upper corners. All of the notes have the same basic description. On the obverse a seal, with a double spread eagle, around (translated) UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY — on these low value notes, part of the legend is abbreviated — on the 25 rouble it is spelled out in entirety.

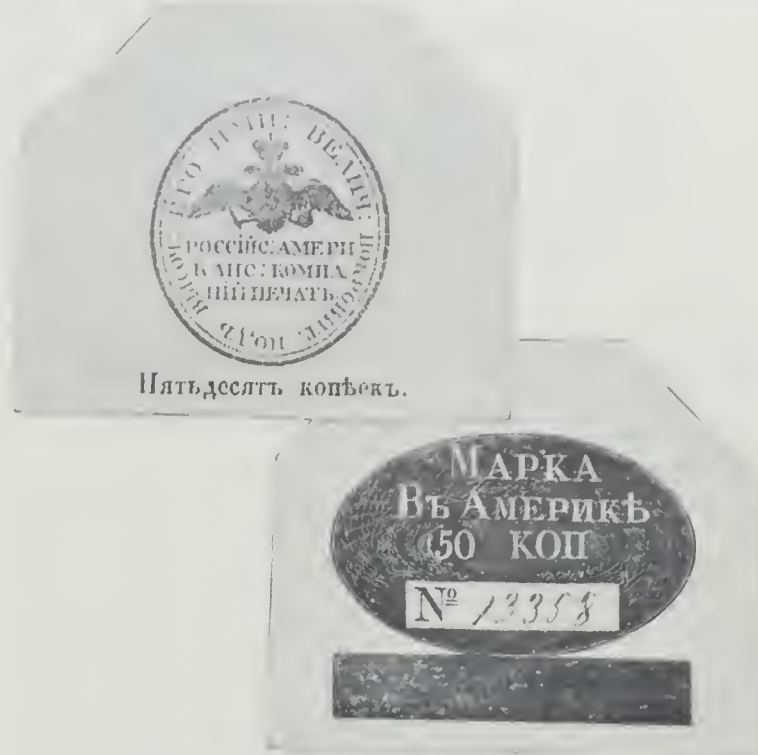
On the reverse in an oval box, is NOTE IN AMERICA (denomination) Roubles or kopeck. Below is an open box for the serial number. This brown 10 kopeck note has an ironed vertical center crease, is sharp and grades Very Fine.

(\$3000-4000)

NOTE: We are grading these notes as if they were paper currency, which is, we hope, a reasonable extrapolation.



- 346 **10 Kopeck note black on off-white.** This note is slightly smaller than the one in Lot 345, measuring 53 x 41 mm., comparing favorably with the one shown by Cartwright, its serial is 21780, and was not recorded in the Uhl census list. This specimen has smaller holes than the one in Lot 345, no obvious creases, but a few smudges on the reverse. Must be called Choice Very Fine. (\$4000-6500)



- 348 **50 Kopeck note black on off-white.** This note has Serial 13358 and was not recorded by Uhl in his census. It measures 63 x 53 mm. and has the two upper corners clipped. The size and clipping compare favorably with the Cartwright illustration in 1938. This note has no signs of wear, but a couple of light smudges on the reverse, and we feel it rates Extremely Fine. It is interesting that it is almost twice as rare as the 10 and 25 kopeck, and all known serial numbers shown in Uhl are bunched together between 11600 and 15500 or so. Need we say extremely rare. (\$4000-6750)



- 347 **25 Kopeck note black on off-white.** This note has Serial 17346 and was not recorded by Uhl. It measures 63 x 56 mm., almost square and has all four corners trimmed as noted on other 25 kopecks by Uhl. This note appears to have about the same number known as the 10 kopeck, which means about a dozen known.

Has a few smudges on the obverse, no obvious creases, and we call it Choice Very Fine. (\$4000-6750)



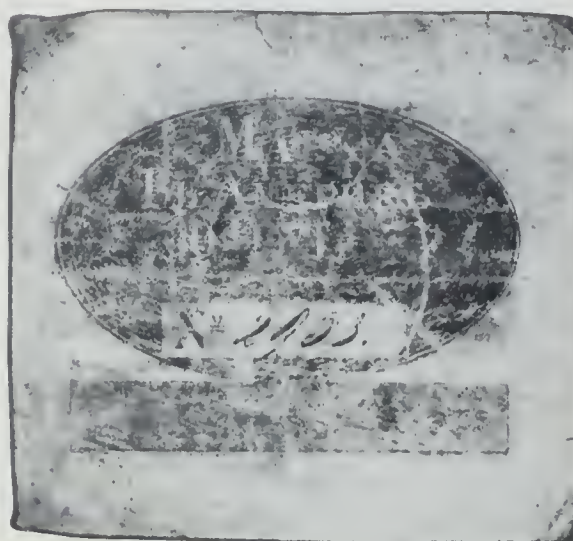
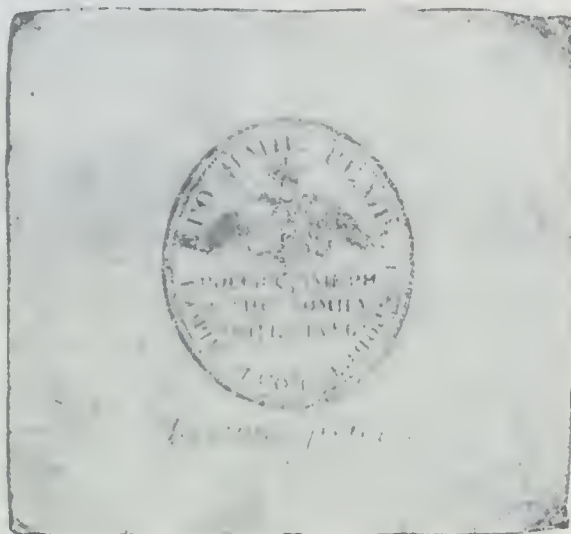
- 349 **1 Rouble note unique green color on off-white.** This note, recorded by Uhl, has Serial 7827 but is the only note of any denomination recorded with a green print. It measures 58 x 46 mm. and has no punches or clipping. All notes of 1 rouble or above are not singularly identified, and the Eskimos must have had to rely on the Russian traders for values of these higher notes. Surprisingly enough there are 14 different 1 rouble notes recorded by Uhl, about the same as the 10 and 25 kopeck. There appears to be a well ironed light vertical crease, and a few smudge marks on the specimen, but we unhesitatingly call it Very Fine. Again very rare, words that seem overused on these Walrus notes, but the absolute truth. (\$4000-6000)





- 350 **1 Rouble note black on mustard yellow color leather.** This note has Serial number 9481, is unrecorded by Uhl and is the only one of the eight notes offered here printed on a highly colored leather. This piece measures 63 x 48 mm., is beautifully preserved, and must be called

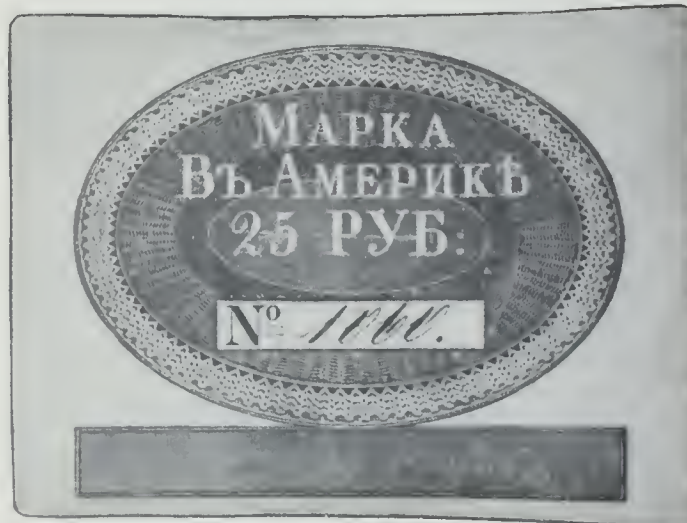
About Uncirculated. As stated previously, the 1 rouble notes are about the same rarity as the 10 and 25 kopecks, and this note is especially rare on the colored skin in such fine preservation. Again very rare and desirable. (\$5500-7500)



- 351 **10 Rouble note in red on off white.** Serial Number 2933, measuring 68 x 62 mm. (almost square). The 10 rouble note was unknown in the American literature until Uhl's articles of 1980, and is certainly one of the rarest Walrus notes. Uhl records only two specimens, plus two unidentified ones making four in all. Three of the four are in the Moscow Historical Museum, and the fourth is the Clifford specimen

offered herewith. Probably the most worn or handled of the notes offered here, with an old ironed center fold, but perfectly distinct and clear. Unfortunately, red does not photograph as well as black, so the photo of this note does not do it justice. In any event, the note is Fine, and the second rarest of the eight notes in this offering. (\$4000-6000)

### Unique Specimen of 25 Rouble Walrus Skin Note



- 352 **25 Rouble black on off-white Walrus Skin Note.** Serial Number 1060, measuring 90 x 66 mm., the largest of any of the Walrus Skin Notes. This particular note is the only known specimen of the 25 rouble size, and was originally part of the Brussels or Pflumer Collection. This completely unique specimen of the 25 rouble Walrus Note is the prize of this once-in-a-lifetime offering of eight different Walrus Skin

Notes. A note of this rarity and value is hard to judge, but we certainly feel that it will sell upwards of \$15,000, since there are sales records in excess of \$10,000 for several of the notes offered in this selection. The note is near perfect, a tiny corner fold crease, a very small leather wrinkle, but no creases or wear smudges. We would call it Very Fine to Extremely Fine. (\$15,000-20,000)

See Color Photo

- 353 Russian copper coin, from Moldavia Wallachia, in Romania while under Russian occupation in 1773. Value 2 para/3 kopeck in Very Good. Found in the excavated ruins of Fort Ross in Alaska, the major Russian-American fur trading post during the Walrus Money issue period of the early 19th century. Krause 3. (\$50-up)



## Western Post Trade and Indian Trader Tokens

The Clifford Collection is rich in the area of post exchange and Indian trader tokens, mostly dating from the 1870s to the 1890s. This is a highly complex area of collecting. Many of the tokens found are not fully identified, and many of the surviving pieces have been discovered in recent years buried near forts and their surroundings.

The tokens listed here are attributed basically by Curto who has covered the military and Indian trader pieces, with supplementary listings from Birt on "Arizona Tokens" and Walker's "Catalog of Oklahoma Tokens." We have attempted to arrange these tokens in a basic alphabetical manner, utilizing relevant reference numbers as we felt it would be easier to follow.

The first series of tokens and paper money on the North American Continent was that of the Hudson's Bay Company, starting operations in 1670. Many of their operations are legend, especially well preserved in dozens of movies of the 1930s. The other "Johnny come lately" firm was the North West Company, starting about 1759. They almost bought out the Hudson Bay Co. in 1804. There are a number of paper issues of Hudson's Bay Company, outlined in Charlton's *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money*, dating from 1820 to 1870, plus some extremely rare cardboard issues.

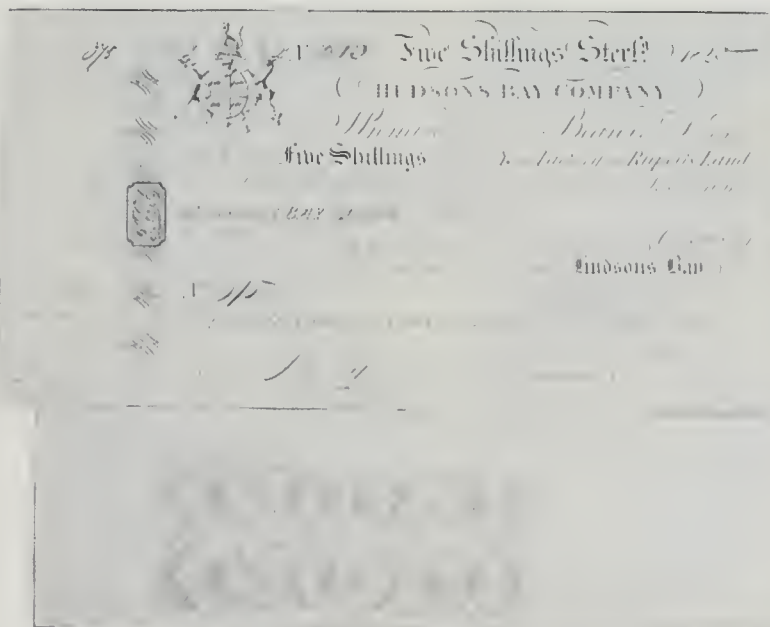


Photo Reduced

- 354 **5 Shilling Hudson's Bay note, May 11, 1820.** This note, printed at the York (England) factory bears Serial 375 and signatures of the secretary, governor and accountant of the H.B.C. Actually, this 5 shilling note of 1820, according to Charlton, is one of the more "common" issues. No Canadian issue of 1820 is common. This specimen, undoubtedly preserved in England, is About Uncirculated and as nice a copy as could be found. (\$200-250)

- 355 **Complete set of four of Hudson's Bay Made Beaver tokens.** These brass tokens were issued in England for use in those portions of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories lying east of Hudson Bay. These were designated by the Company as the East Main area (strangely enough Curto attributes this to the East Maine area, but there is no collaborating evidence on this). The name of the area has now been changed to "Eastmain." The initials on the lower part of the token should have been M B, "Made Beaver," not N B, meaning a prepared beaver skin, the accepted fur trading unit.

Research on the origin of these tokens indicates they were designed in 1854, struck about 1857 in England, and placed in circulation sometime after that. Actually most of these tokens we have seen over the years have minimal wear, although Charlton prices them as low as Very Good. This lot consists of a complete set of four pieces, 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 Made Beaver, listed as Charlton 178 through 181 and as Breton 926 through 929, respectively. The 1 MB is About Uncirculated with some lustre, but a small non-penetrating punch mark on lower reverse; the 1/2 MB also is About Uncirculated with some lustre, and also with the non-penetrating punch mark; the 1/4 MB piece is Uncirculated with most original lustre (and no punch mark); and the 1/8 MB is Uncirculated with most lustre, also with the non-penetrating punch mark. A beautiful matched set of these elusive pieces.

(Total: 4 pieces)

(\$200-275)



- 356 **1820 North West Company token.** Holed, as are all but one, in brass weighing 133 grains. This specimen has a lightly engrailed edge, as do virtually all originals, but this is rarely mentioned in the literature. This piece is in Fine condition with some claims to a higher grade, especially since this is one of the few specimens seen that is not heavily oxidized or corroded. This piece has full natural brass color, no oxidation, with a few minor old scratches in the obverse field. It is listed as Breton 925, Charlton 177, Curto 15 and in the Red Book under colonials.

The North West Company was founded in 1759 under a different name and changed to the present one in 1775. The abortive attempt to buy Hudson's Bay Co. in 1804 lead to a steady decline of the North West Co., and merger negotiations were opened in 1820. When completed in 1821, Hudson's Bay Co. was the surviving company. At one time, less than six of these tokens were known, but additional specimens have been found in recent years, mostly buried, but it is still a very rare issue. This brass specimen, oxidation free, is a rare opportunity for the collector. (\$1000-1200)

## Post Trader Tokens

Frontier Post Sutler or Trader tokens date from just about the end of the Civil War to about 1893. The sutler grew up at the forts, not only to serve as a "general store" for the soldiers, but also to serve the surrounding settlements, which is the primary reason the forts were in existence. Curto gives extracts from federal legislation in regard to sutlers and traders. Basically they were licensed to trade in the area they



did. The following list of Frontier Tokens follows the Curto order, as most pieces are represented herewith.

Numbering is by Curto, in the September, 1951 *Numismatist*, with supplements in the August to November, 1956 and January, 1957 *Numismatist*. These are numbers, unpreceded by a letter. In later works, Curto relisted many of these tokens, in *Military Tokens of the United States 1866-1969* published in 1970, with a supplementary volume called *Military Tokens of the United States 1866-1978 Book II* published in 1979. Basically, we are listing the pieces by the Curto 1951 and 1956 listings (otherwise Indian Traders would be neglected), and cross-referencing the military book numbers, all of which have a letter such as C (camp) or F (fort) preceding the number.



- 357 **Set of three W. A. Carter, Fort Bridger (Wyoming Ter.) tokens.** This set listed by Curto is struck in brass, with incused lettering for \$1, 50c and 25c. Actually the \$1 value was unknown to Curto in 1951, and he states in '56 that a few of the 25c and 50c values were found not long ago in excavations at the Fort Bridger site. Still a scarce token, probably the \$1 being rarest, and the 50c most common. Listed as Curto 16A, 16, and 17 respectively and as F-30-100, F-30-50 and F-30-25 in his book on military tokens. The \$1 piece is Extremely Fine; the 50c Extremely Fine or better; and 25c also Extremely Fine. Mr. Clifford's notes indicate that all three of these pieces were obtained from Edw. Carter, son of W. A. Carter. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$150-200)

- 358 A duplicate set of the three W. A. Carter tokens, Curto 16A, 16 and 17 in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition. Basically identical to the preceding but replaced in the main collection when the Edw. Carter specimens obtained. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$125-175)

### Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory



- 359 **S. E. Ward, Sutler, Fort Laramie, D.T. 50c.** A marvelous piece of western Americana, struck in reasonable die work, but with a fully incused reverse, as on all known copies of the 50c and 25c specimens. Fort Laramie, a name celebrated in Western movies, was a post of the American Fur Trading Company in 1834 and a U. S. Post from 1849 to 1890. Although not extremely rare, it is a very rare territorial piece, about twice as scarce as the 25c value. Listed as Curto 18, and not in Military listing. Choice Uncirculated with part red, undoubtedly the finest of the few known. (\$250-300)

- 360 **S. E. Ward Fort Laramie, D. T. 25c.** An exact copy of the preceding lot, but reduced in size and good for 25c. Struck in the same manner, with incuse back, Curto 19. About Uncirculated, with some mint red, and a mate to Lot 359. Quite rare. (\$175-200)



- 361 **J. S. McCormick, Post Trader, Ft. Laramie, D. T. 50c.** A well struck brass token, typical of 1865 to 1875 die work, made in Chicago by Childs & Son as signed in small letters below the head. Standard Liberty head, listed in 1900 by Dr. Wright as No. 681, and Curto 21. Listed as Military F87, unpriced and called RARE. Quite a rare token, the cataloguer having only seen 2 or 3 in 30 years.

Clean Very Fine.

(\$250-300)



- 362 **J. S. McCormick, like preceding lot but 25c.** Similar in design to preceding lot, but reduced size, and eagle in place of the Liberty head. Signed Childs, Inc., but undoubtedly made about the same time. This particular piece is quite a bit rarer than Lot 361, as we do not recall seeing a specimen before except for the Curto plate. The piece is Fine, but the head of the eagle mostly worn away. Curto 22. Listed in Military as F86, unpriced and called RARE. (\$300-350)



- 363 **John London, Post Trader, Ft. Laramie, W.T. (Wyoming Territory) 10 cents.** This trader, John London, was unlisted in the original 1951 Curto article, but a 15 cent type was listed in the 1956 supplement — however the 10 is still unlisted in the literature. The 15 cent specimen mentioned by Curto as 23 1/2D is not illustrated, but is the same size, 35 mm. incused on a brass flan so it must be quite similar in design. It is listed as Military token F84, with no illustration and denoted RARE. As shown in the photo, it is uniface, with a large 10 in the center, in Very Fine condition. Although we hesitate to call it unique, it is of extreme rarity, and certainly the only specimen ever offered publicly. A unique opportunity for the territorial collector, and we expect runaway bidding on this unusual piece. (\$500-600)





- 364 **S. Sulnon, Post Trader, Fort McIntosh 25c in nickel.** This very interesting Texas issue is an early issue, about 1880, showing a standing soldier in the center. Originally listed by Curto in 1951 as No. 24, it was relisted and illustrated in Military issues as F-108, and in Texas listing by Fowler, Roberts and Strough (not illustrated) in 1973. Neither Curto nor the Texas group priced the token, but called it RARE. Actually the Texas listing had the name as Solnon. In nickel, 26 mm. Fine. Very rare and important. (\$250-300)

- 365 Group of four J. K. Moore Post Trader, Camp Brown. These Wyoming tokens were unlisted in the original 1951 Curto articles, six types shown in 1956 supp. and one additional listed in 1979 Military list. Group all on brass flans, with incuse lettering. 25c value (quite scarce) Curto 17 1/8C, Military C-10-25 on slightly bent flan, Fine; 50c on larger flan, Moore in large letters, Curto 17 1/8B, Military C10-50 in Very Fine; \$ 1.00 on large 41 mm. flan not in original supp., Military C10-100V in Choice Very Fine; and same \$ 1.00 type double struck on the obverse in About Very Fine. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$130-165)

- 366 Pair of J. K. Moore tokens both of \$1.00 size. One is brass, of 34 mm. size, Curto 17 1/8, Military C10-100, well preserved, but probably cleaned after burying; and a duplicate C10-100V, of 41 mm. size also cleaned. Both Extremely Fine otherwise. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$60-80)



- 367 **Rare J. K. Moore, Post Trader \$1.00 size on 41 mm. flan with small lettering.** First listed in Military supplement as C80, not priced but called RARE. No obverse ornaments, Choice Very Fine. (\$80-125)



- 368 **Equally rare J. K. Moore, Post Trader, \$1.00 size 41 mm. mentioning Wyoming Territory.** Listed in supplement as Curto 17 3/8A (but incorrectly), Military C11 where illustrated, but not priced and called RARE. Very Fine with some verdigris on the obverse. (\$40-60)



- 369 **C. A. Weidman, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory 25c.** This beautifully preserved specimen, certainly the finest known, was manufactured from a stock reverse die by Dorman Stamp and Stencil Co., of Baltimore, Md. in the period 1876-1880 when these dies were used. A similar type is listed as Curto 25 for 15c, a much more common piece. Listed in Military as F162, 36 mm. not illustrated and not priced but called RARE. This copy is About Uncirculated with some lustre, and must be the best of the few specimens known.

A real gem.

(\$250-300)



- 370 **J. Wanless, Fort Sanders 1868 Shell Card.** The only two known western shell cards first appeared in a New Netherlands Coin sale in the early 50's. One was the Wanless piece offered here, of which 6 or 7 are known, most in Poor condition, and J. E. Barrow of Fort Union, New Mexico. The Wanless piece is a typical 1868 \$20 gold imitation brass shell originally issued in gilt. It is listed in Curto supp. as 25 1/2 and Military F170. This piece grades Extremely Fine, but virtually no gilt remains, with no damage. Certainly among the most desirable of early Post Trader pieces. (\$300-350)



- 371 **Geo. L. Cook, Post Trader, Ft. Wingate, N.M. 50c.** This piece struck comes in multiple denominations, this being the 50 cent piece, listed by Dr. Wright as No. 206. The Fort was in existence from 1862 to 1896, from the die work this was struck in the late 70's or early 80's. Struck in brass, 31 mm., and has heavy reverse die break. Listed as Curto 30, Military F218-50 it grades a strong Fine, but with some surface porosity. Well struck. Quite scarce. (\$125-150)

## Issues of Trading Companies and Traders

- 372 **A. Arnold, Indian Trader.** An unidentified issuer, undoubtedly early 20th century in scalloped aluminum tokens in three denominations of \$1.00, 50c, and 25c listed in Curto supplement as 37 1/4A, 37 1/4B and 37 1/4C in average Extremely Fine condition.

(Total: 3 pieces)

(\$15-25)



- 373 C. N. Cotton, Gallup, New Mexico, probably 20th century in \$1.00 (Extremely Fine) and 50c (Very Fine) listed as Curto supp. 42 1/4A and 42 1/4B. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$20-30)



- 374 E. H. Durfee \$1.00 in brass. These tokens, struck by Scovill Manufacturing Co., in the late 1860s were used at a store on the upper Missouri at Fort Union. Certainly one of the more artistic of these token issues.

Curto 43 in prooflike Uncirculated and in demand. (\$100-125)

- 375 E. H. Durfee token for 25c, showing a running buffalo in prooflike Uncirculated listed in Curto supp. as 45 1/4.

Also in demand. (\$100-125)



- 376 Durfee & Peck \$1.00 in copper. This issue, except for the name change is identical to Lot 374. It is listed in Curto supp. as 47 1/4, in copper with full original red color (obviously a Scovill remainder). Certainly impossible to improve. (\$150-175)



- 377 Durfee & Peck 50c in copper. This 24 mm. issue shows a paddle wheel steamboat on the obverse, and is listed as Curto 50. It is Brilliant Uncirculated copper with full original color. (\$125-150)



- 378 Durfee & Peck 25c in copper. This is identical design to Lot 375, listed as Curto 52. Struck in copper, Brilliant Uncirculated with full original color. (\$125-150)

- 379 Grady Trading Co., similar to Curto 54 1/8, but 5c aluminum. This type listed by Walker under Hartshorne, Okla. as No. OK-HRS-05b at \$25, a high price in listing. The plate piece is also worn, this is Very Good to Fine with roughness. Rare. (\$25-50)

- 380 Pair of J. L. Hubbell tokens for 50c and \$1.00, only the \$1.00 listed by Curto as 54 3/4. The Hubbells are said to have operated a large Indian business, at several locations, as quoted by Curto. The first licensing of them as traders was in 1887, and as of 1956 the grandchildren still ran the store and redeemed tokens, if they arrived. Listed by Birt on Arizona Tokens, pg. 6. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$35-50)

- 381 Group of five different Indian traders tokens of Mike Kirk of Gallup, New Mexico issued about 1900, listed in the Curto suppl. Many pieces were counterstamped K.B. — all listings with small "a" are counterstamps. Included are 5c (55 1/4E); 25c (55 1/4C); 25c (55 1/4Ca); 50c (55 1/4Ba); \$1.00 (55 1/4 Aa). Condition ranges from Good to Extremely Fine, with most Very Fine. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$50-70)

- 382 Set of Joe Kuhn, Indian trader from St. Michaels, Ariz. Listed by Curto 55 3/4A for \$1.00 in Good; 55 3/4B 50c Very Fine; and 55 3/4C 25c Fine. Listed by Birt on Pg. 13 at \$10 each. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$40-60)



- 383 Lee & Reynolds Camp Supply, early piece struck before 1875. Curto lists this Lee & Reynolds under Trader Tokens, while the nickel piece of similar vintage (No. 69) is shown under Agency Tokens. Struck in brass, good for \$1.00. Rather scarce issue. This specimen is one of finest known. About Uncirculated with some lustre. (\$150-200)

- 384 Howard Wilson, Indian Trader, Gallup, N.M. 25c. Curto 64 1/2C 25cm., brass Very Fine. (\$20-25)

- 385 Dunlap & Florer, Osage Traders, scarcer type Curto 65Aa. This nicely struck piece for One Dollar, dates from 1865 period, with the reverse being used on several Civil War tokens. Listed by Fuld on pg. 587 as SNL-8Ab. Brass.

About Uncirculated with much gilding left. (\$125-150)

- 386 Pair of G. W. Felt 50c and \$1.00 Traders tokens. These well made (by Scovill Manufacturing Co, Waterbury, Conn.) tokens have a running deer reverse, made about 1870, thick and in brass. The \$1.00 (Curto 66) is Uncirculated with part lustre, the 50c (Curto 68) is Uncirculated but with couple carbon spots.

A nice set. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$125-150)

- 387 Duplicate 50c Felt, Curto 68, About Uncirculated but tiny neat hole at top. (\$50-60)



- 388 Hiatt & Co. Store unlisted in Curto. This piece was unnoticed until recent years, and was described in the TAMS Journal in 1981, where at that time only four or five specimens had been traced. Today 6 or 7 are known, and it ranks as one of the rarer Indian Trader pieces. It is similar to Rankin & Gibbs and Dunlap & Florer pieces but not as well made. Good for One Dollar with Indian on a pony reverse. Brass, Very Fine. (\$175-200)



- 389 **Lee & Reynolds Cheyenne Agency, running buffalo.** Dollar size piece listed as Curto 69, Wright 590, one of the grander Indian Trader pieces. Some interesting background of Lee & Reynolds was published by R. Williamson, *TAMS Journal*, Feb, 1977 pg. 8. The partnership was formed in the mid-1870s and dissolved in 1882. Fine to Very Fine, struck in nickel which is slightly dark, and quite rare. (\$200-225)



- 390 **Lewis & Pickett Sac & Fox Agency, 50c unlisted in original Curto.** This type with the liberty head listed in Curto supplement as 70B, is dated 1876 and struck by F. W. Dorman & Co. of Baltimore. Fine bordering on Very Fine. Very rare and desirable. (\$125-150)
- 391 Pair of 25c and \$1.00 Blanding Trading Post, Utah. Curto 110C in Very Fine with some dirt, and 110A About Uncirculated. Listed in Campbell on Utah Tokens, pg. 58. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$20-35)

## Western Military Tokens

The following lots are all early Military Tokens, listed by Curto, many of which are territorial. Most are Post Exchange pieces. A number of the pieces are lotted.

- 392 Fort Baker, called California (Kappen 4), and Montana Terr. (Curto F18) Brass 5c, Very Fine. (\$40-60)
- 393 Fort Bliss, Tex. Brass, 10c, all incused. Very Fine. Curto F23. (\$40-60)
- 394 Fort Clark, Tex. Oct. 5c, (Curto F33), cstp. QD, Fine; and Fort Douglas, Utah, brass 5c Very Fine (Curto F54). (Total: 2 pieces) (\$70-90)



- 395 **Fort Huachuca, Ariz. brass 5c,** mostly incused, Very Fine, Curto F75, and rare. (\$90-110)
- 396 6th Infantry, Fort Gibson (?) 5c, Very Fine Curto R96-5; Fort Missoula, Montana, 25c Very Fine, Curto F323-25. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$50-65)



- 397 **Fort Niobrara, J. M. Thacher, Post Trader 10c (Nebraska).** A very rare token, unpriced in Curto, but listed as F144-10V. Struck in brass, Fine. Should be active interest in this one. (\$225-250)
- 398 Fort Riley, Kansas Post Exchange, 5c Very Fine C-F155; Fort Pembina, N. D. 20 Rations C-F331-20 Very Fine; and rare **unlisted** Fort Ringgold, Canteen, all incuse, but for 25c, not 12 1/2 as listed in Curto. Similar to C-F157, Texas (but unlisted in Texas books), brass, Very Fine and very rare. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$65-85)
- 399 Fort D. A. Russell, **Wyoming Terr.** Full set of 5 different values, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 1.00, listed as C-164-5, 164-10, 164-25, 164-50, 164-100 all in Fine to Very Fine condition, slightly dark and some with minor verdigris. Scarce as a set. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$125-150)
- 400 Fort D. A. Russell, the much scarcer set without the c sign on reverse. Undoubtedly the Curto F165 set, but typographical error in inscription. In values of 5, 10, 25, and 50, listed as F165-5, 165-10, 165-25, 165-50 all but the 25 seems to have been buried, some verdigris and average Fine to Very Fine. 50c octagonal and relatively small and quite rare. Scarce set. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$125-150)
- 401 Fort D. A. Russell, two other rare types, 10c C-F166-10; and 25c C-F347. Both of these are excavation pieces, dark and with verdigris, but look strong Fine. Quite rare. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$60-75)
- 402 **Fort Sam Houston, Texas pair of tokens.** This rare pair for 5c (C-F282) and 25c (C-F73) although listed by Curto, are unlisted in the Fowler *et al* Texas catalogs. They are rare, probably very rare, brass, Fine. The 25c piece earlier vintage, the 5c is silvered.



- 403 **Whipple Barracks, Arizona for 50c.** Rare type listed as Curto B25-25, and Birt, pg. 15, where token unpriced and called scarce. Brass. Very Fine and rather handsome for issues of this type. (\$200-250)
- 404 Set of Fort Wingate, N. M., brass all incused in 5c, 10c, and 25c. Curto F219-5,-10,-25. Very scarce set in About Fine condition and quite scarce (\$8.50 in Curto). (Total: 3 pieces) (\$80-100)
- 405 Fort Wingate, N. M. good for 1/2 lb. beef. Aluminum in about Fair, corroded Curto F220 RARE, Ft. Wingate F & G 5c in aluminum Fine but verdigris, C-F222; and Camp Yosemite (Calif) 5c brass Very Fine, C-C75, Kappen 1 V. RARE. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$100-125)

The following group of Indian Trader tokens were mostly issued after the period covered by Curto, about 1900. Many are listed in state specialized reference books. Most pieces marked I.T. are Indian Territory, which means Oklahoma — even including Canadian I.T. A nice grouping.

- 406 W. L. Belt, Canadian, I. T. Full set in 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. All pieces aluminum, scalloped in Very Good to Fine. Listed under Walker OK-CAN-01. Scarce as a set. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$40-60)
- 407 J. W. Bennett, \$1. in About Uncirculated, Birt pg. 7; and Bisbee Trading, 12 1/2 Fine, corroded, Birt pg. 3. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$25-35)

CHECK YOUR BID SHEET CAREFULLY!

— and —

MAIL YOUR BIDS EARLY



- 408 S. J. Burns, Vinita, I. T. Set of 5 pcs. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 in brass. Walker OK-VIN-03. Average condition Extremely Fine. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$25-40)
- 409 Chiaramonte, Gallup, N. M. \$1. alum. scalloped, Very Fine; Irick & Bennett, Lupton, Ariz 3 pcs.: 25c, 50c, 1.00 and in alum. average Fine, Birt pg. 9. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$50-65)
- 410 Gorman & Beck, Lupton, Ariz. set of 8 pcs., 5c, 10c, 25c, 25c, 50c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.00 — the multiple denominations are large and small varieties. Aluminum, scalloped, average About Uncirculated. Birt Pg. 9 and nice group. (Total: 8 pieces) (\$125-150)
- 411 Hildebrand & Co., Wingate, N. M. brass, 25c, Very Fine; Employees Coop, Goldfield, Nev., brass \$5., Extremely Fine; and E. J. Marty, Indian Wells, Ariz. \$5. in aluminum, Fine and Very scarce, Birt pg. 8. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$90-120)
- 412 Hunters (Point, Ariz) Trading Co. in aluminum, set of 5c, 10c, 25c, and 50c. All cstp. TF. Average Fine, aluminum. Birt pg. 22. Scarce. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$25-40)
- 413 J. J. McAlester, McAlester, I. T. Comprehensive set of 7 different pieces in 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$5.00 complete, aluminum. Average Fine to Very Fine. Walker OK-MLC-12 and scarce as set. (Total: 7 pieces) (\$40-60)



- 414 J. A. Mullen, Indian Trader, Halloysite, Arizona \$1. This scarce token in brass, Very Fine is unpriced in Birt, and called RARE. A seldom seen token. (\$150-200)
- 415 Rocky Point Merc. Co., Gallup, N. M. set of four 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.00 cstp. with eye (?). Brass, average About Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$15-25)
- 416 Romero & Lizano, Lupton, Arizona, aluminum \$1.00, Extremely Fine; and set of four State Line Trading, (Lupton, Ariz) in 10c, 25c, and two designs of 50c, brass, average Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$45-65)
- 417 Sunrise Trading Co., Sunrise Springs, Arizona, aluminum, \$5 in Fine, Birt pg. 13; Tees-To-Trading, 6 pieces set 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$5.00 in alum, Uncirculated. Birt pg. 26; and identical set of six pieces, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$5.00 but counterstamped with crossed arrows. Average condition is Very Fine. Birt, pg. 26. Rare lot. (Total: 13 pieces) (\$100-125)
- 418 J.H.V. (van Ausal), Centralia, I.T. 5c, brass, Very Fine, Walker OK-CTR-01-05; set of five, C. M. Wakefield, Lenapah, I.T., 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 in Poor to Fine (only one Poor), the \$1.00 isholed in center, listed as Walker OK-LPH-04-05 to 100 — a very scarce set; Nakai Tso Trading Post, Na-Ah-Tee Canyon, (N.M.), brass, \$1.00 cstp. 209 and scarce. Unusual lot. (Total: 7 pieces) (\$100-125)

End of Indian Trader Tokens.

## Early California Merchant Tokens

There were a number of trade and merchant tokens (not gold related) issued in California in the late 1850s and early 1860s. These have been listed by Wright, Adams, and more recently Rulau, and a number of these are included in the Clifford holdings. About half of these pieces were made in Nuremburg by C. L. R. Lauer, and are also listed in Rulau and Fuld *American Game Counters*. The non-merchant issuance of the California Game Counters directly follows the merchants cards.



- 419 J. L. Polhemus, druggist, Sacramento, struck on an 1856-S U. S. half dollar, a counterstamp. These prolific issues were made after 1853, and probably in 1856 and 1857. They are listed as Adams Ca. 1, Rulau 1, and are the subject of a comprehensive article by John Reynolds in the *Journal of the Token and Medal Society* Sept., 1964 where he located 23 different counterstamps. Rulau relisted 24 from 10c to \$20 — this piece is listed on this date coin, but from a different specimen. The coin is About Good, counterstamp Fine or better. Certainly a unique counterstamp, as no other countermark was used on such a variety of coins to our knowledge. (\$125-150)



- 420 W. Frank & Co., San Francisco — unlisted as a game counter. The obverse of this piece reads W. FRANK & CO./IMPORTERS/OF/TOYS AND FANCY/GOODS/SAN FRANCISCO/CAL. On the reverse is a typical spiel mark eagle, around THE LARGEST STOCK OF BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE. The piece is in white metal, 27 mm. and holed at the top. Probably the identical piece is listed by Adams as Ca. 4, but in brass. Our records indicate another piece in white metal is known, but we've never seen the brass type. Our only guess as to why this was left out of the Rulau and Fuld Game Counter booklet is that it is not obvious from Adams that this is a game counter. Miller lists in white metal from Fuld notes, and also listed as Kappen 886. Extremely rare and valuable. Very Fine. (\$125-150)
- 421 Joseph Brothers, 149 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Brass, 30 mm. Adams 6, Kappen 1275. Extremely Fine with some gilding remaining. (\$50-70)
- 422 Duplicate Joseph piece, brass, Very Fine. (\$40-50)



- 423 **Thurnauer & Zinn, San Francisco spiel mark.** Another type similar to W. Frank with IMPORTERS on obverse, but without TANCY error mentioned by Adams and Miller. \$10 size, brass REEDED edge. See Fuld *Numismatist* 1953, Kurth 31, Kappen 2551, R-F SCA-10. Very Fine, some obverse pinscratches and very rare. (\$75-100)

- 424 Other major type Thurnauer & Zinn with large C in center of obverse. \$10 size with Liberty head, R-F-13, Kappen 2556, Adams, Miller 9 REEDED edge, brass.

Strong Fine, but two edge dings. Equally as rare. (\$75-100)



- 425 **Weil & Levi spiel mark type in excessively rare \$20 size.** This piece first described by Miller, and Rulau and Fuld questioned his description, which proved to be correct as per this well worn specimen. Listed As Miller 12C, R-F 20, and Kappen 2719. Brass, reeded edge and excessively rare, only About Good to Good due to circulation. Two or three known. First specimen ever seen by cataloguers. (\$100-125)

## California Game Counters

California game counters, although mostly dated 1849, were probably issued in the early 1850s, with the most significant specimen being Lot 426 with the ship over the flag. All pieces are listed per Rulau and Fuld *American Game Counters*. Many of the California counters are listed in Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, but unfortunately Rulau-Fuld was not consulted so many are omitted. Where appropriate, they are listed as K-. Several of the counter types — the Model series, and the fighting bears type, although counters were listed by common practice under the California gold as Lots 15 and 16 and Lots 77 to 80.



- 426 **California Token. Flag type with ship above.** R-F Flg.-1, K-2 brass 38 mm. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. A highly desirable California piece. It should be mentioned in passing that this token, according to sales records in an old Low Sale about 1905 as quoted by Howard Kurth sold for \$240. Rare. (\$75-100)

- 427 Duplicate of preceding, R-F Flg.-1 in Fine, with some reverse surface granularity. (\$60-75)
- 428 Group of five California counters, the first three are all of the rare FLAG type. (1) R-F Flg. 2, not in K- brass, \$10 size, Very Fine; (2) R-F Flg. 3, K-4 brass, \$10 size Extremely Fine; (3) R-F 4A, K-6 brass, \$20 size Very Fine to Extremely Fine; (4-5) Cal-1, K-1 Calif. miner, brass, \$5 Very Fine. Scarce lot. (Total: 5 pieces) (\$75-100)



- 429 **California dollar size token in brass.** This well struck token was not listed by R-F, although it is familiar to the cataloguer. Kagin lists it on Pg. 375 as No. 7, but in silver. This is brass, however, and by comparison to the Kagin plate this is the PLATE coin shown, so it clearly was illustrated from the Clifford collection. Therefore, one must conclude that the silver is an error, but the actual metal is brass, and although not unique, it is a rare token.

Uncirculated and desirable.

(\$50-100)



- 430 **California 1851 Mint Drop box shell.** As mentioned on page 8 in Rulau & Fuld, probably the most desirable of the counters, not struck in silver or gold, as the model coin boxes. Two types were listed, in the \$5 size as Box-1 and Box-2 and are extremely rare. The \$20 type illustrated above is completely new to the cataloguer, and in fact Mr. Clifford had two specimens of this extremely rare box. The piece illustrated here is a thin brass shell in two parts, with the obverse of a 1851 \$20 gold imitation, and on the reverse shows an eagle, more like that on a \$1 silver piece, with UNITED STATES MINT DROPS above, and TWENTY D. below.

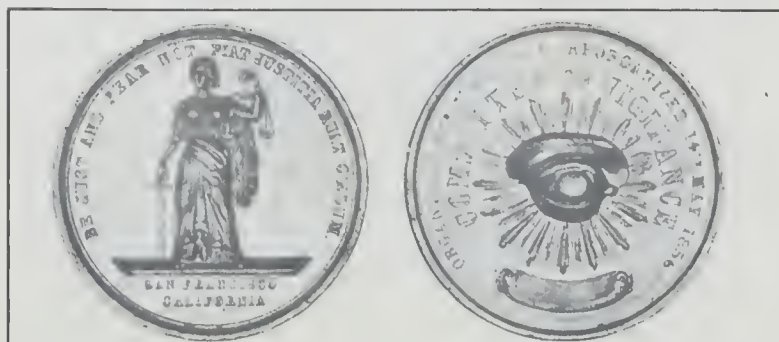
Very likely it was made to hold counters, such as Flg. 3 thru 5. From its workmanship, however, it does not appear to be European as are the \$5 boxes, but we would guess it to be American in manufacture. Although we cannot furnish specific data on the boxes (it does not hold a double eagle), since the cataloguer has been collecting and cataloguing this series for over 30 years, and with these the first he has seen, they are obviously very rare and desirable. This piece was obtained from New Netherlands Coin Co. in 1961, ex Wayne Raymond. Made in brass with little traces of gilt and grades Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Extremely rare. (\$100-150)



- 431 A duplicate of the preceding lot, in brass, with considerable gilding, but not as attractive as Lot 430. Obverse is a strong Very Fine, while reverse apparently not sharply struck and graded a strong Fine. Equally rare and desirable. (\$100-150)



- 432 An ivory screw type "box" open on front and back, holding 5 copies of counter Cal-1. This unusual ivory box in the Clifford Collection is likewise unknown to the cataloguers. Undoubtedly this type holder, that would hold exactly four \$5 gold pieces, could well have been used in gambling casinos as \$20 chips — this is purely conjecture, but any other usage seems inappropriate. In any event, the carefully made threaded ivory holder is near perfect, with a minor unimportant chip on the inside and is obviously of great rarity. (\$75-100)



- 433 The exceptionally rare and important San Francisco Vigilante medal of 1856. This medal, made for members of the second vigilante group of 1856 (initial organization was in 1851) was meant to be engraved to members, and some of the few known are thus engraved. The obverse shows justice standing, on base initials engraved V & G. Around above, BE JUST AND FEAR NOT FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM. Below SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA. On reverse eye in center surrounded by rays. Around in two lines, ORGANIZED 9TH JUNE 1851. REORGANIZED 14TH MAY 1856/COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE. Below is tablet for engraving (this specimen unengraved).

The medal measures 37 mm., in silver weighing 406 grains. Virtually nothing is published on this medal, and under six are known. One private collection has two engraved pieces. This piece, although never circulated has a large number of contact marks in the obverse fields, minimal on the reverse. There are a number of tiny edge dings about the obverse. Overall, Extremely Fine with original toning and traces of underlying brilliance. An exceptionally important medal to the western Americana collector, and possibly the first ever offered publicly. Should attract considerable attention. (\$1500-2000)

- 434 Captains Creighton, Low, and Stouffer issued by City of Philadelphia in 1854, for the rescue of passengers from the Steamer San Francisco. Deep brown mahogany bronze, struck by the Mint, Listed by Julian as LS-12. About Uncirculated (\$75-125)
- 435 Sheep shearer tokens, and miscellaneous. (1) W. G. Waters, San Miquel Island, Kappen 1, brass, for one sheep, Very Fine; (2-3) a pair of tin tokens, said to be for rams and ewes used in the San Fernando Valley, crudely stamped and Fine; and (4) 24 mm. token stamped Gold Dust 10, probably late 19th century, brass, Very Good. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$50-75)
- 436 Wells Fargo, so-called dollar, 1902. Silver H-K 296 and quite rare in Extremely Fine condition. (\$100-140)



- 437 General George Custer medal, struck in 1864 in prooflike white metal, with rubbing in the field. 35 mm. in diameter, contemporary and quite rare. Apparent restrikes exist of this medal, but this has every appearance of being an original. In demand, and purchased from Charles McSorley in 1962. (\$100-150)



- 438 California, San Francisco. Kuner, German Peace Celebration medal issued to observe the celebration in that city, March 22, 1871. Silver. 30 mm. Proof with gunmetal blue and gold toning. Some minor handling marks. This issue is described in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 23, 1910, page 107. A similar piece appeared in our fourth Garrett Collection sale, Lot 2006.

This silver medal is particularly significant as it is the work of Albert Kuner, who engraved many dies for California Territorial gold coins during the 1850s. (\$150-200)

### California Centennial Medal



- 439 California Centennial Medal, 1876. Baker-410. Obverse with elaborate design by A. Kuner, incorporating a portrait of Washington. Reverse with the arms of the state of California, a San Francisco Harbor view, and other motifs. Issued in 1876, and somewhat similar in concept to the famous Nevada so-called dollars of the same year, except that the presently-offered item is far, far rarer. Silver. Proof with some edge bumps and surface marks. Attractive light toning. Compared to Lot 1874 in the fourth catalogue of the Garrett Collection sale.

One of the most desirable of all centennial medals associated with the American West. (\$300-400)

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## 1866 Colorado Medal



- 440 Arizona. Pair of Arizona State law enforcement "star" badges. Deputy Marshal, Scottsdale, Arizona, silver; Deputy Sheriff, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, brass. The original county designation of the last was changed by the addition of a brass bar upon which SANTA CRUZ was stamped (this was later partially effaced). Very Fine or better condition. Original items, a sharp distinction to the numerous fakes and fantasy items which are usually seen. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$100-150)

## Original Stagecoach Company Seal



- 441 Nevada, Hamilton. An original 19th century item: The original company seal, for embossing stock certificates and related items. Bearing the imprint of Peoples Stage Company, Hamilton, Nev., in large letters between inner and outer circles. At the center is a scene showing bandits holding up a stage drawn by four horses. Mountain peaks are in the background. A more romantic "Wild West" depiction could not be imagined! Brass. 45 mm. With original shank on the reverse. Very Fine or better, with scattered surface corrosion. An excavated item, purchased at an antique shop in Fallon, Nevada. (\$200-300)

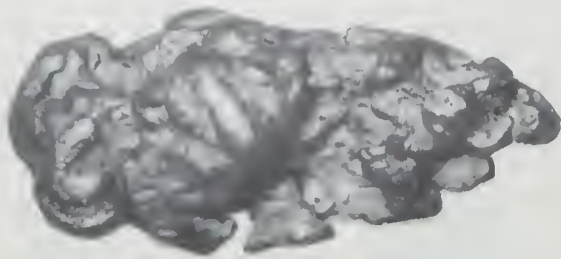


- 442 Colorado Territory medal dated 1866. Julian CM-34, struck by the U. S. Mint — 505 were struck in 1868, but several hundred were melted. Obverse with exceedingly detailed view of reduction works, with crossed mining tools below. The inscription MONNIER METALLURGIC TREATMENT OF SULPHURETS surrounds. The reverse inscription in several lines reads: THE MONNIER METALLURGICAL COMPANY OF COLORADO / STRUCK FROM THE / FIRST COPPER / PRODUCED IN / COLORADO / 1866. Bronze. 65 mm. diameter by 7 mm. thick. Attractive Proof with some trivial spotting. An exceedingly rare item; the second we have handled. (\$200-300)

## Miscellaneous Western Americana

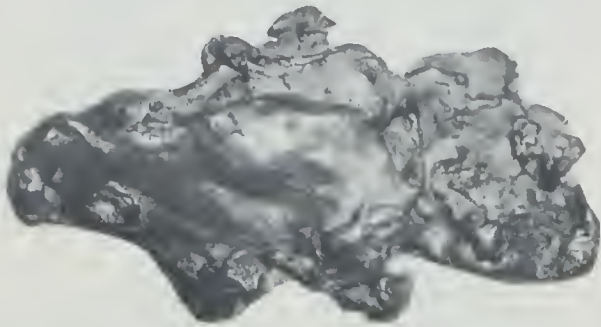
The following short section of Western Americana contains some unusual related items of interest to the numismatist. An outstanding collection of California gold nuggets, including one weighing almost 9 ounces, is supplemented by Western jewelry. The outstanding item in this group is a solid gold pocket watch (almost 6 ounces), with two different scenes of miners, made in Sacramento. Also included are a number of gold coin scales, including several in the original boxes, plus several large double pan gold scales.





- 443 **Large gold nugget of California origin.** Nuggets, when found are generally quite small, and ones weighing over 2 ounces are rare. As nuggets go, this is gigantic, weighing 3,802 grains or 8.69 ounces. It is irregular in shape with a number of pockets.

Rare and unusual. (\$5000-up)



- 444 **Another large nugget with very irregular shape.** Another California ingot, weighing 2,237 grains or 5.11 ounces.

Quite large and valuable. (\$3000-up)

- 445 Substantial nugget, with relatively smooth surfaces, possibly from being continually washed by a stream. Weight 1,213.8 grains, or 2.77 ounces. (\$1600-up)

- 446 Another nugget, relatively smooth, 692 grains or 1.58 ounces. (\$950-up)

- 447 Another slightly smaller nugget, very smooth form, weighing 568 grains or 1.30 ounces. (\$750-up)

- 448 Still another nugget, slightly bubbly, even shape. Weighs 539.5 grains or 1.23 ounces. (\$725-up)

- 449 Smaller nugget, unusual shape in that thick at one end, and quite thin at other. Weighs 490.5 grains or 1.12 ounces. (\$675-up)

- 450 Final nugget in this unusual collection, weighing 377.0 grains or 0.862 ounces. For the budget minded. (\$525-up)

## Gold Nugget Jewelry

The following four lots are jewelry made from gold nuggets.



- 451 **Gold nugget pin made from triangular nugget.** This pin, obviously intended for female wear, probably dates back to the 1870s or 1880s, with the nugget mounted in the center. It weighs 112.2 grains or 0.258 ounces. Undoubtedly of Western origin. (\$200-up)



- 452 **Unusual hanger with small nuggets used throughout.** Probably made for watch fob, with pick, shovel, and two pans. Has stud on lower surface, initialed "BW." Weighs 123 grains. (\$200-up)

- 453 Woman's wedding band, with small nuggets used all around for design. Inside marked "KW 14K." Weight 123 grains. (\$175-up)

- 454 Gold chain, about 24" with small nugget interconnections about every 3 inches. Weighs 122 grains. (\$175-up)

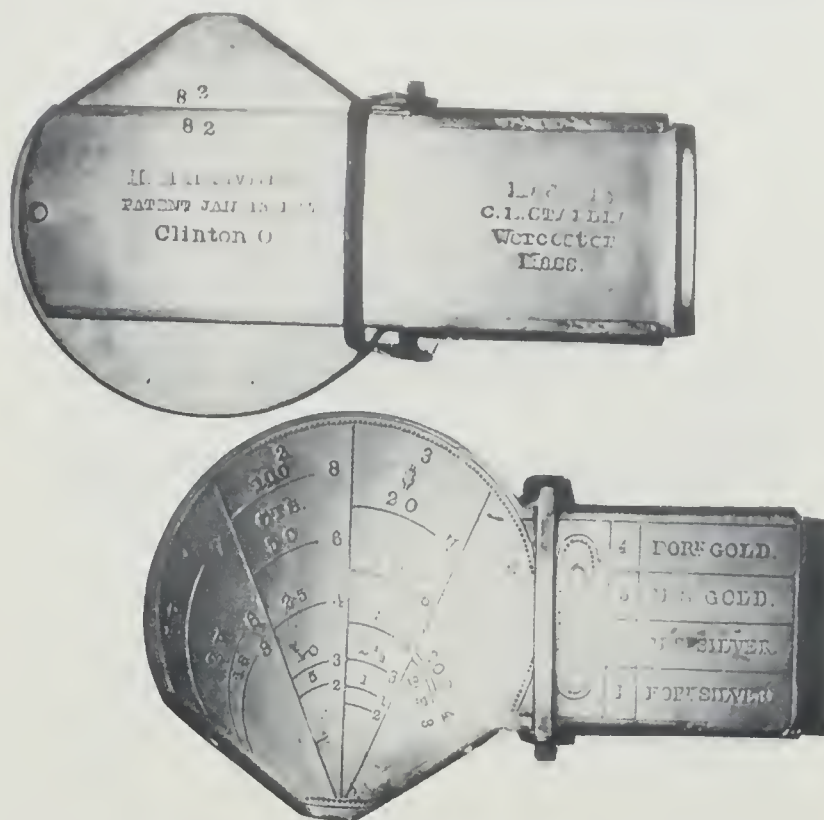
- 455 Gold watch fob chain, with very large loops and small piece of quartz-marble with gold impregnation on swivel at end. From color at least 18K gold. Overall weight 1,297 grains, or 2.97 ounces. Old and unusual. (\$1500-up)

- 456 Unique pair of cuff links. Stud ends are small nuggets. Face ends are gold impregnated quartz-marble ovals. Quite attractive, and 19th century. Total weight 190.5 grains, or .436 ounces. (\$300-up)



- 457 **Massive gold pocket watch showing mining scenes.** This beautiful gold watch has a large 18K gold case, manufactured by "H. WACHHORST / SACRAMENTO / CAL." Below stamped "Warranted / 18K" and serial 10279. The watch works by "E. Howard & Co. Boston / Pat. Feb. 9th, 1868." The face of the watch shows a scene of two miners panning gold, while the reverse shows a miner's cabin. A magnificent creation in **full working order** with massive weight of 2,529 grains or 5.78 ounces. Simply superb. (\$3000-up)

## Gold Scales



- 458 John Allender's coin scales. These gold coin scales were introduced in the late 1854 period, for weighing regular gold in circulation. The first models do not weigh \$3 pieces, while those made in 1855, after the patent granted in November 27, 1855 had provision for Type II gold dollars and the \$3 pieces. In Lot 461, a complete scale is offered in the original box. Its text applies to all four scales:

This scale is adjusted to weigh and guage all American gold coins and is a perfect protection against counterfeits.

To balance the Ten and Twenty Dollar Coins, place the weight in the dollar circle. The four smaller coins balance without the weight. Every *genuine* coin will both balance and pass through the appropriate guage. There being a trifling variation in the diameter of coins of the same denomination, of different dates, be careful to place each in the centre of its circle. The difference in thickness is so small that the guage may be relied on as an infallible test.

This scale is an almost mint copy of the first type scale, with a counterweight, which is contemporary. A perfect copy of the early Allender. (\$250-up)

- 459 A duplicate of the preceding lot, not in bright mint condition, and without a counterweight. The scarcer type though without the \$3 holder. (\$150-up)
- 460 The new model Allender scale, probably first produced in early 1855, which includes a side holder for the three dollar gold piece. Still stamped "J. Allender / Patent Pending," so made before November, 1855. Bright finish, as new, but with no counterweight (which is the usual case). (\$175-up)
- 461 The final model Allender scale in the original cardboard box of issue — the inscription inside was given in Lot 458. For the first time, the scale has the patent date of Nov. 25, 1855 instead of Patent Pending, and has the \$3 gold pocket built in. The Allender patent is listed as No. 3 in the list of scale patents by A. George Mallis in *The Numismatist*, April, 1979 pg. 777. Also, has original counterweight, inscribed "P P." Virtually mint, but scale not bright — even box is almost new. A rare opportunity. (\$250-up)
- 462 The Fairbanks Infallible coin scale, a nickel plated scale with a cast iron base. Listed by Mallis as No. 26, pat. Feb. 28, 1882 by J. T. McNally and W. H. Harrison. In a most unusual folding oak box measuring 26 x 8 x 6 cm. Issue price, \$5.35 postpaid. Inside label inscription, unusual, reads: "DIRECTIONS. — Place the Coin you wish to test in its Slot, the Genuine Coin will fit and balance. Use the Peg only in weighing the Gold Dollar. If you lose the peg by placing a 10 cent piece in the \$2.50 slot with the Gold Dollar in its Slot will give the weight. In testing a 10 cent piece, use the Gold Dollar and in testing the 10 cent piece, place it in the \$2.50 Gold Slot and a Gold Dollar in its Slot, if scale balances, the Coin is Genuine." A good lawyer couldn't have written more confusing directions. All print on the box clear, but some wear, scale nearly new. (\$200-250)

Be sure to send your bid sheet early. To avoid the possibility of delayed receipt we recommend that you send your bidsheet as early as possible. This also has another benefit: in the event of duplicate mail bids, the earliest bid received is given preference.

- 463 **H. Maranville pocket coin test, circa 1860.** This is one of the more intricate fabrications of the coin scale, patented by Maranville in Jan. 13, 1857 in Clinton, Ohio and made by C. D. Staples, Worcester, Mass. It uses a slide to set the correct balance weight, and swivels on a small stand. It is also marked for a number of foreign coins, mainly French and British. Listed as No. 4 in Mallis list.

Basically Very Fine, and rare.

(\$200-up)

- 464 European Coin Scale set in carved wooden box circa mid-18th century. Measures 20 x 8 x 3 cm. Inner lid reads RECHTAB GEZOGEN with IL below. Most weights die stamped with image, all holes filled with 11 square weights, but one weight not contemporary. Cases and pockets lined with parts of playing cards. Two wax seals inside cover. Hasps missing on case. Probably Dutch — unlisted in Sheppard and Musham. Balance with brass pans, steel pointer.

Rare as are all scales of this era.

(\$200-300)

- 465 English miniature scale set in Troy Ounces. In red leather case, 19 x 10 x 5 cm. with white plush interior, 19th-century vintage. Has 7 large weights in pockets and 9 small weights in pocket plus brass pan set. Nicely preserved. (\$150-up)

- 466 Moderate size gold balance on wooden base. Base measures 51 x 26 x 11 cm. Six inch double pan beam balance, manufactured by Herman Kohlbusch, Sr., 170 Broadway, New York. Designated as "Gold Balance No. 4." Included are two sets of weights, one analytical type 50 to 5 gm. plus four smaller, and a set of very scarce concentric brass bucket type weights from 1 lb. to 1/8 oz in eight steps. Also included are a group of 17 different small weights in white metal, in mg. in a metal box. Overall the scale is in excellent condition, although a short piece of molding is missing from the lower rear. A bit of brass polish will make a great display item. (Total: 36 pieces) (\$350-450)

- 467 Chinese opium scale or Dotchin, made of bamboo. Often referred to as a banjo scale, which it resembles in miniature. Measures 38 cm. long, at broad end 8 cm. and at narrow end just over 1 cm. Beam and counterweight, beam apparently ivory. Legend states often used for weighing gold. Rare and unusual. (\$100-up)





Photo Reduced

- 468 **Wells, Fargo Co. gold balance from about 1850.** A double pan gold balance, basically brass with steel beam. On rear of top indicator plate, "W.F. & CO. EXP." Center beam construction, 19 in. high, 8 in. deep and 23 in. long, mounted on a felt covered modern base measuring 24 x 12 x 1 1/2. When it was obtained by Mr. Clifford, it had a rotted oak base, and this was constructed to replace it.

The scale was obtained with a set of large brass weights which are included, weighing 64, 32, 16, 8, 2, 1, and 1/2. On the base of the 64 oz. weight is stamped, "SAN FRANCISCO / 1852." Apparently the 4 oz. weight has been lost. To summarize, the scale is in excellent condition, all brass with steel beam. The brass has been cleaned and lacquered. (Total: 8 items) (\$750-900)



Photo Reduced

- 470 **Large brass single beam gold balance of California origin.** Deep pan balance, with center support measuring 25 1/2 high x 8 wide x 22 in. long. On original wooden base, measuring 13 wide x 5 high x 24 in. long, with large wooden drawer. No maker's name appears on the scale, but assume it dates from 1855 to 1870. Comes with a miscellaneous collection of weights, including a 10 oz. Fairbanks Troy set, missing two lower values; 3 large weights, one stamped W. SCHMOLZ / SAN FRANCISCO and nine miscellaneous brass oz. weights.

Comes with a custom 1/4 in. plexiglass cover with a locking wooden base. Brass, with steel beam. Professionally cleaned and lacquered, in excellent condition. (Total: 23 items) (\$400-500)

NOTE: As noted previously, if the large scales in Lots 467 through 470 are purchased by a mail bidder, a special packing charge of our net cost will be added — no charge to floor bidders picking up their lots.



Photo Reduced

- 469 **Magnificent gold balance manufactured by Howard & Davis of Boston.** This striking brass scale, with ornate name plates on the front and rear, was certainly the most deluxe gold balance available in California in the 1850s. Even the handsome engraved brass plates are unique, reading: GOLD STANDARD BALANCE / HOWARD & DAVIS / MANUFACTURERS. BOSTON, MASS. / FULL JEWELLED. It should be noted that Howard of Boston was the works manufacturer of the handsome 6 ounce gold pocket watch offered in Lot 457. Constructed of brass, with a steel beam, the center support is twin columns on a 31 x 11 1/2 in. marble base with leveling screws. The scale is 25 high x 11 1/2 wide x 29 in. long. Has two low 9 in. copper pans, original scoop, and round brass disc counterweight. The counterweight is stamped for accuracy for various years (often called proofing) as follows: C. STAGG / CO. SEAL / 1856; 1857 in an oval; 1858 in diamond, S.C.C. in oval; and 1859 by itself.

Comes with a large set of brass weights, in ounces, presumably Troy. Consists of 150, 100, 50, 25, 15, 10, 2 1/2 — presumably the 5 oz. is missing. The smallest weight is stamped 1859 and has initials "CM" on the base. Comes with a 1/4 in. plexiglass display cover, with attachable wooden base. The brass and copper has been professionally cleaned and lacquered, and the scale is in overall superb condition. Certainly the most outstanding gold balance ever seen by the cataloguer. (Total: 11 items) (\$1500-2000)

- 471 **British sovereign balance, of about 1880 made strictly for determining the validity of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.** In original leather and cardboard sliding box, with scale only 9 1/2 cm. long. Made by Harrison, but lettering on box mostly indistinguishable. Over counterweight is a stamped crown. Included with scale is a Very Fine 1853 Victoria sovereign, used for display purposes. Scale almost new with much original lustre. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$225-275)

## Two Most Unusual Sterling "Spoons"



- 472 **Sterling ladle of Theodore Dubosq while in Philadelphia.** Dubosq of pioneer gold note (see Lots 17 to 22), in the early 1840s was a silversmith in Philadelphia. This standard size ladle, 12 in. long with 4 in. wide bowl, is signed THEO:DUBOSQ / PHILADELPHIA. The initial "F" on the handle, is said to stand for Judge Charles Fernald, a 49er and the first American Alcalde of Santa Barbara, California. Alcalde is a Spanish word meaning the chief administrative and judicial officer of a Spanish town. The ladle is in Fine condition, with only one minor dent. (\$150-up)



As New/Mint — no signs of wear or defects.  
 Very Fine — near new, minimal signs of use.  
 Fine — nice clean copy, slight signs of use.  
 Very Good — some wear, no serious defects.  
 Good — average used and worn book, complete.  
 Reading Copy — poor but readable.  
 Ex-library — with library identification marks.

Unless stated otherwise, all books are bound; all periodicals and auction sale catalogues are as issued, in paper covers. Books without descriptions of conditions or size may be assumed to be nice clean copies in the octavo range (9 to 10"). Sizes are not always noted for auction catalogues and periodicals. All serious defects are noted. **Please note that there will be a \$1.00 charge per lot for books only for packing and processing.**

### Pioneer Gold and Western Americana

473 **Humbert \$50 obverse die on silver spoon.** In Adams' treatise on Private Gold, in discussing the Kuner die trials of the Humbert \$50 octagonal slugs (see present Lots 39 and 40), he mentions "it was also used on a silver spoon." Obviously these spoons were in existence in 1912 when the Adams book was written, but they rarely appear today. Obviously, the flat round disc of silver was impressed with the die, and there is no incuse impression visible on the reverse, as on Lot 39 and 40. The spoon was then formed, probably with hard wood molds, and the handle attached. There is no apparent distortion of the design in the spoon bowl. The spoon has a 5.5 cm. bowl and is 15 cm. overall. As new, in sterling, and rare. (\$250-up)

474 A pair of medium size sterling salt and pepper shakers, made by Geo. C. Shreve & Co / San Francisco. Especially unusual in that they each have crude reproductions of four world-wide coins on the face of the shakers. One of the pieces is the 25 cent 1883 Hawaii issue, which dates their manufacture to about 1885. They also show an 1883 U. S. 25c piece, and undoubtedly if noted by Secret Service officials at the time, they would have been seized. Both shakers are in excellent condition, and are an unusual pair. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$100-150)

475 A very unusual collection of foreign silver coins of the 1850s, used by Mr. Clifford to illustrate what coins were in circulation in California during the gold rush period. Included are 13 crowns, 7 half crowns, and 23 smaller silver pieces. Average Circulated condition. Should be examined. (Total: 43 pieces) (\$275-375)

476 Adams, Edgar H. *Adams' Official Premium List of United States Private and Territorial Gold Coins.* New York, 1909. 72 pp., ill. 18 1/2 x 12 cm. Original black buckram binding, all edges gilt. Very Fine, but slight watermarking on cover spine. (\$40-50)

477 Adams, Edgar H. *Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-55, its history and its issues.* Brooklyn, Edgar H. Adams, 1913. xxviii, 110 pp., 11 plates. 28 x 22 cm. Blue half morocco gilt, trifle rubbed. Very Fine copy. C-S 3420. This edition, similar to next lot is the expanded introduction with 18 pages, and on page ii is noted as reprinted from *The American Journal of Numismatics*. It is the original **Deluxe binding**. (\$200-250)

478 Adams, Edgar H. *Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-55.* An original copy, but the first xxviii pages completely reset in type, with different typeface, and slightly different page content. A few words changed in tense, but for practical purposes identical to previous introduction. However, in the xxviii pages, any references to *American Journal of Numismatics* have been deleted. As a book possibly rarer than the leather bound edition in Lot 477, but this has contemporary red buckram binding. A number of marginal pencil notes throughout, some by Henry Clifford. Basically Fine, slight spine rubbing and rare. (\$125-150)

479 Adams, Edgar H. The circa 1977 reprint by Stackpole Numismatic Books (Bowers & Ruddy) of *Private Gold Coinage* from the AJN edition (as in Lot 477). As new. (\$15-20)

480 Lot of four books relating to Colorado mining. (1) Anderson, Alex. D. *The Silver Country of the Great Southwest.* G. P. Putnam, New York, 1877 221 pp., 20 x 15 cm. Original green binding with original map. Full Fine, spine scuffs. (2) Corbett, Thomas B. *The Colorado Directory of Mines, etc.* T. B. Corbett, Denver, 1879, First edition. 440 pp. including about 24 pages of advertising at front and rear. 24 x 16 cm. in original blue buckram embossed binding. Very Fine. (3) Villard, Henry *The Past and Present of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions.* Reprinted from 1860 edition with notes by L. R. Hafen. xv, 186 pp, foldout map; 22 x 14 cm. Princeton Univ. Press, 1932. As New. (4) Willison, George F. *Here They Dug the Gold.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1950. 306 pp. plus plates. As New, original wrapper. (Total: 4 books) (\$75-100)

481 *The J. F. Bell Collection.* Auction Sale by Stacks, New York, Dec. 7-9, 1944. In quarter leather Deluxe binding, undoubtedly a presentation copy by Stack's but uninscribed with PRL. Very Fine. (\$60-75)

482 Blake, Anson S. *Working for Wells Fargo — 1860-1863.* In *California Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol XVI, Part 1 and No. 2, 1937. Also included XVI, No. 1 Part II on Drake's Plate of Brass. As New. (Total: 3 issues) (\$30-40)

## Numismatic Literature

This interesting and important numismatic library was formed by Henry Clifford, and of course, its major emphasis is on pioneer gold and western Americana. In addition, there are a few important related books on other phases of American numismatics. Books are listed according to standard procedures utilized by other leading numismatic book auctioneers.

Book conditions are even more subjective than coin grades, and we are adhering as closely as possible to the following standard grades:



- 483 Lot of three books and pamphlets on Colorado and Oregon. (1) Burrell, O. K. *Gold in the Woodpile*. Univ. of Oregon Books, Eugene, 1967. 333 pp., Ill. 22 x 18 cm. As New with wrapper. (2) Lee, Mabel Barbee *Cripple Creek Days*. Doubleday, Garden City, 1958. 270 pp. with plates. 22 x 15 cm. As New with wrappers. (3) Niehaus, Red R. *Seventy Years of Progress. History of Banking in Colorado, 1870-1940*. FDIC, 1948. xi, 100 pp. 24 x 16 cm. Very Fine, but small water spot on cover. (4) Spring, Agnes Wright *The First National Bank of Denver, The Formative Years 1860-1865*. 48 pp., Ill., no date, paper covers. 28 x 22 cm. As New. *Extensive history and memorabilia illustrations relating to Clark, Gruber & Co.* (Total: 4 publications) (\$60-80)
- 484 Burnie, R. H. *Small California and Territorial Gold Coins. Quarter Dollars, Half Dollars, Dollars*. Pascagoula, 1955. 96 pp., 29 x 22 cm. Flexible card covers. C-S 3435. To quote G. F. Kolbe "Although Burnie lists a number of pieces which do not, in fact, exist, his work is important for its listings of tokens and other small gold pieces which have never been listed elsewhere." (\$40-50)
- 485 Clifford, Henry H. *Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West — 1848-1861*. Reprinted from *The Westerners Brand Book — Book Nine*. Los Angeles Corral, 1961. 30 pp. 20 Pl., many in color. Card printed covers, As New. Autographed. (\$15-25)
- 486 Cross, Ira B. *Financing an Empire: History of Banking in California*. In four vols., each about 500 pages, Ill. C-S 3439. S. J. Clarke, Chicago, 1927. 27 x 19 cm. Deluxe edition in embossed covers. Vol. I has extensive information on pioneer gold series, citations often overlooked by numismatists. Very Fine. (Total: 4 volumes) (\$200-250)
- 487 Eckfeldt, Jacob R. and Du Bois, William E. *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations, Struck within the Past Century*. Philadelphia, 1842. (4), 220 pp. frontis, 16 finely engraved plates. 25 1/2 x 20 1/2 cm. Original 1/4 leather, black cloth binding. Outside spine partly loose, contents Fine, including tissue plate interleaves. C-S 2291. Clain-Steffanelli made no distinctions on the various Eckfeldt and Du Bois editions, but this early publication serves as a landmark for U. S. collectors, being the only reference guide available for nearly 20 years. It also has the distinction of showing the first illustration of the infamous 1804 dollar. (\$300-350)
- Excessively Rare Eckfeldt and Du Bois, 1842 with 1849 Supplement with Gold Sample Insert.**
- 488 Eckfeldt, Jacob R. and Du Bois, William E. *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations, Struck within the Past Century*. Philadelphia, 1842 and 1849. iv, 240 pp., frontis, 16 engraved plates, with the gold sample on page 235. 26 x 21 cm. 3/4 leather, marbled boards, trace of rubbing (small binder and/or seller label on rear board, "John Howell/Importer/San Francisco"). Signed in pencil on title page "Manlmedler/Cal. 1854". Almost Very Fine, and gold sample fully intact. The rare 1849 supplement (pp. 221-240) intact, with gold samples on page 235, plus the scarce tipped in slip on the Mormon coins. Rarely offered intact, and one of the highlights of the book section. (\$1300-1600)
- 489 Eckfeldt, Jacob R. and Du Bois, William E. *New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins, and Bullion; with Mint Values*. Philadelphia, 1850. 60, (1) pp., frontis piece of the Philadelphia executed on the medal-ruling machine, plate of California and Mormon coins embossed in gilt on blue background, 3 text illustrations, 2 actual samples of California gold on page 45 (identical to those in Lot 488, and tipped in page on Mormon coins, dated January 10 (no year) as on Lot 488. 18 x 12 cm. Original gilt and silver embossed purple boards, trifle worn. All edges gilt. Identical to Kolbe 1981 Sale, Lot 515, but boards purple not blue and Kolbe's lacked tipped in Mormon page. Listed as C-S 3348, Sigler 758. Extremely rare with gold samples, but more common than the rare Lot 488. (\$1200-1500)
- 490 Eckfeldt, Jacob R. and Du Bois, William E. *New Varieties* book, 1850 edition as in Lot 489. Identical, but with white card cover, and the gold samples are missing on page 45. Front cover is loose, outside scuffed, and spine back mostly missing. Contents Fine. (\$250-300)
- 491 Eckfeldt, Jacob R. and Du Bois, William E. *New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins*. Second Edition. New York, 1851. 72 pp., ads. 5 plates. Original black cloth. Spine ends worn, bit of foxing here and there. Scarce. (\$125-150)
- 492 Three books on Colorado mines. (1-2) Fossett, Frank *Colorado: Its Gold and Silver Mines, etc.* New York, 1879. 540 pp., Ill., 20 x 14 cm. 2 copies, original bindings, one Very Fine and one Fine. (3) Hollister, Ovando J. *The Mines of Colorado*. S. Bowles & Co., Springfield, Mass., 1867. 450 pp., ad., foldout colored map. 20 x 13 cm. Original binding, Very Fine. (Total: 3 books) (\$60-80)
- 493 Lot of five books and pamphlets. (1) *The Gibson Collection*. Auction by Stack's, Nov. 11, 1974 with PRL. (2) Gilbert, James Henry *Trade and Currency in Early Oregon*. In *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*. Vol 26, No. 1, Columbia Univ. Press, 1907. 126 pp. **An important publication, rarely available.** C-S 3380, Sigler 972. (3) Reid, R. L. *The Assay Office and the Proposed Mint at New Westminster*. Archives of British Columbia, No. 7. Victoria, B. C. 1926. 101 pp. Buckram original binding, first seen as such. (4) Strevey, T. Elmer *The Oregon Mint*. In *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol XV. No. 4, Oct. 1924. 9 pp. (5) Vail, R. W. G. *Bibliographical Notes on Certain Eastern Mining Companies of the California Gold Rush, 1849-1850*. In *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 43, No.3, 1949 32 pp. (Total: 5 items) (\$85-120)
- 494 Griffin, Clarence *The Bechtlers and Bechtler Coinage, and Gold Mining in North Carolina, 1814-1830*. Forest City, N. C., 1929. 15 pp., Ill., Paper covers 22 x 15 cm. Very Fine, but has been vertically folded. A very rare item, the first definitive study on Bechtler, now supplanted by Barfield and Strong *The Bechtlers and Their Coinage*. 1980. (\$50-75)
- 495 Kosoff, A. *Pioneer Gold Coinage of the West*. Sol Kaplan, 1964. 24 pp., Ill., 29 x 22 cm., in deluxe black board covers. Basically an advertising brochure for the Kenyon Painter Collection. As New. (\$20-30)
- 496 San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works (successors to Kellogg, Hewston & Co.) *Gold and Silver Tables, etc.* 28 pp., mostly tables. San Francisco, 1867. 26 x 19 cm., bound printed cardboard covers. Slight spine wear, Fine to Very Fine, and Thomas Price *Tables of the Value of Gold and Silver*. 60 pp., mostly tables. San Francisco, 1881. 25 x 18 cm., bound in flexible cover. Some scuffing, contents perfect. (Total: 2 books) (\$45-65)
- 497 San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works *Gold and Silver Tables, etc.* Identical to one in Lot 496, but spine reinforced and cover has some ink spots and frays. Contents good Fine, and John Taylor & Co. *Silver and Gold Tables, Seventh Edition*. 46 pp., mostly tables. San Francisco, 1894. 24 x 18 cm., paper covers. Very Fine. (Total: 2 booklets) (\$40-60)
- 498 Lee, Ed M. *California Gold. Quarters, Halves, Dollars*. Glendale, 1932. 94 pp., frontis, 1 plate. 22 x 15 cm. Original flexible blue leatherette, still with most original wrapper. As New C-S 3455, Sigler 1537. (\$90-120)
- 499 Lee, Ed. M. *California Gold, Quarters, Halves, Dollars*. Identical to preceding Lot 498, Very Fine with some marginal pencil notes by Henry H. Clifford. (\$90-125)
- 500 Lee, Kenneth W. *California Gold, Dollars, Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars*. Santa Ana, 1979. 100 pp. 29 x 22 cm. with 1979 price list insert. As New. (\$20-30)
- 501 Los Angeles Corral *Westerners Brand Book — Book 9*. Los Angeles, 1961, edited by Henry Clifford. Contains 48 page article by Henry Clifford *Pioneer Gold Coinage of the West — 1848-1861*. Book total 267 pp., limited to 550 copies. Mint with original wrapper. (\$60-75)
- 502 Mumey, Nolie Clark. *Gruber and Company (1860-1865) A Pioneer Denver Mint*. Mumey, Denver, 1950. Limited to 800 copies, No. 244 and autographed. xii, 93 pp., Ill. An extremely important edition, with illustrative material including rare paper money issues. C-S 3458. As New with wrapper, RARE. (\$115-135)
- 503 Numismatic Gallery *United States Gold Coins and Territorial Gold*. Auction March 1-2, 1948. Deluxe special 1/2 leather, with "F. C. C. Boyd" on cover. Inscribed inside "To the Worlds' Greatest Collector with very best wishes and thanks for past favors. California Abe Kosoff Abner Kreisberg". It is noteworthy that it was a deep secret that Boyd was the owner of the Worlds' Greatest Collection sold in 1945 by Kosoff and Kreisberg. As New. (\$50-up)

- 504 Mehl, B. Max *The Romance of the Pioneers. The Judge Charles W. Slack Collection of Pioneer and Territorial Gold Coins*. Auction, May 5, 1925. 4 color plates, HPR and PPL. Cover is slightly ragged, contents Very Fine. (\$40-60)
- 505 Young, F. G. *Financial History of Oregon*. In *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* Vol 7, No. 4, Dec., 1906. 72 pp., As New. Important and hard to locate. (\$40-60)
- 506 Miscellaneous lot. Coin Collectors Journal, May, 1948 with F. R. Markhoff article on Development of Currency and Banking in California; Stack's Walton Sale, 1963 with PRL; Adams *Private Gold Coinage*, 1977 B & R reprint. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$25-up)

*This concludes the book section on Pioneer Gold.*

## United States Coinage

- 507 American Numismatic Society *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*. New York, 1914. vii, 133 pp., frontis, 39 plates. 24 x 17 cm. in black buckram. An outstanding exhibit by most of the leading collectors of the day, marvelous illustrations. Cover scuffed, contents Very Fine. (\$90-120)
- 508 Blake, George H. *United States Paper Money*. New York, 1908. 55 pp. 26 x 17 1/2 cm., stiff covers. In new perfect Very Fine. A rare publication, and first modern day study on U. S. paper. (\$25-40)
- 509 Bradbeer, William W. *Confederate and Southern State Currency*. Mt. Vernon, N.Y., 1915. 162 pp., Ill. 24 x 15 1/2 cm. ORIGINAL edition, in embossed blue binding, very slight scuffing. Very Fine and rare. (\$40-60)
- 510 Crosby, Sylvester (Sage) *The Early Coins of America*. Boston, 1875. 381 pp., Ill., 2 manuscript plates, 10 heliotype plates, bound in 1873 advertisement, showing 1873 title page, and v page insert of 1873 introduction from part I of the serial issue book. In original 3/4 leather binding, but spine expertly replaced and relettered. Still, after over 100 years the best single authority on U. S. Colonial Coinage. In Choice Very Fine, including a \$2 Mobile, Ala. note of 1862 tacked in binding at page 370. (\$900-1000)
- 511 Evans, George G. *Illustrated History of the United States Mint*. Philadelphia, 1886. vii, 162 pp., ill. 22 1/2 x 15 1/2 cm. Maroon gilt cloth; and 1888 edition same book, but 160 pp. Maroon cloth, with gilt picture of 1849 \$20 piece. Later Ex. library. Both Fine to Very Fine. (Total: 2 books) (Each: \$40-60)
- 512 Evans, George G. duplicate of 1888 edition as in Lot 511; and Smith, A. M. *Visitor's Guide of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.* Philadelphia, 1885. 176 pp., Ill. 24 x 16 cm., black gilt cloth. C-S 185. Tear on spine, contents Fine. (Total: 2 books) (\$60-85)
- 513 Curto, James J. *Military Tokens of the United States 1800-1909*. Krause Pub., Iola. 304 pp. and Prucha, Francis Paul *Indian Peace Medals in American History*. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1971. ivx, 186 pp. with original wrapper. Both books out of print. (Total: 2 books) (\$30-50)
- 514 Griffiths, William H. *The Story of the American Bank Note Company*. New York, 1959. 92 pp., 8 steel-plate double page plates of bank note designs and vignettes. 27 x 22 cm. Original cover. Plastic dust jacket. Never sold, just given to stockholders, so many lost. C-S 3689 Scarce and valuable. As New. (\$90-120)
- 515 Raymond, Wayte *The Standard Catalog of United States Coins*. 1944 edition, and 1957 18th and last edition in original wrapper. The 1957 copy has marginal notes by Mr. Clifford in the Territorial section. (Total: 2 books) (\$20-40)

- 516 Office of the Director of the Mint (compiled by T. L. Comparette) *Catalog of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa. 1912*. First edition. 634 pp. Bound in original blue cloth. Ex. Library. Fine, a few white spots on spine. Scarce. (\$50-75)
- 517 Identical to preceding, but second edition, 1913. Virtually identical to Lot 516. Slight spine rub, but Very Fine. C-S 3495. (\$60-90)

## U. S. Periodicals

- 518 American Numismatic Society (ANS). Pair of 1958 centennial publications, Adelson, Howard L. *The American Numismatic Society 1858-1958*. 390 pp.; and Ingholt, Harald *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*. xii, 713 pp. 50 Pl. Both bound in red buckram. Very Fine. (Total: 2 books) (\$75-100)
- 519 ANS *Museum Notes*. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 between 1957 and 1978. 11 volumes. (Total: 11 issues) (\$40-60)
- 520 ANS *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*. Three copies relating to America — No. 131 R. I. Nesmith *The Coinage of the First Mint of the Americas at Mexico City 1530-1572*; No. 140 K. Scott *Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut*; and No. 142 E. P. Newman *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*. (Total: 3 issues.) (\$45-60)
- 521 ANS *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*. Nice group, including Nos. 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160. From 1957 to 1970. (Total: 17 issues) (\$80-120)
- 522 ANS *Numismatic Literature*. Issues No. 78, 78 suppl., 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 95, 97. From 1967 to 1977. (Total: 15 issues) (\$60-80)
- 523 ANS *Proceedings of the American Numismatic Society and Annual Reports of ANS*. Proceedings for 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1962. Annual Reports for 1962, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1980. (Total: 14 issues) (\$25-up)
- 524 *The Coin Collector's Journal*. Late series, Vol. 8, 1941 complete in special blue binding as issued. Very Fine. (\$30-45)
- 525 *Numismatic Review* Complete set of 16 numbers in 14 issues Vol 1, No. 1 to Vol. 4, No. 4; plus additional pair of Vol 1, Nos. 1 and 2. In gray card covers as issued. Scarce in full set. (Total: 16 issues) (\$100-125)
- 526 *The Numismatist* Vol. 44, 1931 complete year bound in 1/2 black leather. Spine scuffed. (\$25-up)
- 527 *The Numismatist* Four year run of loose issues from 1937 through 1940, missing 4 issues, namely, Nov., 1937, and Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1940. (Total: 44 issues) (\$25-up)
- 528 Photograph taken at a Henry Chapman auction sale presumably the Earle Sale of 1912. In dark sepia-tone, measuring 20 x 24.5 cm, mounted on stiff board. Top corners of board missing, but barely touching photo. By "William H. Rau". Some collectors are easily identifiable, including both Chapmans — a little study can undoubtedly identify most, about 35 men and a lone female. Extremely rare and a bibliophile's dream. (\$75-up)
- 529 Chapman, S. H. & H. (Richard B. Winsor). *Catalog of the Magnificent Collection of Coins of the United States*. Philadelphia, Dec. 16-17, 1895. ii, 87 pp, hand priced in red. In flexible black board cover, 30 1/2 x 24 cm. Ex. ANS duplicate. Spine loose, contents Fine. (\$80-120)
- 530 Chapman, Henry. (Captain Andrew C. Zubrskie). *Catalogue of the Collection of Colonial and State Coins, 1787 New York, Brasher Doubloon, U. S. Pioneer Gold Coins, etc.* Philadelphia, June 3-4, 1909. viii, 104 pp., engraved frontis., 13 photographic plates, PRL. Rebound in black buckram. Contents almost As New, but Lot 352 cut-out on Plate VI. Quite rare and important. (\$1200-1500)



- 531 Chapman, Henry. (George H. Earle). *Catalogue of the Magnificent Collection of Ancient Greek and Roman, European, Oriental, Early American and United States Coins*. Philadelphia, June 25-29., 1912. v.(2), 225 pp., 3875 lots, **39 fine photographic plates**, PRL rebound in black buckram. 30 x 25 cm. Inside nearly perfect, except inside margin tear repaired on Pl. 39, and some scoundrel cut out two photos. Lot 2203 on Pl. XXV, and 2295 on Pl. XXVI are missing. Last year a copy of this sale sold at auction for \$4000 — the damage here will preclude such runaway bidding. (\$1250-1500)
- 532 Miscellaneous volume of bound sales, including small Chapman with plates. Includes S. H. Chapman, *John P. Lyman Sale*, Nov. 1913 with 8 photographic plates, hand priced. Some scoundrel also cut-out 3 coins on Plate I, and 2 on Pl. VII — others fresh and intact. Other sales include, T. L. Elder *Lewis C. Gehring Sale*, 1921 hand priced; S. H. Chapman *The Beckwith Collection*, 1923 no plates or prices; and Henry Chapman *The Nygren Collection*, 1924 with 5 halftone plates, and loosely inserted partial price list. Truly a real hodgepodge, needing rebinding. (\$250-375)
- 533 Woodward, W. E. *The Finotti Sale* Nov. 11-14. 1862. Rare edition, paper covers in oversize (29 x 25 cm.) printed with complete blank interleaving. Printed prices next to each lot. Rear cover torn, but not into lettering, contents Very Fine. Rare edition. (\$175-200)
- 534 Woodward, W. E. *The John F. McCoy Sale* May 17-21, 1864. Original pink covers (loose), contents Very Fine. Scarce and important. (\$75-100)
- 535 Miscellaneous lot of 5 auctions. Elder, T. L. *The Clarence S. Bement Library*, March 29, 1923; Two copies of New Netherlands Coin, etc. (NNC), 1952 ANA Sales, both with PRL; NNC 49th Cat., June, 1957 with PRL; and NNC 50th Sale, Dec., 1957 with PRL. (Total: 5 sales) (\$50-70)
- 536 Large Group of Sales, especially strong in Kosoff-Kreisberg sales (Numismatic Gallery). Includes Sales No. 17 (PRL); 19; 20 thru 28, bound with PRL's; 29 (WGC) with PRL; 45-46; 68; ANA 1949 Journal and PRL only; 72; Kreisberg MB, 1956; Kosoff MB, 1957-PRL; Kosoff-Donlon DELUXE in slipcase; NY Stamp & Coin, Woodside Coll. 1892; Kreisberg-Schulman March, 1965 with PRL and notes by Clifford; Schulman April, 1951 PRL; Morgenthau Sale 328, 1934 bound; Leo Young, Nov, 1955; Bolender 192, Mar, 1957; and Morgenthau's 311, 345 (Newcomer) bound, 360 and 399. A valuable lot. (Total: 21 items/29 sales) (\$100-up)
- 537 Group of six large Mehl Sales. P. H. Griffith, March 20, 1912 (loose cover) PRL; No. 35 B. W. Smith, May 25, 1915 PRL; Judge Slack, May 5, 1925 with four color plates PRL; A.A. Grinnell, June 15, 1943; Waltman-Roe-Ryan, June 12, 1945 PRL; and Royal Sale, March 23, 1948 with PRL. (Total: 6 sales) (\$75-125)
- 538 Group of six large Mehl sales, plus 3 Kagins. Judge Slack May, 1925 with 4 color plates as new; Olsen Nov. 7, 1944 PRL; Wm. C. Atwater June 11, 1946; Neil June 17, 1947 PRL with some hand pricing; Geiss Feb. 18., 1947; Jubilee May 23, 1950 with PRL; and Kagin's 202; 214; and NASC, 1979. (Total: 9 sales) (\$125-175)
- 539 Large group of mostly Stack's sales. J. F. Bell, Dec., 1944 PRL; Deetz Nov., 1946; Guggenheimer Jan., 1953; Anderson-DuPont Sept., 1954 PRL; Anderson-DuPont II Nov., 1954 PRL; Feb., 26, 1955 PRL; Apr., 23, 1955; Limpert Sept. 24, 1955; NENA Oct., 1955; Baldenhofer Nov., 1955 PRL; Schmandt Feb., 1957, 2 copies, 1 with PRL; Empire Nov., 1957; Crosby-Mayfield Jan., 1958 PRL; G. O. Walton, 1963 DELUXE issue in tan cloth; Auction '79 Sale; *Stack's Numismatic Guide* 1941 in red; and Price Lists bound in red, Nos. 56 and 57; Coin Galleries Oct., 1957 PRL. Nice grouping. (Total: 20 items) (\$100-up)
- 540 Miscellaneous catch-all lot. National Catalog of U. S. Coins, 1941 (pages missing); C. H. Shinkle Price List; Steigerwalt's *Illustrated History of U. S. Coins* 1884; Bieciuk & Corbin *Texas Confederate County Notes and Private Script* 1961; (Kosoff) *Illustrated History of U. S. Coins* (Judith Coll.); Walker *Catalog of Oklahoma Tokens* 367 pp.; Becker *Heritage of Coins* with slides — short lived home teaching course; Gutttag *Illustrated Coins* about 1924. (Total: 8 items) (\$50-up)

## Foreign Books

- 541 Adams, E. H. *Catalogue of the Collection of Julius Gutttag* New York, 1929. 514 pp., Ill. Standard on Latin America. In original cream and red cloth. Very Fine, but slightest water spots. (\$60-80)
- 542 Adams, E. H. Exact duplicate of preceding, slight spine rub and binding has slight weakness. (\$50-70)
- 543 Pradeau, A. F. *Numismatic History of Mexico from the Pre-Columbian Epoch to 1823* Los Angeles, 1938. 146 pp., frontis, 23 plates. 28 1/2 x 21 cm. Original red brown cloth, but not signed. Has both errata sheets inserted. C-S 3061. (\$80-100)
- 544 Raymond, W. *The Silver Dollars of North and South America* New York, 1939 original blue binding; and Raymond, W. *Coins of the World: Nineteenth Century Issues* New York, 1953 (2nd ed.) in wrapper; and Friedberg, R. *Gold Coins of the World* First edition. New York, 1958 in wrapper. (Total: 3 books) (\$50-75)
- 545 Scott Stamp & Coin *Scott's Standard Catalogs No. 5, Copper Coins, 15th ed. 1888*. New York, in rare original boards. 98 pp. plus ads. Ex. B. Max Mehl; and *Scott's Standard Catalogues No. 4 Silver Coins 25th ed. 1888*. New York, also in original boards, with note to Mehl stating rare in original boards. Binding slightly loose. Also Ex. B. Max Mehl. A rare pair. (Total: 2 books) (\$60-100)
- 546 Wormser, M. *Coins and Medals of Transylvania in New York Collections*. New York, 1915. 42 pp., 9 Pl. 28 x 21 cm. In 3/4 red leather, slight scuffing. C-S 3331. (\$90-125)
- 547 Balance of foreign books, 7 volumes. L. S. Forrer *Art of Collecting Coins*; W. Howe *The Mining Guild of New Spain and its Tribunal General* Harvard, 1949; A. Martin *La Moneda Española*. Barcelona, 1946; N. S. Utberg *The Coins of Mexico*; Jose De Yriarte *Catálogo de Los Reales de a Ocho Españoles*. Madrid (about 1955) Numbered copy 351 out of 995.; and 2 copies of *Artes de Mexico*, featuring Moneda Mexicanas, No. 103 1968-large size. (Total: 7 volumes) (\$75-up)

End of the Clifford Numismatic Books

# END OF FIRST SESSION



## SESSION TWO

(United States Coins)

Friday Afternoon, March 19. 1:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Lots 1001-1492

# Colonial and Early American Coins



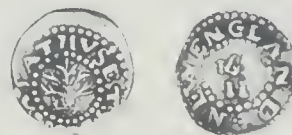
- 1001 1652 (cica 1660) Oak Tree shilling. Noe-1. Obverse inscription begins at 11:00 as on the earlier Willow Tree coins, and as on no later Oak Trees; dies aligned head to head; later Oak Tree pieces aligned head to toe. **Fine to VF**, some local weaknesses near borders, but very bold where actually brought up. Tops of DOM NE off flan, but no obvious clipping. No sign of the break connecting ND. Warm iridescent gray, absolutely defect-free. Believed to have been the first of the Oak Tree shillings, struck within a few weeks following October 1660, when the new contract with Hull and Sanderson took effect. One of the more common of the Oak Tree varieties, and therefore of interest as a type coin. Oak Tree shillings are much rarer than the later Pine Tree shillings, but have been undervalued for years, and sell for only slightly more in comparable grades.



- 1002 1652 Oak Tree shilling. Noe-13. **Fine**, bent and restraightened, central details of tree worn nearly smooth, but most of the other details are VF in sharpness. Tiny clip at 12:00 like on the Garrett piece; evidence of some light tooling at GLA at top of reverse, obviously cleaned and retoned. One of the last of the Oak Trees; the obverse die was later altered at the mint when the change-over to the Pine Tree style came into effect. Rarer than last.
- 1003 1652 (circa 1660-1662) Oak Tree sixpence. Noe-16. MASATHVSETS only on the obverse; IN placed on reverse instead. A distinctive type coin for this reason and very popular. **Reverse grades a full VF** with perfect centering, obverse has VF details at upper half, but lower parts of tree, letter E and rosette all illegible, as struck. Overall a grade of F/VF would not be unreasonable, especially as the obverse weakness is common to pieces of this variety, so much so that the coin was unknown with a fully struck tree until the late 1950s! Dark gray surfaces with two old, dull obverse scrapes and some faint clash marks. Flan is nearly perfectly round with many of the reverse letters heavily drawn to the edge. Far rarer than the shillings as a denomination; for every one of these we see at least 6 or 7

shillings. The sixpence is also at least three times rarer than the twopence, and is slightly rarer than the threepence.

- 1004 1652 Oak Tree threepence. Noe-27. Sharpness of **Fine** but weak at rims, porous and dark, possibly once either in a fire or buried in the earth.



- 1005 1662 Oak Tree twopence. Noe-30. Sharpness of **VF** where struck up, dark steel surfaces, obverse 10 percent off-center towards 6:00; reverse perfectly centered, flan lightly crinkled. 2 of date partly obliterated from die failure. All of these were dated 1662 (the date of authorization) but were actually struck as late as 1669. All from a single pair of dies in various stages of reworking. Noe lists six different die states and at least a half-dozen more have been published since. Due to the shortage of die steel, dies were repeatedly recut and reused. On this die state the 2 in the date is small with its base extended to the inner ring of beads. There is a break from the right foot of A giving the appearance of ENGLNND.



- 1006 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Large size. Noe-2. Small tree with geometrically straight branches, large letters on both sides, N backwards in IN, large date, peculiar A's with a horizontal stroke at top, all E's have the crossbar extending to left. **Fine**, planchet incomplete at top, as made, half a dozen ancient tooth-marks on right side of obverse (these were often bent by teeth for use as talismans against witches), couple of unimportant and faint pinscratches, medium gray toning.
- 1007 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small size. Noe-16. Good-VG, medium gray, initials KW pinscratched across obverse. Struck on a defective planchet that was not rolled out properly. Left obverse and right reverse is too thin, and the details are blurred and larger than normal in these areas. Quite interesting.





See Color Photo

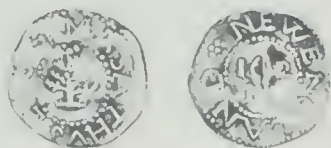
- 1008 **1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small size. Noe-29**, the common variety with the D in ENGLAND first punched into the die upside down, then corrected. The blunder on this piece is the strongest we have ever seen. **Very Fine**, steel gray, weak at top on both sides, as often, slight lamination defects within the weak areas. Usual small chunky flan for these, but more nearly round than usually seen.



See Color Photo

- 1009 **1652 Pine Tree sixpence. Noe-33. Strong Very Fine, claims to EF**, dark gray and very attractive. Obverse off-center towards 12:00 as nearly always, THVS nearly entirely off flan. The tree with its distinctive pellets on either side, is a reduced version of the one appearing on the first of the Pine Tree shillings, Noe-1, with which this is contemporary (1667-69). Very much underrated; at least 10 times as rare as the shillings, taken as a denomination. A true early American classic!

- 1010 **1652 Pine Tree sixpence. Noe-33. Very Fine**, not quite as sharp as the last, lighter bluish gray, same off-center obverse. Scarce.



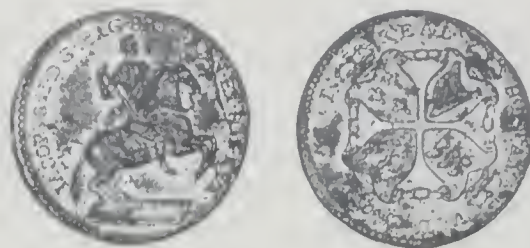
- 1011 **1652 Pine Tree threepence. Noe-36**. Tree altered at mint from an oak, break above AS clear. **Very Fine**, toned, but mutilated by being hit three times with a sharp object at central reverse, flan slightly crinkled.



- 1012 **1652 Pine Tree threepence. Noe-34, pellet on either side of trunk. Very Fine**, light gray, flan too small for dies with tops of most letters in legends off, shows only one of the four dots after ENGLAND. Noe had never seen a specimen with more than one dot, and he listed this variety as having a period after ENGLAND.

- 1013 Pair of Mark Newby (St. Patrick's) coppers. (1) Farthing. Variety with three small stars after REX (rare); period after T. Fine, charcoal in fields, light brown devices. Old roughness in fields mostly worn smooth, weak at left obverse border. Brass plug perfectly centered at crown. (2) Halfpenny. FLOREAT \* REX, large letters; 14 harpstrings. Partially reeded edge. Good-VG, perfect for the grade, light brown, smooth planchet. At least 10 times as rare as the farthings. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1014 London Elephant token. Usual type: LONDON:GOD:PRESERVE:. Thick flan, VG, smooth medium brown, defect-free.



- 1015 **Plantation token (Richard Holt). 1/24 real = 1/4d. Tin. Restrike of 1828** by Matthew Young, later distributed by Lincoln & Son, probably well into the 1850's. From the Newman 5-D dies with the rim break before the horse. **Uncirculated**, but the usual light to moderate tin oxidation is present in the fields, and the piece was struck with a much-rusted obverse die. Traces of some of the original brilliance around some of the reverse lettering.

- 1016 1722 Rosa Americana halfpenny. DEI GRATIA; AMERICANA. Nelson-11. Good, smooth surfaces. Also a pair of Wood's Hibernia pieces: 1723 farthing, DEI GRATIA, Fine; and a 1723 halfpenny, Fine, two reverse rim cuts. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1017 1722 Rosa Americana penny. Regular U's in both legends, two rosettes on reverse, period after REX. Nelson-9. Good-VG, dark steel, smooth surfaces and rather attractive. Also a 1783 Washington large military bust cent. VG. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1018 1723 Hibernia halfpenny. Uncirculated, dull, cleaned, partially retoning a slate gray.

- 1019 1723 Hibernia farthing. DEI GRATIA type. AU, chestnut brown, sharp impression. Lovely, as these often are.



- 1020 **1766 Pitt halfpenny. Copper. Choice Extremely Fine**, beautiful light grayish chestnut brown, free of defects. A late strike with clashed dies, AMERICA from reverse shows along back of head, trio of rust pits on reverse above TY. Really scarce this nice, these usually come F-VF at best.

Note: The usual dies with the last R in RESTORER originally left off the die in error, then crowded in next to OF with the help of a disproportionately small punch. Last S in STAMPS cut over a smaller S. Die work and planchet quality indicate English origin, although a once-popular theory had it that the dies were by James Smithers from designs by Paul Revere. We believe this theory can be dismissed at once since the dies were obviously made by an experienced (though absent-minded) diesinker, which Smithers was not (he was a plate engraver, not a die-sinker). Also planchets of this quality, either in brass or in copper, were simply not available in America in 1766. The "Friends of Liberty and Trade" mentioned on this token, was a New York merchants association which worked for repeal of the Stamp Act. It is likely that they contacted one of the Birmingham mints and had these tokens produced after the repeal of the Stamp Act, receiving them back in 1768 or 1769. Pitt halfpennies must have circulated well into the 1780s in this country.

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- 1021 **1766 Pitt halfpenny.** Another. Evidently brass but tin-plated. Very Fine, but dark and somewhat banged up about the rims and edges, though not seriously so.



- 1022 **1779 Rhode Island ship medal.** Brass. Wreath below ship. Betts-563. **Very Fine**, bold, dark but mostly free of porosity, few minor planchet laminations on reverse and two small edge defects. Scarcer than the later type with the wreath removed (evidently the wreath was regarded as insufficient camouflage for the offensive word VLUGTENDE, and both were later completely ground off the die).

- 1023 Pair of French colonies coppers: (1) 1721H sou, VG, porous; (2) 1767 sou, RF counterstamped for use in French West Indies. Coin VG, counterstamp a bold VF. (Total: 2 pieces)

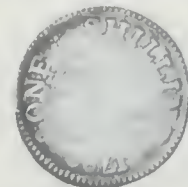
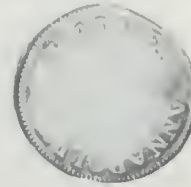
### Choice 1776 Continental Dollar



See Color Photo

- 1024 **1776 Continental dollar.** Pewter. CURRENCY variety. Newman 1-C. Dies misaligned. Usual edge ornamented with the twin olive leaf design similar to that used on Spanish milled dollars of the period (this edge was also later used on the 1783 Nova Constellatio patterns and on the 1792 Washington President piece in silver). **Uncirculated**, much original mint brilliance, light silvery gray fields, three or four minor stains on reverse, but obverse is completely free of them. With the die break down the left side, heavy at tops of GI and bottoms of NT. Nearly equal to Lot 1490 of the Garrett sale, at \$13,500. We expect this historic rarity to approach the five-figure level.

*Note: The designs for this piece were copied from the Continental Currency paper issues authorized Feb. 17, 1776. Newman (CCJ, July, 1952) has suggested that the dollar coins were planned for July, 1776, to coincide with the Declaration of Independence. The workmanship on the dies is quite crude with numerous lettering and spelling errors and the whole composition looks like that of a plate engraver rather than a die-sinker; there seems little doubt that the dies were cut in America. One of the obverse dies is signed E.G. FECIT and there has been much speculation about who E.G. was. Plans for the coinage had to be eventually abandoned because of the widespread hoarding of bullion. However thousands were struck in pewter, too many for a mere release as a pattern; perhaps this was an effort to slow the sinking value of Continental Currency.*



- 1025 **1783 Chalmers shilling (Annapolis, Md.).** Long worm variety (bar connects N in ONE to second I in SHILLING). Good-VG overall with excellent smooth steel gray surfaces, but the usual weakness in the centers; the clasped hands device is almost entirely illegible. Usual irregular flan with crudely filed edge (planchets evidently cut from the strip with shears, then the edges filed by hand before being struck). Very underrated; seven or eight times as rare as the other shilling die of this type (the short worm); Chalmers shillings as a whole are several dozen times rarer than Pine Tree shillings, but sell for about as much.

### Extremely Rare Original Castorland 'Half Dollar'



See Color Photo

- 1026 **1796 Castorland medal** (also called a half dollar or half ecu, due to its size and weight). In our opinion this is **an original impression in silver**, although interested bidders should read carefully the technical notes below, and then carefully examine the piece, as restrikes in silver exist from these dies. **Only about a dozen of the originals exist**, however the price of this very rare item has been held down for decades by the similarity of the early restrikes to originals. This one grades **Very Good or so**, with light gray toning, and smooth surfaces for the grade. Imperfectly reeded edge, evidently this was sent twice through a Castaing machine before being struck. The Proof Garrett piece brought \$4250; an EF in the 1976 ANA sale sold for \$2000, and a VF sold for \$1550 in Pine Tree's June, 1978 sale.

*Note: Struck from the identical dies used on originals (old-style lettering, 1796 irregularly spaced with the 1 running into a bead, UG touch in FRUGUM). No sign of the reverse crack or later bulge at 3:00 seen on the early restrikes. However this piece weighs only 201 grains, which would make it the lightest original ever reported. Garrett's Proof (Lot 1519) was 238.5 grains, and Walter Breen (writing in Pine Tree's 6/78 sale) says he has seen (in grades from VG to EF) originals from 228-231 grains. Although the present piece is very light for an original, both the early and late restrikes weigh only about 178 grains. The edge reeding was obviously done by a Castaing machine rather than a close collar (restrikes were struck in a close collar with much deeper edge reeding). Also the worn condition of the present piece suggests an original (the restrikes come in Brilliant Proof, and had this one been carried as a pocket piece to wear it down, it still would have traces of prooflike surface).*

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- 1027 **1796 Castorland medal. Early restrike in copper.** Thin flan, broader than on the preceding. Edge reeded by being struck in a close collar. Struck from original dies, and a fairly early restrike with only a faint horizontal crack showing at 3:00 on the reverse (later the die develops a bulge in this area). Light brown and iridescent **Proof**, light friction on a few high points. Triple struck with a plain shift between the strikings. Not to be confused with later restrikes from various copy dies.



- 1028 **1787 Immunis Columbia cent.** Nice **Fine**, and just about defect-free for once (these often come disfigured with bad planchet pits and cracks). Die failure weakens center of obverse, as usual, but not seriously so. Light brown devices, darker charcoal fields, smooth surfaces. Late crack from upper right wing to U, defects at E\*P (denticles clashed on die from an earlier off-center strike?). Date at least two-thirds on flan, which is also unusual. The planchet fabric on these is quite similar to that on certain New Jersey cents struck at Rahway in the middle of 1787, although it has also been suggested that these were struck at Machin's Mills from dies by Atlee.

### Authentic Example of the Rare Bar Cent



See Color Photo

- 1029 **(1785) Bar cent. Original. Strong Extremely Fine, nearly AU**, pale yellow bronze alloy (these also come in red copper), choice surfaces. Rare as an original, not to be confused with the Bolen copies or the various modern fabrications. Garrett had only a pair of Bolen copies!

*Note: Planchet fabric indicates that these were struck in England. They began appearing in circulation in New York City at the end of 1785. Possibly ordered from a New York merchant who furnished a Continental Army coat button as a sample of size and general appearance. The weight on these is very light; they must have passed near the bottom of the scale of values for coppers. Most are only moderately worn, indicating limited circulation, possibly these only circulated until 1789 or so.*

### Another example of the Rare Bar Cent



See Color Photo

- 1030 **(1785) Bar cent.** Another, also original, same dies as last (spur down from 12th bar at right). Extremely **Fine**, not quite as bold as last, cleaned decades ago and now mostly toned back to an olive-gray, though red still lingers in the protected regions between the bars. Faint old scratch between 4th and 5th bars.



- 1031 **1787 Auctori Plebis token.** Reverse details suggest a grade close to **EF**, obverse weak in center as always, but overall as bold as we have seen. Close match for Garrett, Lot 1513 at \$900, though from an early state of the reverse die, without the severe break from head to globe seen on most of these. Dullish gray-steel surfaces, well handled, but nothing that could really be called a defect. Reverse inscription entirely on the flan, only the very bottoms of the date figures off; very unusual as the dies were too large for the planchets, and all show parts of the inscriptions and date off the planchets, usually much more so than here.

*Note: Known to have been struck later than 1787 as the reverse device is also found on certain 1793 dated Emsworth, Hampshire tokens, and the piece first appears in a numismatic publication in 1796. By 1793-1794 Connecticut coppers were no longer legal tender, but in many parts of the country they were still passable, hence it would have been profitable to make imitations. It is likely that this piece is an imitation struck in England on the orders of some Yankee speculator who sent a 1787 draped bust Connecticut cent (Miller obverse type 33) as a model; indeed it is certain that this was copied directly from an actual Connecticut cent, as the type and location of the punctuation exactly matches Miller type 33, and the mathematical probability of this happening by chance is very low (four cin-quefoils and two colons, for a total of six symbols, arranged \*AUCTORI: \*CONNEC:\**

- 1032 **1789 Mott token.** Thick flan. Late bulged and broken dies. **VG-Fine**, usual weakness in centers, few rim dings on reverse.
- 1033 **(1792) Kentucky token.** Plain edge. **AU**, tan.
- 1034 **(1792) Kentucky token.** Another plain edge. **EF**, weak at OUR CAUSE. Tan obverse, dark steel reverse.
- 1035 **1794 Franklin Press token.** **EF**, cleaned red, now retoning.
- 1036 **1794 Franklin Press token.** **EF**, medium golden brown.
- 1037 **1794 Talbot, Allum and Lee token.** Fuld-3, small & on obverse and reverse. **EF**, reddish brown with some lighter deposits on edge and parts of devices.



- 1038 **1787 Massachusetts half cent.** Close, heavy date, break from bow across foot; arrow hits period, M defective at left upright. Ryder 4-C. AU, medium brown, slight planchet clip at 12:00, two tiny sharp digs on obverse, couple of reverse rim nicks at right. Better than this description might sound, overall very attractive.
- 1039 Pair of 1787 Nova Eboracs. (1) Figure on reverse faces right. Fine, smooth attractive surfaces but ruined by numerous scratches across the obverse; (2) Figure faces left. Good or VG, too porous to determine which. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1040 **1788 New Jersey cent. Maris 50-f.** The popular type with the **horse head facing left** and a completely different style to the plow than on the usual varieties. These dies thought to have been the work of either Goadsby himself, or someone in his employ, perhaps John Harper. **Very Good**, obverse somewhat off-center, shows the bulge between the horse head and REA, weak around the obverse rim at top right. Reverse displays the typical weakness at the center. Many fairly minor planchet laminations and other imperfections, and a couple of rim and edge bumps. Very scarce, most are in absolutely wretched condition, this is one of the finer ones around!
- 1041 1783 Georgius Triumpho "cent." Baker-7, but the first of the Washington coppers. Strict Good with excellent smooth tan surfaces. Late stage of the reverse die. Also a 1783 Washington draped bust cent, no button on toga. Type of Baker-2. VG. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1042 1783 Washington large military bust. Baker-4. Fine, but cleaned. Also a Washington double headed "cent," Baker-6. VF, with a rim pinch at 3:00, letter B pinscratched in field. Also a 1783 UNITY STATES piece, Baker-1. VF, weak at left obverse and lower reverse. Fairly typical group of these pieces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1043 1791 Washington small eagle cent. Baker-16. VF, rusty dark steel, slight rim bruise at 12:00.
- 1044 1793 Washington ship token. Obverse die of last. Baker-18. VF, tan to light brown, attractive. Late broken, clashed and swelled reverse die, most of the traces of the overdate gone.
- 1045 1795 Washington grate halfpenny token. Large buttons on coat. Baker-29. Fine. Also a North Wales Washington token, Baker-34. Plain edge. VG-Fine, difficult to grade as always, smooth surfaces, typical weak, uneven impression, evidently as designed. Scarce. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1046 1795 Liberty & Security halfpenny. Usual LONDON edge. Baker-31. Very Fine with the diagnostic weakness at the eagle and at the right half of the shield. This piece is unobtainable with a fully struck reverse.
- 1047 1795 Liberty & Security "penny." Military bust left. Baker-30. Fine, olive-brown, cleaner than one would expect for a heavy coin with this much wear. Circulated for many years, probably at the value of a penny, but in England, not here.

- 1048 (1793?) Washington success token. Large size. Brass, reeded edge. Baker-265. The obverse die with the large, pointed nose, but without the usual diecracks. Very Fine.

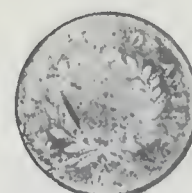


- 1049 (1793?) Washington success token. Small size. Brass, reeded edge. Baker-266. EF, considerable original mint brilliance.



- 1050 1787 Fugio cent. Newman 13-X. Uncirculated, mostly choice, pink, rose and bluish gray iridescence over light chocolate surfaces, all faded from mint color. Clashed dies, but an unusually select planchet for these.
- 1051 **1787 Fugio cent.** STATES UNITED but the reverse die is aligned 180 degrees from normal. **Newman 19-SS (R-6)**. Widest date; N above O-E and close to both. Not in the original Newman monograph, discovered in the late 1950s. Listed by Kessler as variety 19-S.2. Very Fine, olive-brown, clean and attractive. Evidently one of the top half-dozen or so of the variety.
- 1052 Lot of 14 low-grade colonials. A diverse assortment, all different, with some scarcer types, including a plow type Vermont copper. Fair-VG, few damaged. Worth about \$150 or so. (Total: 14 pieces)

## Half Cents



- 1053 **1793 C-1, G-4.** Good-4/Fair-2, with the reverse weakness due to die failure. Porous surfaces.
- 1054 1794 Fair-2; 1804 crosslet 4, stems, VF-20; 1808 VG-8, rotated reverse die; 1828, 1835, 1851, 1857, all EF-40 to Choice EF-45 with the 1851 cleaned. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1055 1794 C-4, G-4. VG-8, steel surfaces, some porosity, weak at TY and on reverse at RICA.
- 1056 1795 C-1, G-1. Lettered edge. Sharpness of perhaps Fine-12 or better but dark, highly porous and rough. Overall just Fair-2 condition.
- 1057 1803 C-2, G-4. Good-4, perfect for the grade. Rare, formerly R-7, and still a tough one to find.
- 1058 1803-1855. Lot of 16 pieces. Fair-2 to AG-3 for the earlier dates; G-4 to VG-8 for the later ones. (Total: 16 pieces)



- 1059 1804 Plain 4; stemless. C-13. EF-40, possibly once cleaned.
- 1060 1804 C-13 and 1834. Both Choice VF-30. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1061 1804 C-13. Fine, rim nick. Also 1835 and 1853, both EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1062 1833 and 1853. EF-40, with the 1833 cleaned and retoned. (Total: 2 pieces)

## Large Cents

### Attractive 1793 Chain Cent



See Color Photo

- 1063 1793 Chain AMERICA cent. S-3. Very Fine-20, grayish-brown, devices highlighted, very sharp and attractive. Minor planchet flaws at top left obverse and several smaller ones at lower right quadrant of reverse. Struck after the dies had clashed. An attractive cent, and should bring about \$7000.

*Note: The reverse device, a chain of 15 links (for each of the 15 states then in the Union) is highly interesting and appropriate, although certain ignorant persons killed the design by complaining that it represented slavery. The chain motif was first used on the Continental Currency notes of Feb. 17, 1776, and then on the Continental dollar. But the links were round and each bore the name of a state. The Fugio cents of 1787 also featured round links, but the states' names were later dropped. On the 1793 chain cents, the links were made oblong instead of round, and two additional ones were added to cover Vermont and Kentucky, admitted as states in 1791 and 1792. The first appearance of elongated links, rather than rings, evidently occurred on an Indian Peace Medal struck about 1790, now in ANS. A photo appears in the November, 1979 "Numismatist."*



See Color Photo

- 1064 1793 Chain AMERICA. S-2. Wide date, obverse of the AMERI variety; reverse of S-3. Sharpness of VG-8/Fine-12, but porous, and with a planchet clip to right of date, as made. Much rarer than S-3, or even S-1, rarest "collectible" chain cent (the variety NC-1 is unobtainable, with possibly two known).



See Color Photo

- 1065 1793 Wreath cent. S-11c. Vertical left leaf points to 9 in date; legend placed too far inward from rim. Lettered edge with single leaf after DOLLAR, same device as on the Liberty cap cents. **Choice VF-30**, reddish-gray, smooth surfaces and very attractive. Heavily clashed obverse die, details of wreath very sharp under throat, RICA sharply embossed in front of face. A lovely cent, whose value we estimate at \$3000 or higher.
- 1066 1793 Wreath. S-6. Sharpness of Fine-12 but harshly scrubbed to a bright "Copper-pot" tone, evidently to remove roughness and scaling from the fields. Could be improved by darkening it with sulphur.

### Highly Attractive 1793 Liberty Cap Cent



See Color Photo

- 1067 1793 Liberty cap. S-13. Two beads over I; leaf under ME parallel. **Very Fine-20 obverse, Extremely Fine-40 reverse**, dark charcoal surfaces with some attractive reflectivity, couple of small spots of porosity on obverse, but the overall aspect is that of a lovely, smooth "black beauty." Rarest of the three 1793 types, 11,056 pieces struck with 300-400 pieces remaining today, but 90 percent of these are either rough or damaged or repaired. Condition Census for the 1793 Caps has always been slippery because almost all of the high grade ones have been repeatedly overgraded in the most flagrant manner. For all varieties combined, Sheldon cites five at the AU level, three EF-45's and at least three more just below EF-45; none exist in mint state. The beautiful Garrett AU-50 brought a very firm \$36,000. We expect this lovely early classic to approach or perhaps even probe the five figure area.

*Note: Various engravers have been suggested over the years as being responsible for the splendid workmanship on the obverse of the Liberty cap cents; current fashion leans toward Joseph Wright, who died in Sept. 1793 of yellow fever. The Mint itself was closed down on Sept. 18 because of the epidemic in Philadelphia and was not re-opened until November, 1793, however no more coins were struck until 1794. For a graphic and horrifying account of the early yellow fever epidemics in Philadelphia, see the article by Warren A. Lapp in the April, 1971 "Numismatist."*



See Color Photo

- 1068 1794 S-49. Short bust; closed wreath. **Choice EF-45**, dark charcoal with very light scattered porosity, some of it evidently removed from the right obverse field decades ago with unusual skill. The overall aspect is that of a choice, pleasing cent, and it should be seen to be appreciated. Late stage of the vertical crack through E. Sheldon's Condition Census is 55-50-45-45-40-40 which would put this as tied for third finest. The R.E. Naftzger piece was a good half-grade below this one, but was still called "probably condition census level." Easily a four figure item.
- 1069 1794 VG-8/AG-3; 1795 plain edge, Poor-1; 1803, 1807, 1812, 1814, 1829, all AG-3 to VG-8; also an 1834 and 1844, both in Fine-12; and an 1855 in AU-50. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 1070 1795 Plain edge. S-76b, ONE CENT too high. **EF-40**, attractive light brown with sea-green and blue overtones.
- 1071 1798/7 to 1853. Lot of 46 pieces. Poor-1 to VF-20, but most of them could be truthfully called Fair-2 to AG-3, several damaged. Also a 1787 Massachusetts half cent, 1787 N.J. cent, and a 1787 Connecticut cent, all Fair-2. **SOLD AS IS—NO RETURNS.** (Total: 49 pieces)
- 1072 1805 S-269, pointed 1 in date. VF-20, mottled dark to medium grayish charcoal shades, clean and rather attractive despite a couple of reverse rim bruises. Shows the horizontal break from hairbun into curls and the clash marks at face and throat.
- 1073 1810/09 S-281. **Choice VF-30** in sharpness but cleaned a pumpkin orange. Scratch in left obverse field.
- 1074 1814 Crosslet 4. Fine-12, dark. Also 1846 medium date, recut from below. VF-20, dipped in a silver wash. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1075 1818 MS-60, glossy light brown Uncirculated.
- 1076 1843 Type of 1842. AU-50.
- 1077 1850 MS-60, Uncirculated, light brown, soft impression at reverse border, but very attractive.
- 1078 1853 MS-60, Uncirculated, attractive reddish olive.

## Small Cents

### Two Examples of the Rare and Popular 1856 Flying Eagle



See Color Photo

- 1079 1856 Flying eagle cent. Exact type of 1857, the variety listed and pictured in the *Guide Book*. **Proof-60**, harshly cleaned, now starting to tone back to gray and sunset colors, but with hairlines still visible. Evidently dipped in acid or something similar, destroying the mirror surfaces and producing some microscopic graininess in places. Rim nick near D of UNITED. Superficially resembles a typical "MS-60, Unc." coin, but the squared edge gives it away as a Proof.



- 1080 1856 Flying eagle cent. Another. **Choice EF-45**, glossy olive and khaki tones, slight obverse scratch from between ED over to wing, but otherwise very attractive.

- 1081 Early small cent type set: 1857 Flying eagle, EF-40; 1859 **Choice** AU-55, much lustre; 1863 MS-60, Uncirculated; 1909 Indian **Choice** AU-55; 1909 VDB MS-63, Select Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1082 1857 Flying eagle, 1863, 1872. All EF-40. Also a 1908-S in VF-20 and a pair of MS-60, Uncirculated 1909 Indians. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1083 1859 EF-40, cleaned. Also 1886, 1888, 1899 all Proof-60, toned to brilliant, and a 1903 MS-60, green-gold toned Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1084 Large dealer lot of flying eagle and copper-nickel Indian cents. 1857-1864. Grades range from AG-3 to VF-20 but most are Good-4 to VG-8. **SOLD AS IS—NO RETURNS.** (Total: 138 pieces)
- 1085 1858 Flying eagle. Large letters. MS-60, golden tan Uncirculated, few spots.
- 1086 1858 Flying eagle. Small letters. MS-63, Select gold-tan Uncirculated.
- 1087 1859 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, rich olive-gold toning, fully lustrous. Kept out of the gem level by a few spots.
- 1088 1859 MS-60, gray-tan Uncirculated.
- 1089 1860 Type 2, rounded bust as in 1861-1864. MS-60, tan Uncirculated, poorly cleaned on reverse.
- 1090 1860 Type 2 obverse. MS-60, gold and iridescent Uncirculated, prooflike on obverse.
- 1091 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 copper-nickel. EF-40 to AU-50 condition, the 1864 was cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1092 1861 MS-65, pastel-gray toned **Choice** Uncirculated.



- 1093 1862 Heavy 2 in date. MS-60, golden lustrous Uncirculated.
- 1094 1862 EF-40; 1884 AU-50; 1909 VDB MS-65, Choice Uncirculated; 1917-D MS-60, Uncirculated, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1095 1863 and 1864 Copper-nickel cents. Both AU-50, some lustre. Also 1881 AU-50, cleaned, and a 1909 Indian MS-60, Uncirculated, partly red. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1096 1864 Bronze cents. With and without L on ribbon. Both MS-60, Uncirculated, violet-brown with flashes of gold lustre, the 1864L is a little streaky but basically attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1097 1864 Bronze cents. No L. MS-60, olive-tan Uncirculated; 1864L in EF-40. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1098 Dealer lot of Indian cents. 1864-1909. Grades range from AG-3 to AU-50, but the 1864-1884 pieces are mostly AG-3 to Fine-12, while the pieces after 1884 (some 85 coins) are for the most part EF-40 to AU-50. A mostly choice trader lot. SOLD AS IS—NO RETURNS. (Total: 111 pieces)
- 1099 1865 Plain 5 in date. Proof-60, brilliant golden.
- 1100 1865 Fancy 5. Sharply clashed dies. MS-60, Uncirculated, recolored iridescent.
- 1101 1865 Fancy 5. MS-60, mint red Uncirculated, mostly brilliant, but afflicted with spots.
- 1102 1866 MS-60, tan-gold Uncirculated, reverse is streaked.
- 1103 1866 MS-60, dark olive and mahogany Uncirculated.
- 1104 1867 Proof-60, brilliant red with a couple of spots.
- 1105 1867 MS-60, Uncirculated, dark gray-tan with gold highlights.
- 1106 1867 Over small 67 and 1869/9 so-called overdate, but we feel that the underlying figure is a 9, not an 8. In any event, the variety often sold as the overdate. Both VG-8, the first is streaked and dark, the second is choice light brown. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1107 1868 MS-60, Uncirculated, reddish brown.
- 1108 1868 and 1869. Both AU-50 and reddish brown. Scarce dates. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1109 1869 MS-60, Uncirculated, cleaned.
- 1110 1870 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden.
- 1111 1870 MS-63, red Select Uncirculated, much original mint brilliance but mostly subdued by age. Scarce with original color, as are many of these early dates.
- 1112 1870 EF-40 and 1871 MS-60, Uncirculated, dark gray with hints of original red. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1113 1871 MS-60, cleaned Uncirculated.
- 1114 1872 Proof-60, rose-gold tones, slightly streaked; this feature being responsible for our conservative grade.
- 1115 1872 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, mint red to gold. As nice as is normally obtainable; this date is very rare in flaming red gem condition.
- 1116 1873 Open 3. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, mint red to gold, very similar to the last 1872.
- 1117 1873 Pair. Both AU-50, light brown to golden. Obtained as open 3 and closed 3, but we feel that both are open 3 varieties. On one of them, the date is poorly struck and blurry, making the figures thicker than normal and partially closing the 3. But it is definitely from the open 3 logotype. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1118 1873 Closed 3, this variety seen almost exclusively in Proof. Select Proof-63, gold and sea-green; very attractive.

- 1119 1874 Proof-60, recolored a vivid blue-gold.
- 1120 1874 EF-40, cleaned. Also 1875 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, mint red just starting to tone into gold. Attractive and none too common. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1121 1874 and 1876. Both AU-50 and toned a rich deep brown. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1122 Large dealer lot of circulated Indian pennies. 1874-1909. AG-3 to VF-20, but the vast majority will grade Good-4 to VG-8. SOLD AS IS—NO RETURNS. (Total: 261 pieces)
- 1123 1875 Proof-60 with lovely sunset toning.
- 1124 1876 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, red-gold obverse, light brown to pale gold reverse. Beautiful bold impression.

### Three Examples of the Key 1877 Indian Cent



*See Color Photo*

- 1125 **1877 Proof-60**, evidently dipped in the dim past and now starting to recover naturally to an orange and pale violet. Worth close to \$2000, and a coin that will get better through the years as it tones more deeply.



- 1126 **1877 Choice AU-55**, considerable remaining mint red, otherwise medium gray with slight friction on the high points. The way a recent date cent often looks when taken out of pocket change.



- 1127 **1877 Choice AU-55**, lovely olive-brown obverse and lavender-violet and brown reverse, full underlying lustre, and really the kind that one almost has to call Uncirculated. However our glass reveals some faint friction on three or four points of the obverse, such as the eyebrow, part of cheek, nostril, etc. Either of these last two coins would have no trouble feeling at home in a mint state set of Indians. We can only suggest liberal bids if you wish to be successful!
- 1128 1878 Select Proof-63, golden-brown, some brilliance.
- 1129 1878 EF-40 and 1880 AU-50. Also 1881, 1882, 1883. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, Uncirculated, all with part mint color. An attractive group. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1130 1879 Sunset toned Select Proof-63.

- 1131 1879 and 1904. Select Proof-63, the first with gold-tan toning, second dipped brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1132 1879 Proof-60, cleaned, light obverse tarnish.
- 1133 1879 MS-63, Select Uncirculated with purple-rose tones.
- 1134 1880 Select Proof-63, superb pink and bronze colors, a gem except for some light obverse carbon spots.
- 1135 1880, 1883, 1887, 1891. All MS-60, Uncirculated, red and brown, two of them cleaned. Also 1885 Iridescently toned Proof-60. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1136 1881 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden with an area of iridescence at center of obverse.
- 1137 1882 Proof-60, sunset tones over mirror surfaces.
- 1138 1882 Proof-60, brilliant sunset toning.
- 1139 1883 Purple-gold toned Proof-60.
- 1140 1884 Choice Proof-65, superb light brown with greenish gold overtones.
- 1141 1884, 1886, 1888, 1896 All Choice AU-55. Also an 1897 in MS-60, prooflike Uncirculated with gorgeous rainbow toning of unusual depth and quality. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1142 1884 AU-50 and 1885 MS-60, Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1143 1885 Select Proof-63, brilliant obverse; iridescent on the reverse, few scattered spots.
- 1144 1886 and 1909 Indian. Both Proof-60, first olive-gold, second violet and sunset colors. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1145 1886 Type 1, last feather between I and C. MS-60, Uncirculated, some red; 1886 Type 2, last feather between C and A. MS-60, Uncirculated, cleaned, soft strike. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1146 1887 and 1898. Proof-60, light spotting on the 1898. Olive-rose and sunset tones. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1147 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891. First and last Choice AU-55 with mint lustre; others MS-60, Uncirculated in various shades of golden-brown. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1148 1888 Choice Proof-65, light brown and rich blue toning.
- 1149 1889 Proof-60, brilliant-golden obverse with light flyspecks; dullish brown reverse.
- 1150 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1895. All MS-60, Uncirculated, various gold-brown and violet-tan shades. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1151 1890 and 1900. Both Proof-60, both cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1152 Dealer lot of Indians. 1890-1909. Good-4 to VF-20. (Total: 47 pieces)
- 1153 1891 Select Proof-63, brilliant, few scattered lintmarks on either side.
- 1154 1892 Brilliant Proof-60, light spotting.
- 1155 1892 EF-40. Also 1893-1899, all Choice AU-55 to MS-60, Uncirculated, mostly various shades of brown. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1156 1893 and 1908. Proof-60, first with sunset toning, second brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1157 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63, rich sunset and olive iridescence.
- 1158 1894 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, mint red starting to tone.
- 1159 1896 Select Proof-63, light brown with pink and rose tints.
- 1160 1897 Choice Proof-65, rich gold, rose and crimson tones. Attractive!

- 1161 1898 and 1899. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, first golden brown, second brown and deep red. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1162 1899 Choice Proof-65, sunset to iridescent brilliance. A beauty!
- 1163 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904. MS-60, Uncirculated, part red or gold on all. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1164 1900-1909, one of each date in this range. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, Uncirculated. Golden lustre on most. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1165 1902 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden.
- 1166 1903 Select Proof-63, twin to last.
- 1167 1904 Select Proof-63, sunset toning, obverse is spotted.
- 1168 1904 MS-60, tan Uncirculated, obverse spots.
- 1169 1905 Choice Proof-65, flaming red to gold.
- 1170 1905 and 1908. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, golden lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1171 1906 Choice Proof-65, irregular violet and blue tones.
- 1172 1906 and 1907. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, golden to brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1173 1907 Select Proof-63, light gold and tan.
- 1174 1908-S Choice AU-55, reddish brown.
- 1175 1908-S Choice AU-55, nearly full lustre.

### Three Choice 1909-S Indians



- 1176 **1909-S Indian. MS-60, Uncirculated**, brown to light golden tan, the way uncleaned pieces of this date normally come.



- 1177 **1909-S Indian. MS-60, Uncirculated**, nearly full mint gold lustre, and quite attractive; strictly original.
- 1178 **1909-S Indian. Choice AU-55**, partly lustrous with characteristic gold color much in evidence, partly toned a medium gray. Reverse a little streaky.

- 1179 Four rolls of common date Indians; average grade Good-4. **SOLD AS IS— NO RETURNS.** (Total: 4 rolls or 200 pieces)



## Two Examples of the Very Rare 1909 VDB Matte Proof



See Color Photo

- 1180 **1909 VDB. Matte Proof-60**, shows faintest friction on high points of beard, undoubtedly from poor storage. Surfaces toned a dullish gold and brick red. Diagnostic thick squared rims and edges with the required Proof surface on the edges. Tiny die crack at 3:00 reverse from rim to right edge of wheat stalk. Rare, only 420 pieces struck.

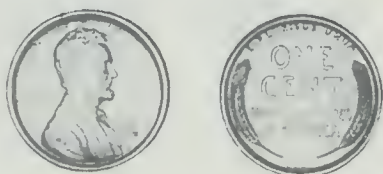


- 1181 **1909 VDB. Matte Proof-60**, reddish gold, undoubtedly cleaned in the distant past, probably in an attempt to remove a couple of obverse spots, which remain of course. Worth a little more than last because it lacks the obverse friction. Free of the reverse diecrack mentioned above, and even broader borders than on the last piece.

- 1182 Lot of eight 1909 VDB cents and one 1909 Lincoln. EF-40 to MS-60, Uncirculated. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 1183 1909 VDB, 1909-1914, 1916-1921, 1923. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, Uncirculated, most with various shades of mint red. A nice run of the early dates. (Total: 14 pieces)

## Three Popular 1909-S VDB Lincolns



See Color Photo

- 1184 **1909-S VDB. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated**, pale golden obverse, deeper gold on reverse.



- 1185 **1909-S VDB. MS-63, Select Uncirculated**, light brown with traces of original mint gold.



- 1186 **1909-S VDB. AU-50**, very attractive light brown with sea-green tints.



- 1187 **1909 Lincoln. Select Matte Proof-63**, rich sunset to violet tones, and not very far from the gem category.

- 1188 1909-1912, 1916-1919, 1920 (2 pcs.), 1921, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1927-D, 1929-D. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Uncirculated, most with part red, though a couple have been poorly cleaned. (Total: 16 pieces)

- 1189 1909-S MS-60, gold Uncirculated, traces of some clear residue (from a vinyl flip?) on high parts of obverse (this will probably yield to acetone).



- 1190 **1910 Choice Matte Proof-65**, brilliant golden-orange. We feel it has been dipped but the appearance is superb anyway. Minuscule spot on top obverse rim, minute lintmark down from 0 in date. Brilliant Proof edges, which are diagnostic of the genuine.

- 1191 1910-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, golden.

- 1192 1910-S AU-50; also 1914-S and 1931-S, both EF-40, the 1931-S cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1193 **1911 Matte Proof-60**, heavy matte surfaces toned to a mottled violet and gold, brilliant brown toned squared Proof edges. Carbon stain near center of reverse.

- 1194 1911-D, 1912-S, 1913-S, 1916-D, 1918-S, 1919-D, 1919-S, 1926-S, 1927-S. AU-50 to Choice AU-55, some with original lustre, others cleaned. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 1195 1911-S MS-60, tan Uncirculated, fingerprinted on both sides.



- 1196 **1912 Select Matte Proof-63**, dark olive and faded rose. Faint rim irregularity at 4:00 reverse. Scarce and guaranteed genuine, like all of the Matte Proofs in this offering.

- 1197 1912-D, 1916-S, 1917-S, 1918-D, 1920-S. All EF-40 to AU-50. Also a 1913-D in MS-60, Uncirculated. All are cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 1198 **1913 Matte Proof-60**, harshly cleaned to remove carbon, but no doubt that it is a Proof.

- 1199 1914, 1915-D, 1917-S, 1919-S. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Uncirculated, red and brown. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1200 1914-D MS-60, Uncirculated, red-tan, and not impossibly dipped long ago but it is a good job as the color is very natural. Key date; rare.



- 1201 1914-D Choice AU-55, part red, much like the last except that it has traces of friction on the beard. Needless to say, the kind often sold as Uncirculated.
- 1202 1914-S MS-60, golden-red Uncirculated. Seldom seen better than this; we have never seen a fully brilliant one, although there are some rather deceptive cleaned pieces floating around.
- 1203 1915 MS-60, BU, choice color and really MS-65 except for a slight obverse field scratch and a reverse carbon spot.
- 1204 1915-D, 1915-S. Both AU-50, cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1205 1917-D MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, silvery-tan and lavender shades, beautiful sharp strike.
- 1206 1921-S and 1922-D. First is Choice AU-55, cleaned, spotted and softly struck; second is MS-63, Select BU, sharply struck and mostly choice. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1207 1922-D MS-60, Uncirculated, weak strike, reddish brown.
- 1208 1922-D MS-60, Uncirculated, full sharp strike on obverse, reverse better than average but a little soft at rims. Some mint red, spotted on obverse but quite attractive.
- 1209 1923-S MS-60, Uncirculated, olive and bluish tan shades, attractive in its own way, especially so for a 1923-S. The colors are mottled like wood-grain, and the piece is fairly sharply struck for this date. Very difficult date; nearly impossible to find in brilliant condition.
- 1210 1924-D MS-60, Uncirculated, lustrous, golden, better than average strike. Another tough date. Both this and the 1923-S are much rarer than the 1909-S VDB in Unc., and much rarer than the 1914-D when choice. They have been grossly underrated for many years.
- 1211 1924-D Choice AU-55, sharp but dull olive brown; reverse poorly cleaned.
- 1212 1924-S, 1927-D, 1928-D, 1928-S. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, Uncirculated, couple of them cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1213 1925, 1930 (2 pcs.), 1933-D, 1934 (2 pcs.), 1934-D, 1939-S. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, most of them brilliant. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1214 1925-PDS Trio. Choice AU-55, all cleaned long ago, though much lustre has survived. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1215 1931-D, 1931-S, 1932-D, 1933, 1933-D. Average Choice AU-55 grade, all cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1216 1931-S MS-60, Uncirculated, part red.
- 1217 1932-D, 1933 (2 pcs.), 1933-D. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, red-brown Select Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1218 1937-1968, all dates and mints, small dates of 1960 included (no doubled die). MS-63, Select Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, mostly brilliant. (Total: 81 pieces)

- 1219 1972 Doubled die. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

## Two-Cent Pieces



*See Color Photo*

- 1220 1864 Small motto. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, deep red-gold, original, never cleaned. Full sharp strike, few inevitable flyspecks and stains, but attractive and rare this nice. Only the single obverse die of the small motto type, earlier used on some 1864 patterns, against at least 30 for the large motto.
- 1221 1864 Small motto. EF-40, olive-brown. Scarce and has to be under-priced at catalog levels.
- 1222 1864 Large motto. Proof-60, but cleaned.
- 1223 Dealer lot, 1864-1868. AG-3 to VF-20, average grade Good-4. (Total: 20 pieces)



- 1224 1865 Plain 5 in date (upper stroke nearly horizontal). Choice Proof-65, greenish gold, pink and violet tones over mirror surfaces. A lovely type coin.
- 1225 1865 Fancy 5 (upper stroke curves up at end). MS-60, Uncirculated, cleaned to a bright red, but much lustre remains.
- 1226 1865 Fancy 5. EF-40.
- 1227 1866 Select Proof-63, bronze-gold over mirror surfaces, few obverse spots and some light hairlines above the date.
- 1228 1867 Select Proof-63, gold and olive tones, streaked, but an original uncleaned piece. Rim nick above U in TRUST, couple of spots on reverse.
- 1229 1868 Select Proof-63, gold and sea-green toning.
- 1230 1869 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden, usual light spotting.
- 1231 1870 Select Brilliant Proof-63, very impressive brilliant-golden, but we feel it has been dipped. Should be seen.





- 1232 1871 MS-65, brilliant golden Choice Uncirculated, full mint bloom, obverse prooflike, reverse starting to tone bluish tan. These are really difficult to find this nice. If all the scrubbed and recolored ones were suddenly to disappear, this one would be regarded as a major rarity!
- 1233 1872 Select Proof-63, red-gold brilliant obverse, gold and sea-green reverse with some slight streaking.



- 1234 1873 Closed 3. Select Proof-63, gold to iridescent. Only partly prooflike and with rounded rims; this would actually be deceptive were it not a Proof-only date!

## Nickel Three-Cent Pieces



- 1235 1865 Select Proof-63, brilliant gray with light underlying hairlines. Breen 2-B, 65 in date recut, traces of original figures at upper left parts of digits. Rare, only 400 struck, which is less than that of the 1877!
- 1236 1865 MS-60, Uncirculated, gray with mint lustre, spotted, and a soft strike at first bar of numeral III.
- 1237 Dealer lot, 1865-1871. AG-3 to VF-20, average VG-8 to Fine-12. (Total: 18 pieces)
- 1238 1866 Select Proof-63, very weakly struck around the rims with parts of dentilation weak or blurry and struck with a defective collar, causing a slight pinch at 10:00 obverse. We had to take a long look at this one to convince ourselves it is a Proof, but we have seen 1877 and 1878 pieces even more poorly struck, and these are Proof-only dates. Besides, this piece has mirror surfaces equal to a Proof, and we have never seen first-strikes this brilliant. One to carefully examine.
- 1239 1867 Brilliant Select Proof-63, obverse close to choice level; reverse slightly hairlined and with a few of the inevitable flyspecks, also a couple of lintmarks here and there.
- 1240 1868 Select Brilliant Proof-63, much like the last, reverse a little duller but it lacks the hairlines.
- 1241 1869 Select Brilliant Proof-63, very close to Choice Proof-65, kept out of that level by some microscopic signs of contact on the cheek. Not fully struck, as usual.
- 1242 1870 Select Brilliant Proof-63, golden, few carbon spots at lower obverse rim.

- 1243 1871 Select Proof-63, partly brilliant, mirror surfaces not fully developed, as made, and as often seen on these middle range dates.
- 1244 1872 Select Proof-63, more brilliant than last, but similar partially grainy surfaces. Obverse not fully struck.
- 1245 1873 Select Proof-63, brilliant, not quite a full strike. Closed 3 in date, as always on the Proofs.
- 1246 1874 Select Proof-63, fully brilliant, few light spots away from Choice Proof-65. Typical diagonal die striations.
- 1247 1875 Brilliant Proof-60, scrape at chin, reverse is nice with the usual heavy die polish lines.
- 1248 1876 MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, brilliant gray, partly prooflike on reverse and sharply struck like a Proof. Frosty surfaces and slight obverse clash marks force us to call this one a business strike, but we wouldn't bet our life on it as we have seen 1877 and 1878 nickels that look much like this, and these are Proof-only dates. Another that should be carefully examined.



See Color Photo

- 1249 1877 Proof-60, very poorly struck up with much of the dentilation indistinct; struck on a somewhat striated, incompletely polished blank. Our grade is due to the rather dull appearance of the coin, but this is due in large part to the sloppy manner in which it was struck; there is no evidence of mistreatment after being struck. Rare Proof-only date. Mintage unknown, variously listed as from 510 pieces to somewhat over 900. Presumably pieces of this rather low quality were not included in the 1877 Proof sets (they wouldn't dare!) but held back and sold separately.



See Color Photo

- 1250 1878 Last 8 in date filled. Choice Brilliant Proof-65, a beauty, the exact antithesis of the above 1877.



See Color Photo

- 1251 1879 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light gold-olive toning. Another gem easily worth \$800 today.



- 1252 1879 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light gray to pale gold, traces of some light spotting.

- 1253 1879 Brilliant Proof-60, evidence of some kind of repair at 12:00 obverse.
- 1254 1880 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden, light reverse spotting.
- 1255 1880 Proof-60, brilliant golden, choice, but obverse is spotted.



*See Color Photo*

- 1256 1881 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, the blank not completely polished but a very attractive piece.
- 1257 1881 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden, spotted on obverse.



*See Color Photo*

- 1258 1882 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, gorgeous lilac-gray and just a couple of tiny reverse spots from the superb level.
- 1259 1882 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden with a few scattered spots.



*See Color Photo*

- 1260 1883 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, superb golden-gray with hints of lilac. Splendid match for the 1882 and a real beauty.



*See Color Photo*

- 1261 1883 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, some minor spotting around OF will keep this from selling for as much as the preceding, but it is far above average for these pieces.
- 1262 1883 and 1887. VF-20 to Choice VF-30, gray toned. Scarce dates! (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1263 1884 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, reverse with light central streaking.

- 1264 1884 Select Proof-63, brilliant, slightly streaked and with a few light spots.



*See Color Photo*

- 1265 1885 Choice Proof-65, gray-gold toning, not fully struck up around parts of rims.
- 1266 1885 Select Brilliant Proof-63, a gem but for a few faint signs of contact on the cheek. Should be seen, a premium piece.



*See Color Photo*

- 1267 1886 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, steel gray with pale gold highlights, some light obverse spotting, but a real gem.
- 1268 1886 Select Proof-63, bluish gray, choice except for a couple of tiny reverse rimnicks.
- 1269 1887/6 Select Proof-63, golden gray, streaked as made.
- 1270 1887/6 Proof-60, golden gray, a little dull.
- 1271 1887 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden gray, somewhat streaked.
- 1272 1888 Select Proof-63, golden toning, also streaked.
- 1273 1888 Select Proof-63, brilliant, nick on cheek, lintmark below F in OF.



- 1274 1889 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, golden gray.
- 1275 1889 Proof-60, gray toned, streaked, heavily so on reverse.

## Nickel Five-Cent Pieces

- 1276 1866 Rays. EF-40. also 1882 MS-60, Uncirculated, 1883 No CENTS and 1906, both in AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1277 1866-1909 Nickel lot. AG-3 to VF-20 but will average Good-4. Also an 1883 No CENTS and 1913 Type 1 buffalo in AU-50. (Total: 23 pieces)
- 1278 1867 Rays. MS-60, Uncirculated, brilliant gray-gold, typical weak strike in the centers.
- 1279 1867 Rays. Choice EF-45; 1882 MS-60, Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1280 1867 No rays. Select Brilliant Proof-63, mostly choice, few obverse spots and hint of a streak of gold tarnish on the reverse.





- 1281 **1868 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, lightly golden.  
 1282 1869 Proof-60, cleaned, retoning gold to iridescent.  
 1283 1870 Proof-60, brilliant but heavily spotted.  
 1284 1871 Select Proof-63, a little dull, deep golden gray, spotted.



- 1285 **1872 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, lightest flyspecks.  
 1286 1873 Closed 3. Select Brilliant Proof-63, spots and some verdigris on obverse, light hairlines in center of reverse.



- 1287 **1874 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, heavy die polish lines at top of obverse.



- 1288 **1875 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.  
 1289 1876 Select Brilliant Proof-63, a slight cloudiness on the reverse.



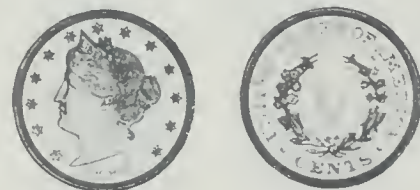
*See Color Photo*

- 1290 **1877 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, lightest lilac-gray toning, surfaces a little uneven in center of reverse, as often on nickels of this type. An attractive example of this rare date.  
 1291 1878 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light gold toning. A little too much reverse carbon, but overall a beautiful piece that has some claims to Choice Proof-65. Another Proof-only date, and often called "rare," but really it is no rarer than 1879 or 1880.  
 1292 1879 Select Brilliant Proof-63, nearly choice. 9 in date partially filled, but not the overdate. Essentially a Proof-only date, as business strikes are very seldom seen, and almost never in grades better than VF.  
 1293 1879 Select Proof-63, light blue toning.

- 1294 1880 Select Brilliant Proof-63, lovely, but spotted.  
 1295 1880 Select Brilliant Proof-63, flyspecked and a trace of an obverse fingerprint at left.  
 1296 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63, a bit dull and streaky, as made.  
 1297 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63. Were it not for some flyspecking, this would be a gem.  
 1298 1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63.  
 1299 1882 MS-60, Uncirculated, harshly cleaned.  
 1300 1882, 1883 No CENTS, 1913 buffalo, type 1. All MS-60, Uncirculated. Also a 1930 in MS-65, Choice Uncirculated and a 1942-P wartime in Proof-60. Nice type set group. (Total: 5 pieces)  
 1301 1883 Shield. Select Proof-63, streaky gold toning, two small flan chips on reverse.



- 1302 **1883 Shield. Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, bluish steel mirror surfaces, the most desirable color on Proof coins of this alloy. Slight rim imperfection at 3:00 obverse.  
 1303 1883 No CENTS. Select Proof-63, brilliant golden.  
 1304 Nickel type set: 1883 No CENTS, 1912, 1913 buffalo, type 1. All MS-60, Uncirculated. Also a 1938-D buffalo and a 1938-D Jefferson as well as a 1944-D wartime type in MS-65, Choice Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)  
 1305 1883 No CENTS, 1890, 1897, 1912. AU-50 to MS-60, Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)  
 1306 1883 No CENTS. MS-63, brilliant golden Select Uncirculated.  
 1307 1883 No CENTS. MS-60, dull gray Uncirculated.

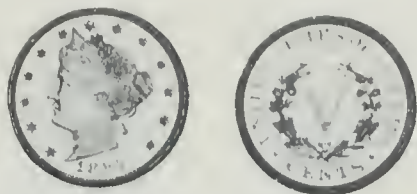


- 1308 **1883 With CENTS. Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, bluish gray.  
 1309 1883 With CENTS. Select Brilliant Proof-63.  
 1310 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63, spot-free.  
 1311 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63, some tiny spots.



*See Color Photo*

- 1312 **1885 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, mottled light olive, lilac and tangerine tints, some light carbon on reverse. The key date and a lovely example of it.



- 1313 **1885 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, hints of lavender and gold tones, few scattered spots.

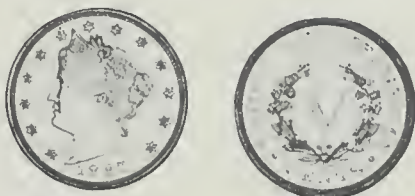


*See Color Photo*

- 1314 **1886 Choice Proof-65**, pale bluish gold and pink tones, concentrically distributed on obverse, more even on reverse. Slight reverse rim nick.



- 1315 **1886 Select Proof-63**, golden-gray, two obverse planchet defects.



- 1316 **1887 Choice Brilliant Proof-65** with some rich gold toning.

- 1317 **1887 Select Proof-63**, mostly dull, some faint scraping in front of the nose, only visible when the coin is tilted.

- 1318 **1887 Select Proof-63**, iridescently toned like the 1886, lightest traces of some carbon.



- 1319 **1888 Choice Proof-65**, mottled light pastel shades, deeper russet around obverse rim.

- 1320 **1888 Select Proof-63**, golden toned, reverse is streaked.

- 1321 **1889 Select Proof-63**, toned gold in centers, pale blue at rims, lightly flyspecked but really attractive.

- 1322 **1889 Select Proof-63**, mottled pastel toning, flyspecked and a few larger stains on the reverse.

- 1323 **1890 Select Proof-63**, toned like the last, flyspecked, fingerprint breaking up on obverse.

- 1324 **1890 Proof-60**, cleaned.

- 1325 **1891 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, light flyspecks and hairlines.

- 1326 **1891 Select Proof-63**, pale iridescence, few tiny nicks, and planchet imperfections.



- 1327 **1892 Choice Proof-65**, rich gold-blue toning, faint signs of a light obverse fingerprint.

- 1328 **1892 Select Brilliant Proof-63**.



- 1329 **1893 Choice Proof-65**, beautiful antique gold and peacock blue tones with the usual light flyspecks.



- 1330 **1893 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, lightly iridescent, lovely despite one or two tiny nicks.

- 1331 **1894 Select Proof-63**, pinkish gold, few small abrasions in fields.

- 1332 **1894 Proof-60**, harshly cleaned.

- 1333 **1895 Select Proof-63**, pink and olive-gold iridescence, flyspecked.

- 1334 **1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, evidence of a light cleaning on the obverse.

- 1335 **1896 Proof-60**, cleaned, retoned a deep gold, attractive.

- 1336 **1897 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, couple of spots on reverse rim, otherwise choice.

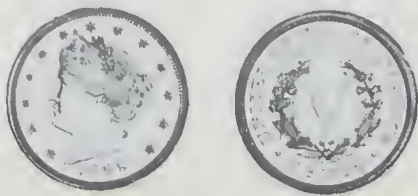
- 1337 **1897 Proof-60**, brilliant, flyspecks, few small rim abrasions.

*Note: A while ago we wrote a short article called "Color and Toning on Uncirculated and Proof U.S. Coins," which appeared in our retail magazine, "Rare Coin Review," issue No. 34. In that article we talked a bit about spotting on copper and nickel coins: "Light stains are normal on uncleaned pieces, and are not regarded as serious. Likewise, tiny black spots, often referred to as "flyspecks" are very common on mint red coins [and brilliant nickels]. These spots develop from contact of the surface with organic material, especially cough or sneeze droplets or dandruff flakes. Merely breathing on a copper or nickel coin can produce nasty spots a few months later. A fingerprint will at first be very clearly defined in black (almost good enough for FBI identification) but in time will break up into spots. Later the whole area will turn . . . dull, but the spots will remain. We should also mention that any attempt to remove the spots will almost certainly be a dismal failure and leave the coin dull with spots instead of brilliant with spots. Larger spots are like termites to a house—they eat into the surface of the metal and leave unsightly craters and pockmarks even if they can be removed." Our purpose in quoting this paragraph is to emphasize two points: (1) Nickels normally come with flyspecks; uncleaned pieces that are completely spot-free are scarce; (2) A nickel piece with spots should not be cleaned. If you cannot stand the spots then sell the coin, do not think you can remove the spots by scrubbing.*

- 1338 **1898 Select Proof-63**, deep olive-russet tones, light flyspecks and a little streaky on reverse.



- 1339 1898 Select Brilliant Proof-63, cleaned and retoned, though a fairly good job. Few flyspecks remain.



- 1340 1899 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, almost completely free of flyspecks.

- 1341 1899 Select Proof-63, lightly iridescent but a little dull. Probably cleaned and retoned.



- 1342 1900 Choice Proof-65, orange-gold in centers, pale silvery blue at the rims. Really choice and worth more than \$800.



- 1343 1900 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, faint scratch on edge, not visible from either side, and the kind of thing that would not even be mentioned by other cataloguers.



- 1344 1901 Choice Proof-65, fantastic silvery gray with hints of tangerine orange. A gorgeous piece!



- 1345 1902 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, carbon spot fills lower half of numeral 0.

- 1346 1902 Select Proof-63, pink to olive-gold iridescence, lightly fly-specked.



- 1347 1903 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, superb olive-gold brilliance, light obverse flyspecks and the reverse is somewhat streaky.

- 1348 1903 Select Proof-63, brilliant golden.

- 1349 1903 MS-65, Choice light gray Uncirculated.



- 1350 1904 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, steel blue and pale gold toning. Flyspecks are faint and very few.



- 1351 1904 Choice Proof-65, deep gold and pale blue toning, lightest flyspecks.



- 1352 1905 Choice Proof-65, toned in the same way but deeper, obverse flyspecks a little heavier.

*Note: The factors entering into the grade of a Proof nickel coin are as follows: (1) Clarity of the mirror surfaces: The top grade pieces will have dazzling brilliant mirror fields. Lesser grade pieces will have cloudy or streaked surfaces. Sometimes lack of clarity in the surfaces is due to the planchet preparation process, but even so, we try never to call a dullish piece Proof-65. (2) Presence or lack of spots, stains, flyspecks. A Proof-65 must be either spot-free or have only the tiniest flyspecks visible under a glass, which then must be mentioned. Larger spots always result in a downgrading of the coin. (3) Presence or lack of hairlines, abrasions, planchet chips and laminations, the latter two which are very common on nickel coins and result from the planchet preparation process. Proof-65 coins must be free of hairlines or abrasions visible to the naked eye. Flan defects must be non-serious and mentioned if they occur. (4) Strike. This is a minor consideration as most Proofs are fully struck, but the earlier shield nickels sometimes come weak, if so, this is mentioned in the description. We hope this note clarifies our descriptions for bidders not familiar with nickel coins.*

- 1353 1905 Select Proof-63, rich gold toning, obverse is choice, but reverse is lightly hairlined. This could also be graded Choice Proof-65/Proof-60, as ANACS is fond of doing.

- 1354 1906 Select Proof-63, lightly iridescent, faint hairlines.

- 1355 1906 Select Proof-63, light gray. Slight rim defect at 6:00 reverse.

- 1356 1907 Select Proof-63, brilliant, lightly spotted and a reverse rim nick at 11:30.

- 1357 1907 Proof-60, dull gray, light flyspecks.

- 1358 1908 Select Proof-63, deep iridescent toning.

- 1359 1908 Select Proof-63, pastel toned, usual light spots.



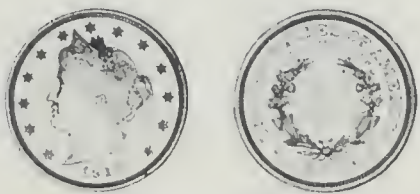
- 1360 1909 Choice Proof-65, rich gold and pastel tints.

1361 1909 Proof-60, gray, spotted.

1362 1909 Proof-60, harshly cleaned, heavily hairlined.



1363 **1910 Choice Proof-65**, fantastically beautiful rich lavender tones in centers giving way to olive-gold brilliance at rims. Reverse is a little streaked and there is some carbon at O in OF. There may be a few cynics that will insist that the color of this piece is "too good to be true" and must be artificially applied. We do not feel this is the case, but if it were it would easily be the best job we have ever seen. Either way, try to view this coin, it will knock your eyes out!



1364 **1910 Choice Proof-65**, lilac-gold pastels. Faint trace of some carbon residue in left obverse field.

1365 1911 Select Proof-63, pastel tones in centers, brilliant gold and russet at rims. Probably recolored, though it is a good job.

1366 1911 Proof-60, mottled gold toning, spotted.

1367 1912 Select Proof-63, light steel-blue with a touch of lavender.

1368 1912 Brilliant Proof-60, flyspecked, light nicks.

1369 1912-D MS-60, Uncirculated, iridescently toned, but dull, planchet defect at V on reverse. Fairly well struck for these.

1370 1912-S EF-40, light gray, soft strike as always.



*See Color Photo*

1371 **1913 Buffalo**. Type 1, original treatment by James Earle Fraser. **Choice Matte Proof-65**, golden-gray obverse, gray with subtle lilac and gold tints on reverse. Brilliant mirror surfaces on edges, as required, (the edges were not given the sandblasting treatment; purported Proofs with grainy matte surfaces on the edges are doctored business strikes). Fantastic sharp strike, also as expected and required of a genuine Proof. Really beautiful and almost impossible to find this nice, the majority of the few survivors mostly cleaned or flyspecked. Definitely worth "reaching for."

1372 1913 Type 1. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, light gray with gold devices and lavender fields. Lovely, though not rare; worth \$250.

1373 1913 Type 1. MS-60, Uncirculated; 1938-D Buffalo and 1943-S, both MS-65, Choice Uncirculated; 1950-D MS-60, Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

1374 1913-D Type 1. MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated.

1375 1913-S Type 1. MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated, weak at mintmark.



*See Color Photo*

1376 **1913 Type 2**. Buffalo on flat ground, dies reworked by Charles Barber, much of the detail in the Indian's braid and buffalo hide also gone, fields smoothed down considerably. The result is a much less artistic coin, but one more suitable for high-speed coining. **Matte Proof-60**, dipped. Sharper strike and thicker rims than on business strikes, but the inside rim is slightly rounded just below LIBERTY. Has the Proof surfaces on the edge. Although there is no question in our mind about this being a Proof, the cynics should examine it carefully, as it is not quite as convincing as the Type 1 nickel offered above.

1377 1913 Type 2. MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated.

1378 1913-D Type 2. Choice AU-55, lustrous, lightly toned.

1379 1913-S Type 2. AU-50. A scarce date.

1380 1914 and 1915. MS-60, gray Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

1381 1914-D MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated, full sharp strike.

1382 1914-S Choice AU-55.

1383 1915-D Choice AU-55, toned.

1384 1915-S MS-60, Uncirculated, brilliantly lustrous, light toning.

1385 1916 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, gold toned.

1386 1916-D and 1916-S. Both Choice AU-55, former is cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1387 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1923. All MS-60, gray Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)

1388 1917-D Choice EF-45; 1917-S Choice AU-55. (Total: 2 pieces)



1389 **1918/17-D Overdate**. VF-20, cleaned, many tiny digs and nicks. Rare, usually comes G-VG and dark.

1390 1918-D MS-60, Uncirculated, dull gray with a hint of iridescence. About the average so-so strike for this date.

1391 1918-S Choice AU-55, gold and iridescent, much lustre.

1392 1919-D EF-40, cleaned; 1919-S Choice AU-55, lustrous, lightly toned, few spots. (Total: 2 pieces)

1393 1920-D MS-60, Uncirculated, lilac-gray and very attractive with a nearly full strike.

1394 1920-S Choice AU-55, light toning, fully struck.



1395 **1921-S MS-60**, Uncirculated, steel-gray, beautiful sharp strike. Very scarce.



- 1396 1923-S AU-50, softly struck on reverse.
- 1397 1924 and 1938-D buffalo. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1398 1924-D MS-60, lustrous gray Uncirculated, weak strike, especially at rims.
- 1399 1924-S Choice EF-45, softly struck, cleaned, pebbly surfaces on obverse, flan edge crack. Not very attractive, but it is scarce.
- 1400 1925, 1927, 1928-D, all MS-60, Uncirculated, gray, and 1928-S, 1934-D, both Choice AU-55. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1401 1925-D MS-60, grayish gold Uncirculated, soft strike, especially at head of buffalo, though the tail is split. Faint obverse scratch.
- 1402 1925-S AU-50, cleaned and retoned.
- 1403 1926 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, brilliant, though lightly spotted.



- 1404 **1926-D MS-65, Choice Uncirculated**, brilliant gray, absolutely a full strike. Really rare like this, these almost always come miserably struck.
- 1405 1926-S AU-50, light toning, good strike.
- 1406 1927-D MS-60, lightly iridescent Uncirculated, average strike.
- 1407 1927-S Choice AU-55, much lustre, only the slightest friction, and a coin that would be graded as Uncirculated at most places.
- 1408 1928 MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated, few light spots.
- 1409 1929, 1929-D, 1929-S. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, Select gray Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1410 1930, 1930-S, 1931-S. All MS-60, gray Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1411 1931-S MS-60, Uncirculated, artificially toned.
- 1412 1934, 1935-S, 1936-S. Average MS-63, gray and gold Select Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1413 1935, 1935-D, 1936, 1936-D. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Uncirculated, gray to brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1414 1937, 1937-D, 1937-S. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, brilliant to golden. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1415 **1937-D Three legged buffalo. MS-60**, gray-gold Uncirculated. Usual strike from much rusted obverse and reverse dies. Scarce in mint state; the variety became popular only several years after issue. Most were pulled from circulation in the 1950s and average VF or so.
- 1416 1937-D Three legged. VF-20 or better, bold.

## Silver Three-Cent Pieces

- 1417 1851 and 1851-O. AU-50, lustrous, brilliant to light gray. A choice pair with the scarce 1851-O very close to Mint State. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1418 1851-O VF-20 with steel gray toning.
- 1419 1852, 1854, 1856. EF-40. Also an 1855 Type 2 in VF-20, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1420 1853 and 1857. AU-50, lustrous, planchet defect on 1857 at top point of star. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1421 1853 and 1858. Fine-12 for both. Also 1862 EF-40. Steel toning on all. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1422 **1858 Type 2. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, though it has been lightly cleaned. Fully struck up, even at the date. Diagonal obverse die striations. Scarce date seldom seen better than this.



- 1423 **1859 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, sharply clashed dies, few tiny nicks on obverse rim, almost, but not quite, free of hairlines.
- 1424 1860 Brilliant Proof-60, few tiny scratches and abrasions, including a cluster of short scratches below 8 in the date; not well struck up on leaves.
- 1425 1861 Brilliant Proof-60, similar, light hairlines, couple of tiny obverse field nicks.
- 1426 1861 Choice EF-45, lustrous, mottled gold tarnish on obverse.
- 1427 1862 Proof-60, cleaned and well hairlined.



See Color Photo

- 1428 **1863 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, partly prooflike, partly frosty, few faint hairline scratches away from the gem category. One or two minuscule flan chips on either side, evidently as made. Free of the clash marks seen on the late Proofs, or the obverse die bulge below TES OF. Not fully struck on left top corner of shield. From the identical dies used on the Proofs (see Breen). Very rare, only a couple dozen non-Proofs known, most were melted or else exported and then melted. Circulated examples after 1862 are virtually non-existent. They were hoarded, along with other silver coins due to the outbreak of war and the suspension of specie payments. By the time silver coins returned to circulation in 1876-1877, this denomination had been obsolete for several years and the pieces were mostly melted and later recoinced into other silver coins.
- 1429 1863 Proof-60, iridescent, hairlined, some contact marks in fields. Same dies as above.
- 1430 1864 Proof-60, harshly cleaned, removing all of the mirror surfaces and leaving obvious hairlines and even some microscopic porosity. Central reverse has many fine scratches. Nevertheless will sell for upwards of \$300 because of the rarity of this date.



- 1431 **1865 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, few very faint hairlines, flan chip (as made) in upper obverse field. With the usual heavy diecrack from rim to field left of date.



See Color Photo

- 1432 **1866 Evidently a business strike. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, mostly prooflike and faintly hairlined, but considerable frosty areas around the stars, lettering and generally near rims. These dies used on both Proofs and circulation strikes (last 6 in date heavy, filled at top, and evidently punched over something else, perhaps a misplaced high 6). If a business strike, this is a fairly early impression with the rim just starting to give way over OF and no sign of the crack from rim to star right of date. Field around large star slightly bulged. Rare, should be examined, not as convincing as the above 1863.

- 1433 **1867 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, lightest hairlines, mostly choice.



See Color Photo

- 1434 **1868 Evidently a business strike. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, similar to the 1866 above, prooflike in centers, frosty at rims, many light field and rim nicks, some light tarnish on reverse. Light recutting visible at tip of 1; this die used on both Proofs and circulation strikes. Another that should be carefully examined. We are well aware of the great difficulty in distinguishing Proofs from business strikes on these coins, and some may consider this to be a Proof. We have never seen a completely frosty example of this date, and with only 3,500 coined outside of the Proofs, it may not exist.



- 1435 **1869 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, pale gold toning starting to form, couple of minute obverse flan chips, usual die lines in fields, as seen on all denominations of 1869-1871 Proofs, including all of the Standard Silver patterns.

- 1436 **1870 Proof-60**, cleaned, surfaces dulled from a dip that wasn't completely washed off.



See Color Photo

- 1437 **1871 Another piece which is probably one of the rare business strikes. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, mostly prooflike, enough frostiness in fields and near rims to make this a contender for circulation strike status. Not fully struck up on shield, top point of star, arrows and knob of large C. Dies of Breen-3 with the usual striations, but also with many fine rust pits and lumps and heavy blurred die lines, most evident below STATES, slanting up to right in field. Like the 1868, some will call this a Proof, as our pre-cataloguer did, and they may be right. Should be carefully examined.



- 1438 **1872 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, usual die striations, couple of minute nicks in fields.

- 1439 **1873 Brilliant Proof-60**. Last year of the denomination; discontinued by the Act of April 1, 1873. There were more than 60,000 silver three-cent pieces of various dates on hand at the mint, perhaps also some unsold Proofs. These were all melted in July and the bullion was eventually recoined into the 1873 arrows coins.

## Half Dimes

### 1792 Pattern Half Disme



See Color Photo

- 1440 **1792 Half disme** (the 's' is silent). Bust of Martha Washington (?), date below, LIB.PAR.OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY around; small eagle with outstretched wings, denomination spelled out below, UNI.STATES OF AMERICA around. Silver, edge diagonally reeded, dies 180 degrees away from usual coin alignment. Judd-7. **Sharpness of EF**, but cleaned, leaving hairlines, and removing most of the mint lustre, as well as exposing two old scratches in obverse field, and many lighter ones in central reverse. Dies not in perfect alignment; obverse centered, reverse off slightly towards 9:00, affecting tops of NI.STA. Reverse die slightly bulged in an arc in right field just in front of ERICA. Judd rates this as R-3, but Breen has claimed it is more like R-5. We prefer a rating of R-4 with perhaps slightly more than 100 known. Extremely rare in Uncirculated, although a couple of prooflike presentation pieces were made, one of them in the Mickley sale (1867). These are generally found F-VF, indicating extensive circulation as half dimes, but since the regular 1794-1805 U.S. half dimes are much more worn on average, it is probable that the 1792 pieces were pulled from circulation as souvenirs well before 1830 (a coin of half dime size will wear down to F-VF level in about 15-20 years, and down to AG-Good level in 30-35 years). For the historical background, see Judd, pp. 7-8, or the Breen pamphlet on the 1792 patterns.



See Color Photo

- 1441 **1795 Valentine-5, Hilt 10-E. Choice EF-45**, light gray with gold toning around the rims. Faint vertical planchet striations (so-called "drift marks") on reverse, but entirely free of the usual adjustment marks. Reverse die rotated 60 degrees clockwise from normal alignment. Bisecting obverse crack fully developed from rim to Y, to nose, across face and out to 7 in date, partly disfiguring that digit. One of two common 1795 varieties, but an excellent type coin.





See Color Photo

- 1442 **1795** Another V-5, this one with properly aligned dies. **EF-40**, light steel gray, considerable mint lustre, faint, mostly microscopic adjustment file marks on several portions of obverse rim, which is weakly brought up in comparison with that on the reverse. The diagonal obverse crack is even heavier than on the preceding; heavier on neck, and extends below 7 in date to rim. Edge only partly reeded.



See Color Photo

- 1443 **1797 15 stars on obverse**. V-2, Hilt 14-J. **EF-40**, iridescently toned, violet-gold in centers, changing to greenish gray at the rims. Other than the diagnostic weakness in strike in the centers, this is really bold. Few faint scattered field nicks (none serious), and a very faint X scratched across breast of eagle. Fairly early state, reverse die showing only light clash marks, but no cracks. Rare in EF, like all 1797 silver coins.

*Note: On the basis of style, the 15 stars variety should come first, followed by the 16 stars, then the 13 stars. But since Tennessee entered the Union as the 16th state in June, 1796, this variety should have never occurred at all; rather all 1797 coins should have had 16 stars or later 13 stars, when it was decided that it would be impractical to add a star for each new state. This 15 star obverse must have therefore been produced well before June, 1796, and probably was actually made late in 1795, along with another 1795 draped bust die that wound up as 1796/5. The die on the present coin, however, must have been dated 179- with the last digit left blank. Note that the second 7 is more lightly punched in than 179, indicating that it was added later. Hilt claims the second 7 is from a different punch than the first, but it is possible that it is the same punch, but punched into the die lightly so that the serif does not show.*

### Sharp AU 1803 Half Dime



See Color Photo

- 1444 **1803 V-1. AU-50**, lustrous, very light gold-gray toning. Unevenly struck, as always, with exquisite detail on hair curls and face, but weak at left obverse border and at point of bust. Reverse generally strong in center, weak at rims. A few minor nicks, consistent with a grade of AU shouldn't even be mentioned; overall this is a beautiful early half dime free of the usual defects. Only 4 or 5 pieces exist at the AU-Unc level, including a pair of lustrous beauties that were called Uncirculated in a NASCA auction in 1980, and the Bareford coin, Lot 36, ex Neil, and auctioned recently.

*Note: All three 1803 varieties are scarce, with perhaps 300 or 400 pieces remaining in all, most well-worn of course. As a date, 1803 is more or less as rare as 1801, but is twice as rare as 1794 and almost ten times as rare as 1800. The three varieties represent the muling of two obverse and two reverse dies. On the V-1 here offered, the reverse die is the same as that used on 1801 V-1, and later 1802. The obverse die features an 8 made from two small vertically overlapping zeros, as on the 1800 V-1,2 die. Therefore this obverse was possibly made in 1800 before a proper size 8 punch could be found, then was put aside until 1803. We know that a usable 8 punch was found late in 1800 because of the existence of the extremely rare 1800 "V-3" which has a perfect slender 8 in the date, like the punch used in 1801 and 1802. The same reverse die was used on 1801 V-1, V-2, 1802, and 1803 V-1. The V-2 and V-3 varieties of 1803 use the same reverse die as on the single variety of 1805.*

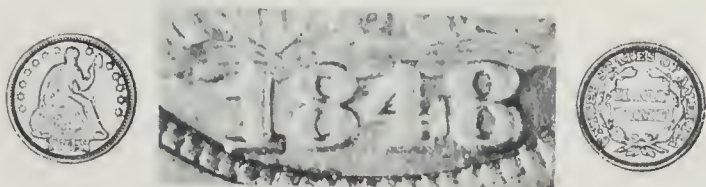
- 1445 1829 V-2. First type reverse with shield stripes in groups of three. AU-50, prooflike, light hairlines, gold toning around the rims.
- 1446 1829 V-3, also with triple stripes. AU-50, much lustre, and highly attractive.
- 1447 1830 and 1831. Choice EF-45 with some lustre on both. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1448 1832 V-1. AU-50, attractive greenish gray toning. 12th star recut; M in AMERICA missing a diagonal, C in same word recut (the so-called C over horizontal C). Light clash marks, usual weakness at left wing.
- 1449 1832 Not in Valentine. Listed in the Breen supplement; now called B-13. Obverse of V-5 (1 in date high, 11th and 12th stars normally spaced). Reverse of V-4 (O in OF over a much larger O used in error, probably from a punch meant for a dime, T in UNITED much too low, RI joined at bases). Choice EF-45, sharpness close to AU level, steel gray to iridescent, signs of an old cleaning. Rare.
- 1450 1833 V-1 (83 close in date; final S in STATES filled at loops). AU-50, steel gray and light gold tones.
- 1451 1834 V-4, with the obverse crack. AU-50, artificially toned.
- 1452 1835 V-7. Small date; small 5C. Choice EF-45 with iridescent toning, some lustre near the rims.
- 1453 1835 V-3. Large date; large 5C. AU-50, lustrous, central reverse exhibits die roughness. The variety with the extra heavy period after 5C and the sharp defect at CA.
- 1454 1835 V-10. Large date; small 5C. VF-20, steel toning. Rarest of the four 1835 types by actual count; the other three types being of comparable rarity and all twice as common as the large date, small 5C type, despite many statements to the contrary.



See Color Photo

- 1455 **1836 V-4, large 5C. MS-60, Uncirculated, frosty**, with heavy gold and blue toning at the rims which looks quite artificial. Rather weak in center of obverse and very weak at upper left wing. Reverse lettering very amateurish; really should be listed as a blundered die of the "office-boy" type: U cut too low, then corrected, O in OF far too low, first A in AMERICA placed too close to F. Apparently this is a scarce variety.
- 1456 1837 Bust. V-3. 1 recut at base; large 5C. Choice EF-45 in sharpness, but many noticeable obverse rim nicks and cuts at left.
- 1457 1837 Seated. Small date, as in 1838. Choice EF-45, light toning, prooflike lustre in the protected areas; attractive type piece.
- 1458 1837 Seated. Another small date. Also Choice EF-45 with medium gray toning.
- 1459 1837 Seated. VG-8, bent. Also 1850, 1853 arrows (5 pcs.), 1854, 1854-O, 1856, 1858, 1870. These range from Good-4 to VF-20, except one of the 1853 arrows pieces is a nice Choice EF-45. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 1460 1838 Stars. Choice AU-55, gold toning, much lustre.
- 1461 1839 Choice AU-55, highly lustrous, irregular but attractive toning.
- 1462 1840 No drapery. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty, pale gold tones around legend on reverse.
- 1463 1841 AU-50 with light toning.
- 1464 1842 Choice AU-55, lustrous, antique gold toning. Few minor reverse rim nicks. Full strike on head.

- 1465 1843 Choice AU-55, light gold toned obverse, deep lavender reverse, much lustre.
- 1466 1844 Choice AU-55, brilliant, much lustre. Recut 184 in date, most noticeable below lower loop of 8. Last 4 lighter than 184 and evidently punched in separately. Apparently this is the variety V-3.
- 1467 1845 Choice AU-55, lustrous. Perfect date, but the 5 is too high and was obviously added after the 184 had been entered into the die with a three digit punch.
- 1468 1846 V-1. VF-20, harshly cleaned. 6 punched in too close to 184. Rare, only 27,000 pieces struck, all from the single pair of dies (though 10-12 Proofs were coined from a different obverse die). Only some 15 or 20 pieces grade higher than Fine with only 2 or 3 in Uncirculated.
- 1469 1847 Evidently V-1, 18 in date recut from below. MS-60, Uncirculated, mostly brilliant obverse with light irregular tarnish spots, toning and light tarnish over most of reverse.



- 1470 1848 V-1, large date. AU-50, much lustre, strike a bit flat on obverse device, as always, but otherwise a sharp strike. Lightly clashed reverse die. Entire date overlaps rock, the dime logotype used here in error (and a four digit date punch now). Called R-6 by Taxay, we would guess R-4 to be closer to the truth, but most are in low grades, many originally from a small hoard once owned by the late Wayne Raymond.



- 1471 1849 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, usual flat strike in center of obverse. One of the varieties with a faintly recut 9, traces of recutting to right. 9 also heavier than 184, indicating that a three digit punch was used for the 184, and the 9 was added in later just before the die was to be hardened for use. These three digit punches gradually gave way to four digit ones, where the date could be stamped on with a single blow. By 1853 most of the dates were put on with four digit punches.
- 1472 1850 AU-50, light blue-gold toning.
- 1473 1851 AU-50, lustre, gold toning at rims, many faint scratches in obverse field at right.
- 1474 1852 AU-50, cleaned, retoning. Rather scarce as many of this date were melted in 1853-1854 as worth over face.
- 1475 1853 No arrows. AU-50 or better but harshly cleaned and polished. Scarce.
- 1476 1853 Arrows. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, usual flat strike from worn and extensively clashed dies.
- 1477 1853 Arrows. Choice AU-55, lustrous, gold toned. Heavy obverse clash marks but a fairly good strike for these.
- 1478 1853 Arrows. EF-40, cleaned.
- 1479 1854 Arrows. MS-60, Uncirculated, light olive toning. Variety with date too high, overlapping base of rock, and weak at top of digits. This variety proves a four-digit date punch was in use on this denomination in this year, and we suspect that a detailed study will yield 1849 as the last year three-digit punches were used on half-dimes.

- 1480 1855 Arrows. MS-60, lavender-gray toned Uncirculated, weak obverse impression with heavy die striations slanting up to right (these are very typical on this date).
- 1481 1856 AU-50, cleaned, retoned.

### Gem Business Strike 1864



See Color Photo

- 1482 1864 Unlisted in Valentine; Breen-2. Obverse of V-1; different reverse die with ribbon ends free of wreath and a faint diecrack from rim to cornstalk at 3:30. These dies also used on the Proofs. **MS-65, Choice brilliant frosty Uncirculated, not a trace of prooflike surface.** Heavy, though fragmented clash marks. Top left part of wreath weakly impressed. Finest business strike seen by this cataloguer in many years; probably unimprovable, and a splendid prize!

*Note: One of no less than five varieties of this rare date now known. Two of them (V-1 and the present variety with the same obverse) were used on both Proofs and business strikes; two others (B-4 with the reverse of V-1, and B-3 with the reverse of B-2) have thus far been seen only on Proofs. And a fifth (B-5 with the same reverse as used on 1870-1871 Proofs) is a restrike. The actual mintage of business strike 1864s is unknown, the figures listed in the Guide Book and in Taxay being guesses based upon reconstruction of mint data. Breen, in his 1958 Supplement to Valentine, claimed that only 1,000 business strikes were produced, all apparently in early 1865, and were included with that year's total. He claimed to have seen only four Unics. and one or two damaged pieces, but we know there are many more around than that, and suspect that Breen himself no longer believes the 1,000 mintage figure. Taxay, writing in 1970, rates the 1864 non-Proof as R-6, less than thirty known. Uncirculated 1864 half dimes appear to be offered at auction about as often as the 1863, which is not saying much; of course we do not know how many of them are really deceptive Proofs.*

- 1483 1865 Proof-60, light toning, underlying hairlines.



- 1484 1866 Select Brilliant Proof-63, with only a few faint scattered hairlines. Answers the description of Breen-2 except that the 1 and the last 6 in date are recut. The 1 was originally cut too high, then corrected with extra horizontal base cutting across upright; 6 cut over something else unknown with a curved line running concave upwards from inside loop to field right of 6.



- 1485 1867 V-2. Select Proof-63, golden toned, more hairlines than last, and not fully struck up on obverse device.
- 1486 1868 Brilliant Proof-60, light gold toning, rim damage near TATE and through to other side.
- 1487 1869 Select Brilliant Proof-63, usual blunt strike, heavy obverse vertical die striations, not to be confused with hairlines, though there are also a few of those, but running horizontally. Gold toning at the rims.



1488 1870 Proof-60, mostly brilliant, light mottled tones, obverse hair-lined, reverse nicer.

1489 1870 Choice EF-45, deep gold and steel toning.

1490 1871 Proof-60, cloudy, mottled gold toning.

1491 1872 Proof-60, cleaned, has since retoned.



1492 **1873 Select Proof-63**, mostly brilliant, antique gold tones at rims. Obverse die not completely polished.

END OF SECOND SESSION



# SESSION THREE

(United States Coins)

Friday Evening, March 19. 7:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Lots 1493-1964

## Dimes



- 1493 1796 Heavy break at first star where a large piece fell out of die; five berries on reverse. **Fine-12**, cleaned, many light obverse scratches, none very serious. Reverse rim weak at 10:00, as this is opposite the massive obverse break.

### Extremely Rare 1798/7 13 Star Reverse Dime



See Color Photo

- 1494 1798/7 13 star reverse. From the famous R.L. Miles sale, held by Stack's in April, 1969, Lot 598, where it was described as: "Brilliant Uncirculated, full mint lustre. The planchet of this coin must have been very heavy and the mint, prior to striking, filed the planchet resulting in very apparent adjustment file marks. The result was a weakly defined head, with sharpness at top of hair, lower curls and truncation of bust. The reverse is soft in center, about eagle's head, and breast, and top of shield. The balance of the reverse is needle-sharp, with prooflike surface. The best example offered for sale during the past two decades was the Extremely Fine specimen at the Empire sale. We feel this is a unique opportunity to acquire this great rarity. It should fetch into four figures." It realized \$825 at the sale. Today it should go into the high four figure range, and possibly even probe the five-figure level.

Dies of Hilt 8-E. Very small 8 (as on the quarter eagles), punched over a much larger 7. 13 stars on reverse, arranged in straight rows, new later style heraldic eagle punch, employing a much shorter neck than the punch used on the 16 star reverse variety. Struck after both dies had been lapped, weakening some lower curls and accounting for the prooflike surfaces. Heavy clash marks at bust and throat and above date (the "waves above date, collar at throat" phenomenon noted long ago by Bolender on the similar bust silver dollars) with one of the reverse stars sharply embossed in front of the throat. The reverse die, according to Hilt, was made for the quarter eagle denomination, but was used on the dimes instead, and never appeared on the quarter eagles. Edge is only partly reeded, as often on these early dimes. This variety comprises only a tiny fraction of the 1798 dimes, minted to the tune of some 27,000 pieces, all delivered on July 23, about a month before the Mint closed for the worst yellow fever epidemic since 1793. According to Robert Julian, all of the silver bullion came from melted down pre-revolutionary French ecus, and most of the 1798 dimes were delivered to the Bank of the U.S. to be distributed as small change in the Philadelphia area.

Currently about 15 examples of the 1798/7 dime with 13 star reverse can be traced, but the piece is a former high R-7 and is the only early dime missing from the Eliasberg Collection. The pieces were so poorly struck that only a few years in circulation would have worn them down to illegibility, whereupon they would have been turned into the banks and ultimately destroyed. The top grade ones known to us are:

- 1) Newcomb, 1914 ANS Exhibition, Unc.
- 2) Bareford, Lot 139, BU, ex James Kelly, and possibly the same as No. 1 above.
- 3) The present piece, ex Miles, earlier pedigree unknown.
- 4) Garrett, Lot 1571, Choice AU-55 at \$15,000.
- 5) 1975 ANA sale, Lot 206. AU, called "probably the finest known;" sold for \$6000.
- 6) Champa sale (Bowers and Ruddy), Lot 732, AU but not as choice as the Garrett or 1975 ANA pieces. Sold for \$2200.

In addition several at the VF level have been sold at auction in the past two decades: one in Merkin's Oct. 1966 sale, Lot 242; another as Lot 573 of Paramount's Century sale; a third in our Seller Collection sale, Lot 3109 at a firm \$4600. Another VF appeared in Stack's 1962 Metropolitan New York Convention sale, but there is no dime of this variety in the Empire sale, in contradiction to the above description from the Miles sale. The Gilhousen and Ruby coins were both well worn, as was Lot 3110 of the Seller Collection sale (Good-4 at \$1500). The F.C.C. Boyd (World's Greatest Collection sale) piece was listed as VF.



- 1495 1805 Four berries on reverse; small reverse stars as in 1797-1804; narrow A's in legend like on the first reverse of 1800 (!) **Choice EF-45**, lustrous light gray in centers with russet and green-olive tones at borders. Very attractive. Several slight obverse rim abrasions at left and one on reverse near UN.
- 1496 1814, 1821, 1836, 1837 bust type. First is VG-8, others Good-4. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1497 1820 EF-40, deep steel gray toning, no defects, bold and attractive for this grade. So-called "office boy reverse" with many blunders in legend: extra U placed between D and S of STATES by mistake, last S in same word punched over an E, ME in AMERICA touch at bottom and top, several other poorly spaced letters.
- 1498 1830 Very wide date; medium oval 0 in 10C., period after very weak and later completely disappears. Sharpness of AU-50 but artificial red-gold color and with some faint obverse field scratches in front of face. Probably improvable.
- 1499 1835 Irregular date, 3 recut, 5 high; tall 0 in 10C. Choice EF-45, light iridescent gray.
- 1500 1838-O Fine-12, medium gray. Recut O mintmark. Scarce date.



- 1501 Pair of 1838-O dimes. AG-3 and Good-4; pair of 1853 arrows dimes, Good-4 and VF-20; and a pair of 1874 arrows dimes in AG-3 and Fine-12. Also 1856, 1857, 1861, 1916 Barber. These grade Fine-12 to VF-20. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1502 1838 Stars, no drapery. Choice AU-55, lustrous, sharply struck. The variety with the multiple heavy obverse diecracks from rim to field and also through stars at right.
- 1503 1853 Arrows, VF-20; 1856 Choice EF-45; 1874 EF-40. All toned. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1504 1856 Small date. MS-60, Uncirculated, steel and sea-green mottled toning, usual soft strike in center of obverse.



- 1505 **1857 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, full prooflike surfaces**, but very weakly struck up at head, rock, and generally around borders. Worth a premium for the prooflike surfaces.
- 1506 1857 AU-50, softly struck from a worn obverse die, little in the way of any wear.



- 1507 **1858 Proof-60**, light toning, many contact marks in fields. Scarce in proof.
- 1508 1859 Proof-60, deeply toned at borders, obverse fields show light contact marks.



- 1509 **1860 Legend obverse**, new design by Longacre. **Choice Proof-65**, deeply toned at rims, partly brilliant in the centers.
- 1510 1861 Proof-60, hairlined, artificial blue toning at rims.
- 1511 1862 Proof-60, similar artificial toning, more hairlined and partly dull surfaces.
- 1512 1863 Select Proof-63, light hairlines and recolored at rims.
- 1513 1864 Proof-60, also artificially toned, traces of mint frost.
- 1514 1865 Select Proof-63, light hairlines, mottled orange and purple border toning, probably artificial.
- 1515 1866 Select Proof-63, deeply toned, especially at rims. Like the last, same comment.
- 1516 1867 Proof-60, harshly cleaned, leaving grainy dull surfaces.
- 1517 1868 Select Proof-63, artificially toned obverse, brilliant reverse.
- 1518 1869 Select Proof-63, also artificially toned on obverse only.
- 1519 1870 Proof-60, cleaned and retoned.

- 1520 1871 Select Proof-63, artificial toning on obverse.
- 1521 1872 Select Proof-63, toned at rims, brilliant in centers. Nice except for a small mark below N in UNITED.
- 1522 1873 No arrows. Proof-60, light artificial toning, several obverse nicks.
- 1523 1873 Arrows. Proof-60, light obverse toning at the rims.
- 1524 1874 Arrows. Proof-60 with light border toning, lintmark at shoulder, few field abrasions.
- 1525 1875 Proof-60, recolored.
- 1526 1876 MS-60, Uncirculated, mostly brilliant, prooflike obverse.
- 1527 1877 Proof-60, brilliant reverse, but the obverse has been recolored.
- 1528 1878 Proof-60, cloudy, toned at rims.
- 1529 1879 Select Proof-63 with light gold toning.
- 1530 1879 Select Proof-63, olive and gold iridescence, attractive.
- 1531 1879 Proof-60, fully brilliant.
- 1532 1879 Proof-60, light toning.
- 1533 1880 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1534 1880 Proof-60, cleaned.
- 1535 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1536 1881 Proof-60, hairlined, light toning.
- 1537 1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



- 1538 **1882 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, not fully struck up at head. Much mint frost, though it is from the Proof dies.



- 1539 **1883 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.**



- 1540 **1883 Another Choice Brilliant Proof-65.**
- 1541 1883 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 1542 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1543 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



- 1544 **1885 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, light lavender and gold toning, very attractive.
- 1545 1885 Select Brilliant Proof-63, lavender and green toning; reverse is choice.
- 1546 1886 Select Proof-63, light toning at the rims. Lovely and nearly a Choice Proof 65.
- 1547 1886 Proof-60, lightly cleaned.
- 1548 1887 Select Proof-63, deeply iridescent, reverse is fully choice.
- 1549 1887 Select Proof-63, light toning at the rims.
- 1550 1888 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1551 1888 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1552 1889 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light gray reverse.
- 1553 1889 Proof-60, toning at the rims.
- 1554 1890 Select Proof-63, light olive toning which is certainly artificial.
- 1555 1890 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1556 1891 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1557 1891 Select Proof-63, light green toning.
- 1558 1892 Barber. Select Proof-63, brilliant in centers, toning at rims, scratch on reverse, otherwise choice.
- 1559 1892 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1560 1892 Choice AU-55, deeply toned; 1942 Mercury in MS-60, BU, full bands. (Total: 2 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

- 1561 **1893 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, light border toning.
- 1562 1893 Proof-60, lightly cleaned, retoning.
- 1563 1893 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



*See Color Photo*

- 1564 **1894 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, shimmering lustre in fields.
- 1565 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63, faint toning at rims.



*See Color Photo*

- 1566 **1895 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, some pale gold toning on reverse.
- 1567 **1895-O** Good-4, reverse nearly VG, toned. The key date.



*See Color Photo*

- 1568 **1896 Gem Proof-67**, a splendid brilliant jewel. By far the nicest of any of the Barber Proofs in the sale; should bring a runaway price.
- 1569 1896 Brilliant Proof-60, rim cut at 1:30 reverse, and slightly bent.
- 1570 1897 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1571 1897 Brilliant Proof-60, obvious hairlines on the obverse.
- 1572 1898 Brilliant Proof-60, pale gold toning at rims.
- 1573 1898 Proof-60, deeply toned, dull surfaces.
- 1574 1899 Select Proof-63, light mottled obverse toning; brilliant golden reverse.
- 1575 1899 MS-60, BU, obverse is prooflike.
- 1576 1908 Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 1577 1912 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 1578 1912 AU-50. Also 1942 and 1945 in MS-60, BU. (Total: 3 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

- 1579 **1913 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.
- 1580 1913 Select Brilliant Proof-63, partly recolored a bright, unnatural yellow.



*See Color Photo*

- 1581 **1914 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.
- 1582 1914 Select Brilliant Proof-63, toned at the rims.
- 1583 1915 Select Brilliant Proof-63, gold toning at rims.
- 1584 1916 Mercury. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, full bands, lightly toned.



- 1585 1916, 1935-S, 1937-D, 1939, 1945, 1950-S, 1951-S. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select BU, full bands on the first three. The 1935-S is a beautiful MS-65, Choice BU coin with full bands. (Total: 7 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

- 1586 **1916-D MS-65, frosty Choice Uncirculated, full bands.** Mostly with original (as opposed to dipped out) brilliance, but with a touch of pale gold toning near the rims. Very attractive and a real opportunity.
- 1587 1916-S MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, light olive-gold toning.
- 1588 1917, 1917-S, 1918, 1920-S, 1925-S, 1926-D, 1927, 1928-S, 1929. AU-50 to Choice AU-55, most with considerable mint lustre, many with light original toning. An attractive group that should be seen. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 1589 1917-D MS-60, Uncirculated, full bands, lightly cleaned.
- 1590 1918-D MS-60, Uncirculated.
- 1591 1918-S MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, light original gold and olive tones.
- 1592 1919 MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, full bands, original grayish toning.
- 1593 1919-D Choice EF-45; 1920 MS-60, Uncirculated; 1925 AU-50; 1927-D MS-60, Uncirculated with full bands. Light toning on all; last quite scarce. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1594 1919-S MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, with partially split bands.
- 1595 1920-D MS-63, Select Uncirculated, lightly toned, with full bands. Light tarnish on obverse.



*See Color Photo*

- 1596 **1921 MS-63, Select Uncirculated,** frosty mint lustre with light original toning around rims. Full bands, although the fairly typical weakness about the rims. Lightly clashed reverse die.



*See Color Photo*

- 1597 **1921-D MS-63, Select Uncirculated,** also lightly toned with full bands, this with a much better than average strike about the rims.
- 1598 1923 and 1924. MS-60, Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Uncirculated, light toning. Both with full bands. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1599 **1923-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands.** Some light tarnish spots. Rare date in this condition.
- 1600 1924-D Double date. MS-60, Uncirculated, full bands, lightly toned.
- 1601 1924-S MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, gold and silvery gray toning.
- 1602 1925-D MS-63, Select BU, full bands, though it is weak around the rims. Light toning at borders.
- 1603 1926 MS-63, Select Uncirculated, light iridescence, full bands.



*See Color Photo*

- 1604 **1926-S MS-63, Select frosty Uncirculated,** mostly brilliant, partial band separation on reverse. Very rare, almost impossible to find better than this.
- 1605 1927-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands, obverse with some light tarnish.
- 1606 1928, 1930, 1930-S, 1931-S. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, BU. Also 1931-D in MS-65, Choice BU. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1607 **1928-D MS-65, Choice frosty Uncirculated,** natural delicate pastel brilliance, full bands on reverse.
- 1608 1929-D MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, full bands, mostly brilliant.
- 1609 1929-S MS-63, Select BU, full bands, and nearly MS-65.
- 1610 1931 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands, some light obverse tarnish.
- 1611 1934-D MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, the bands nearly fully split.
- 1612 1934, 1936, 1936-D, 1936-S, 1939. AU-50 to MS-60, BU. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1613 1935-PDS. MS-60, Uncirculated; MS-63, Select Uncirculated; and MS-65, Choice BU, respectively. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1614 1937 MS-65, Choice BU; 1937-D MS-60, BU; 1937-S AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1615 1938-PDS. All MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated with full bands. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1616 1938-D MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands.
- 1617 1939-D, 1939-S, 1940-D. MS-63, Select BU to MS-65, Choice BU, first with full bands. Also 1940 and 1940-S, both AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1618 1941-1945 Short set, all dates and mints as issued, no varieties. MS-60, BU to MS-65, Choice BU, with the majority of them having full bands. (Total: 15 pieces)



- 1619 1942/1 Overdate. AU-50, much lustre.  
 1620 1942/1 Overdate. Fine-12, nearly VF.  
 1621 1942-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands.  
 1622 1944-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full bands.  
 1623 1946-1974 Roosevelt dime set. MS-60, BU to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 63 pieces)

## Twenty-Cent Pieces



- 1624 1875 Proof-60, light golden toning.  
 1625 1875-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 1626 1875-CC MS-60, Uncirculated, dullish surfaces as made with plenty of contact marks on the devices. Nevertheless original, Mint State and quite scarce.  
 1627 1875-S Choice AU-55, lovely golden brown toning and nearly a full strike with only a couple of traces of friction.  
 1628 1875-S Choice AU-55, lustrous, a little more worn than the last and shows some light hairlines.  
 1629 1875-S Pair. EF-40, cleaned and Good-4. (Total: 2 pieces)  
 1630 1876 AU-50, cleaned, removing the lustre, now retoning gray with mottled streaks of gold. Scarce date.



*See Color Photo*

- 1631 1877 Lovely light gray, gold and pastel toned **Select Proof-63**, only a few light hairlines shy of Proof-65 quality. Rare Proof-only date, less than 500 pieces struck. Nearly twice as rare as the next.

- 1632 1878 Proof-60 but this has been lightly polished. Starting to retone lavender.

## Quarter Dollars

### Attractive Choice EF-45 1796



*See Color Photo*

- 1633 1796 B-2, 6 in date high. **Choice EF-45**, bold everywhere except at head of eagle, which is opposite the shoulder on the obverse, and for this reason is nearly always weak. Light mottled multicolored toning around the borders. A classic piece that has been in high demand for many decades; coins such as this never seem to go out of fashion. Valued at \$12,000.

*Note: As on most of the high grade 1796 quarters, this shows an unusually bold, deep impression, denticles extra deep and extending far into the fields. Many prooflike pieces survive of the 1796 quarter, and one almost suspects that most of them were made for some kind of presentation purpose. Certainly such quality in minting is not seen on the 1796 dimes or silver dollars, and there are too few top-grade 1796 halves in existence to make much of a conclusion here. Also it is a fact that the standards of quality deteriorated rather rapidly on all of the silver coins after 1796, probably hitting a low point in the 1806 and 1807 draped bust half dollars and quarters, 1805 half dimes, and 1807 dimes. In fact comparable minting quality was not achieved with any consistency until the 1820s!*

### Exceptional 1805 Four Berries Quarter



- 1634 1805 **Four berries on branch. B-4 (R-6). VF-20**, the usual weak uneven impression, weak at top of head and at central reverse, other details easily VF level. Tiny reverse abrasion between IT but generally defect-free light gray surfaces with mottled orange and blue tones on obverse and a more even steel-blue on the reverse. Outside of the "MS-60" listed in NASCA's Duncan sale, Lot 224, and the almost EF Herbert Bergen piece, this variety is unknown above VF; the Browning plate coin is barely Fine! The obverse die was evidently pulled from production when nearly new and altered to read 1806/5; it was then put back into the press and coinage continued with the same reverse die. Thus the 1805 B-4 and the 1806/5 B-1 are actually from the same pair of dies. All other 1805 quarters have 5 berries on the reverse.

- 1635 1807 and 1818. Both Fair-2 to AG-3; also 1819 B-3 in Fine-12. (Total: 3 pieces)





1636 **1819 B-3**, small 9; 25C double punched with a colon after. **EF-40**, light gray, clean and rather attractive for the type. Latest state of the dies with the obverse broken from rim to bust, grazing tip of 1; vertical reverse crack through 5 of value.

1637 **1824/2 B-1**, overdate not visible, as usual. Fine-12, steel gray toned, obverse a little weak in places from the usual soft impression, reverse sharper. Rare and grossly unappreciated date, Breen estimates the mintage at 24,000 coined, which would make this twice as rare as the 1815/2 half dollar! That it does not sell for a comparable price can be explained by lack of promotion, the fact that quarters are not collected by date as much as the half dollars, and the fact that the 1824 is overshadowed by the 1823 and 1827 quarters. However the 1824 is almost never seen above VF, with the Garrett EF being the nicest example offered in many years. Many of the few VF-EF ones seen are either cleaned or have various scratches or other defects, or are very poorly struck.



1638 **1828 B-4**. **EF-40**, bold, once cleaned, starting to retone. Rarer variety than generally known, rarer than the 25/50 reverse. Besides the Uncirculated Garrett and Bergen coins we have seen only a single example above Fine in the past decade!

*Note: Four varieties for 1828. One with the reverse of 1827 (B-1), another with the reverse of 1824 (B-2), the 25/50 variety with the same reverse die used on the 1822 blunder (B-3) and this variety with the only reverse not used in a previous year.*

1639 **1834** No period after 25C. **VF-20**.

1640 **1834 AG-3**; **1853 Arrows and rays** (2 pcs.), **Fine-12** and **VF-20**; **1857** and **1875**, both **VG-8**; **1917 Type 1** (4 pcs.), **G-4** to **VG-8**; **1923**, **1930**, and **1930-S** all **EF-40**; **1934 MS-60**, **BU**; and **1941 AU-50**. (Total: 14 pieces)

1641 **1835** **VF-20**.

1642 **1835** **Fine-12** and **1838 bust type**, **VG-8**, cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1643 **1853 Arrows and rays**. Choice **EF-45**. Also **1854** and **1858**, both **EF-40** to Choice **EF-45**. (Total: 3 pieces)

1644 **1853 Arrows and rays** (2 pcs.), both **VF-20**; **1854** (2 pcs.), **Fine-12** and **VF-20**; **1857-O** **EF-40**, cleaned; **1861** **VF-20**; **1874 AG-3**; **1877-CC** and **1877-S**, both **Fine-12**. (Total: 9 pieces)

1645 **1858** **Lustrous AU-50**.

1646 **1873 Arrows and 1877-CC**. **EF-40**, first with scratches below date, second nice with considerable lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)



1647 **1873-S Arrows**. **AU-50**, much lustre. Really quite rare and under-rated in high grade; nicest example we have offered in years! Almost impossible to locate in true Uncirculated, as the following records will show: Wolfson: none; Miles: **AU**; Spier: none; James A. Stack: **AU**; Reed Hawn: none; Herbert Bergen: **AU**; Gilhausen: **EF-AU**; Garrett: none. Should be worth double or more the price of an 1873 arrows P-Mint coin; a real sleeper.



1648 **1879 Select Proof-63**, gold toning, deepest on obverse.



1649 **1880 Select Proof-63**, gold toned obverse, mostly brilliant reverse.



1650 **1881 Select Proof-63**, brilliant centers, deep gold toned borders.



1651 **1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63**.



1652 **1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63**.

1653 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1654 1885 Select Proof-63, lilac toning.



1655 1886 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1656 1887 Select Proof-63, lavender and greenish gray toning, faint obverse scratch from pole to knees.



1657 1888 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1658 1889 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly completely frosty, though struck with the Proof dies. Rare, only 12,000 coined.



1659 1890 Select Proof-63, deep mottled orange and violet tones.



*See Color Photo*

1660 1891 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, a gem coin, easily the most attractive of the group; will be bid up past \$2000 in this condition.



1661 1892 Barber. Choice Brilliant Proof-65, few faint obverse hairlines, but a lovely coin.

1662 1892 Select Proof-63, pale gold toning over brilliant surfaces.

1663 1892 Lustrous AU-50, faint scratch on the cheek. Also 1917 Type 1 in VF-20, 1929-S EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

1664 1893 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, a gorgeous frosted gem.

1665 1893 Proof-60, cleaned, starting to retone.



1666 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light obverse tarnish and a couple of faint contact marks in the cap, otherwise a beautiful choice piece.

1667 1894 Proof-60, cleaned.

1668 1895 Proof-60, light hairlines, scratch on cheek, starting to retone at rims.



1669 1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63, with some very light hairlines.





- 1670 **1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, light obverse tarnish, otherwise easily a Choice Proof-65.



- 1671 **1897 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, gold toning along lower obverse border.

- 1672 **1897 Proof-60**, hairlined, and the reverse is cloudy.



- 1673 **1898 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, very close to the Choice Proof-65 level.

- 1674 **1898 Proof-60**, cleaned, retoning, light tarnish.



- 1675 **1899 Select Proof-63**, partly cloudy obverse; reverse is really choice. Gold and light pastel toning; could also be graded Proof-60/Choice Proof-65.



- 1676 **1899 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, lightly hairlined on cheek, though the fields are clear. Touch of light toning and attractive.

- 1677 **1899 Pair**. Good-4 and AU-50. Also 1917, 1917-D Type 1 quarters, both Fine-12, and 1918 in EF-40, but cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1678 **1900 Select Proof-63**, hairlined.

- 1679 **1900 Proof-60**, cleaned and lightly polished.



- 1680 **1901 Select Brilliant Proof-63** with a blush of pale gold toning. Few faint hairlines and a surface chip at the third star.

- 1681 **1902 Proof-60**, cleaned and retoned, lintmark in front of chin which someone tried to remove!

- 1682 **1902 MS-60**, Brilliant Uncirculated, somewhat prooflike, lightly cleaned but attractive.



*See Color Photo*

- 1683 **1903 Choice Proof-65**, moderate gold toning.

- 1684 **1903 Select Proof-63**, deeply toned, traces of obverse tarnish.



*See Color Photo*

- 1685 **1904 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.

- 1686 **1904 Proof-60**, cleaned, partly cloudy.



*See Color Photo*

- 1687 **1905 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, gold toned at the rims.

- 1688 **1905 Brilliant Proof-60**, full Proof surfaces, but heavily hairlined.



1689 1906 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1690 1906 Brilliant Proof-60, cleaned to remove former heavy tarnish, some hairlines remain.

1691 1906 AU-50; 1927 MS-60, BU, nearly a full head. (Total: 2 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

1692 1907 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, touch of pale gold toning about portions of the rims.



1693 1907 Select Brilliant Proof-63, faint scratch across jaw, otherwise choice.



1694 1908 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1695 1908 Proof-60, cleaned and retoned, partly cloudy.

1696 1909 Proof-60, light toning, somewhat cloudy surfaces.

1697 1909 Proof-60, heavily hairlined obverse with two scratches in right field, reverse nicer.



*See Color Photo*

1698 1910 Choice Proof-65, mostly brilliant with a light mottled iridescence. Attractive!



1699 1910 Select Brilliant Proof-63, with very light tarnish.



1700 1911 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1701 1911 Proof-60, cleaned, hairlined.



1702 1912 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1703 1912 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light gold tones developing at rims.



*See Color Photo*

1704 1913 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.

1705 1913 Brilliant Proof-60, lightly cleaned.



1706 1914 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light scratch in right obverse field, reverse is choice.



1707 1914 Brilliant Proof-60.



1708 1915 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light gold toning at the rims.



1709 1915 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1710 1916 Standing Liberty type. AU-50, lustrous, lightly cleaned, usual weak strike at head and shield.

1711 1917 Type 1. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty and mostly choice.

1712 1917 Type 1. MS-60, Uncirculated, light toning. Also 1930 Choice AU-55; 1932-D VF-20, bold; 1942-S MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 4 pieces)

1713 1917-D Type 1. AU-50, lightly cleaned, much lustre, nearly a full head; 1917 Type 2, frosty surfaces as in 1918. Choice AU-55 with full mint lustre, and a Mint State piece nearly anywhere else. (Total: 2 pieces)

1714 1917-S Type 1. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

1715 1917-D Type 2. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty, nearly a full strike at the head, but weak at the torso. Frosty surfaces, like in 1918.

1716 1917-S Type 2. Choice AU-55 with much original lustre.



1717 1918/7-S Overdate. EF-40, cleaned, some lustre, usual soft strike, weak at head and top of date. With the strong clash marks at knees, but without the later cracks. Scarce.



1718 1918 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, few slight contact nicks on left leg, otherwise a gem, and really as nice as they can be found. Nearly a full head.

1719 1918-D and 1918-S. Both AU-50, lightly cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1720 1918-S MS-60, frosty Brilliant Uncirculated, head details nearly half up.

1721 1919 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, head about three-quarters full.

1722 1919-D Appears to be MS-60, BU, but harshly cleaned and polished. Fully lustrous fields. Head is flat.

1723 1919-S AU-50, lightly cleaned.

1724 1920 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, a frosty beauty with a couple of tiny obverse contact marks. Head about half up.

1725 1920-D and 1920-S. Both AU-50 and cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1726 1920-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty with head details less than half up.



1727 1921 AU-50, lightly cleaned, but with considerable remaining mint lustre. Scarce date.

1728 1923 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head about half up which is better than normal on this date; for some reason 1923 is rare with a full head, though most of the other Philadelphia dates are not.



1729 1923-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, head is three-quarters full. Very scarce condition; rare quality strike.

1730 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, bluish tints, very attractive. Head better than three-quarters up.

1731 1924-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, usual flat strike, and some obverse scrapes and nicks. Full mint frost.

1732 1924-S MS-60, Uncirculated, light gold toning, head is flat. Considerably rarer than the last in Uncirculated condition.

1733 1925 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, dipped.

1734 1926 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, with the head three-fourths up.

- 1735 1926-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, better than the usual strike with a partial head. Very common date in BU; many Mint State rolls were saved.
- 1736 1926-S Choice AU-55.
- 1737 1927 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head more than half up.
- 1738 1927-D MS-60, Uncirculated, cleaned, retoned.

### Choice 1927-S Quarter



*See Color Photo*

- 1739 **1927-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty, head better than half up.** Faint contact marks on knees and lower legs, but with full frost in the fields and a beautiful choice reverse. Finest we've handled in years; expect strong bidding on this one.

- 1740 1928 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head about three-quarters up.
- 1741 1928-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head less than half full.
- 1742 1928-S MS-60, frosty Brilliant Uncirculated, head less than half up.
- 1743 1929 MS-60, Uncirculated, lightly toned, nearly a full head.
- 1744 1929-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head about half full.



- 1745 **1929-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty with a pale olive-gold tone.** Almost a full head and a beauty.
- 1746 1930 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, full head.
- 1747 1930 MS-60, light golden toned Uncirculated, almost a full head.
- 1748 1930-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, head half up.
- 1749 1932, 1939-PDS, 1940-PDS Washington quarters. MS-63, Select BU to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 1750 **1932-D MS-60, Uncirculated, lightly cleaned.**
- 1751 1932-D AU-50, lightly toned, lustrous.

- 1752 1932-S AU-50 with lustre.
- 1753 1934 and 1934-D. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1754 1935-PDS MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1755 1935-D, 1935-S, 1936, 1937-D, 1938, 1939-S, 1940-D, 1940-S. MS-63, Select BU to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1756 1936 MS-65, Choice BU and 1936-S MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1757 1936-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 1758 1937-PDS. All Brilliant Uncirculated, first two MS-65, Choice BU and the third MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1759 1938 and 1938-S. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1760 1941-1965 Short set of Washington quarters. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 62 pieces)

## Half Dollars



- 1761 **1795 O-104.** Die lump at last star; reverse of O-103 with recut M. **VF-20**, lightly cleaned, starting to retone, traces of lustre around the edges. With the usual obverse crack at tops of LIBERTY but struck before the severe reverse breaks and clash marks developed. Rather scarce variety. Type 2 edge die with three stars each after the words FIFTY and DOLLAR, slight slippage, producing OHALF.

### Double Struck 1795 Half Dollar



- 1762 **1795 O-112.** Double punched date; three leaves under wings. **Spectacular double strike**, first strike perfectly centered, second off about 80 percent towards 12:00. Bottom curls, parts of date and denticles from second strike show at top of obverse. Planchet bulged and bent around the double struck area, and on the reverse opposite to it. Difficult to grade, this is **at least Fine-12, many details surely VF** and with light gray toned surfaces. Very unusual and worth a good premium to collectors of the unusual. Comes with ANACS papers certifying that the double strike is of mint origin.



*Note: Since 1795 half dollars were struck in a screw press with the planchets fed in by hand within an open positioning ring. We surmise that this was struck once normally, not fully ejected, and hit again with the upper (obverse) die while the reverse was damaged in the corresponding area by being crushed against the positioning ring, the reverse die failing to make a second impression. Double struck early silver coins are in general extremely rare, much rarer than early copper coins. In recent years we have handled a double struck 1802 half dollar with only a slight shift between strikes, and a couple of double struck and one triple struck bust dollars, all of the shift variety.*

### Very Rare 1797 Half Dollar



- 1763 **1797 O-101a**. 15 star obverse die made before June, 1796; reverse die used on both of the 1796 varieties, with the diecracks described in Overton. **Sharpness better than Fine-12**, but with bubbly, rough surfaces, especially on the obverse. It looks like this piece was in a very early fire, then circulated for many years after that experience, partially wearing and smoothing down the rough patches. Steel gray toning. Slight filing at top of obverse rim. This one will not win any beauty prizes, but it is a genuine 1797 half dollar and certainly worth \$10,000, the current price for a G-VG unimpaired piece.



- 1764 **1806** Pointed 6; stem through claw. O-114, double punched TY; heavy break nearly bisects the reverse horizontally. **A splendid AU-50**, deep greenish blue and steel gray toning with underlying mint surface, and nearly full detail where fully struck up. Faint obverse tarnish streak back of head to hair bun and some very minor rim marks. Scarce variety; no recent records.

- 1765 **1807** Heraldic eagle. O-105. VG-8, close to Fine.



- 1766 **1807** Capped bust. 50/20 reverse. O-112. EF-40, lovely red-gold toning, much lustre, better than the usual strike.



- 1767 **1807** Another O-112, 50/20 on reverse. EF-40, not quite as sharp as the preceding, some lustre.

- 1768 **1811** Small 8. Fine-12, toned, planchet defect at left wingtip; also an 1826 in VF-20 with light toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1769 **1813 O-101, 50C/UNI reverse**. EF-40, some lustre. Scarce and very popular blundered die. An AU-50 example of it brought \$800 at our Dec. 1981 auction.

- 1770 **1819 O-112**. AU-50, light steel gray to iridescent, lustrous. Scarcer variety in the better grades.



- 1771 **1822 O-106, MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, fully frosty, though it does have a few faint signs of friction from years in storage boxes, but far less than on most "Uncirculated" pieces of this type.

*Note: Beistle 3-C. This variety referred to as an 1822/1 overdate by Taxay, and earlier by Walter Breen. Second 2 punched into die heavier than first, exactly as on the two overdates listed in Overton (O-101, 102) and there is a lump of metal between the horizontal base and curve of this 2 at right serif of the base. It is difficult to picture this being the remnants of a 1; perhaps more traces of it show on an earlier die state, though we have examined several dozen of this variety over the years. There are also some diagonal die lines right of date (repair of some kind?)*



- 1772 **1823 O-106, AU-50**, sharp, lustrous, gold to greenish blue toning, deepest at rims. Very attractive. Perfect 3 in date, this figure later



retooled on die into a crude, deformed figure sometimes called the "semi-ugly" 3.

- 1773 1824 O-109. 4 in date punched too far left, then corrected. Choice EF-45, highly lustrous, light gray toning.



- 1774 1827/6 O-102. AU-50, with much original lustre. Over half of the underlying 6 is plain to right and top of the 7. Scarce overdate.

*Note: The 1827/6 overdate, altered at the mint from an unused fancy 2 die of 1826, was mated with three different reverses, all carryovers from 1826. O-101 features the reverse of 1826, O-118; O-102 uses the reverse of 1826, O-114; O-103 has the reverse of 1826, O-103. This last reverse was also used briefly on 1827 O-119.*

- 1775 1827 Curled base 2. O-146. Choice VF-30, light gray, lustre at the rims. Edge letters doubled in the word DOLLAR. Scarce.
- 1776 1827 Curled base 2. Also O-146. VF-20, deeply toned. Different edge die than last with no doubling, smaller letters and a break before the word FIFTY. Also scarce.



- 1777 1828 O-110, square base 2, small 8's; large letters. Choice AU-55, full mint lustre, original light gray toning and very attractive. Softly struck in places but little in the way of any wear; will surely be resold as "Choice toned Unc." Better than the piece in our Getty sale.
- 1778 1828, 1869, 1877, all VG-8. Also 1901 and 1950, both AU-50; and 1943 in MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1779 1829 Large 5C and 1830 large 0 in date. Both Choice VF-30, toned, first with considerable mint lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1780 1829 VF-20 with blue toning. Also 1837 and 1838 bust types. Both of these VG-8, cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1781 1836 Lettered edge, O-104. AU-50, sharp, mottled light toning. Reverse is the same die used on 1834 O-110, but this coin was struck first as it has no signs of the circular die crack mentioned in Overton.

Both varieties were probably struck towards the end of 1836, before the changeover to the new Gobrecht reeded edge style. We have long felt that much of the mintage of 1836, and especially 1835, was dated 1834; here is a shred of evidence supporting that contention. O-104 is a fairly scarce variety (the best Getty could come up with was only EF) but this is the first example reported with a perfect reverse die.

- 1782 1837 EF-40, sharp, but lightly polished years ago, now retoning and mostly attractive. Some faint scratches in obverse field at right.
- 1783 1838 Barely VG-8.
- 1784 1839 Bust type. Choice EF-45, irregular gold toning.
- 1785 1839 Bust. EF-40. Also 1854-O Choice VF-30; 1856-O and 1898-O, both AU-50, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1786 1846 Tall date. Choice AU-55, fully lustrous, rich gold toning and very attractive. Date punches the same as on the 1846 large date cent, which is pictured in the *Guide Book*. Tall, narrow numbers with a horizontal serif on 1, and open 4 and 6 figures. Evidently at least two obverse dies exist with the tall date, one of them shows recutting at the crossbar of the 4.

- 1787 1853 Arrows and rays. EF-40 or so, cleaned, rim knock at 3:00.



- 1788 1853-O Arrows and rays. MS-60, Uncirculated, light gold toning, struck from clashed dies, though a sharp impression.
- 1789 1853-O Arrows and rays. Fine-12. Also 1855 Choice VF-30, 1873-S Arrows AG-3, 1874 VG-8 and 1877-S VF-20. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1790 1855 Arrows. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, weak strike in the centers. Characteristic diagonal die polish lines. Surfaces are mostly choice, and it could be called MS-65.
- 1791 1855 Arrows. AU-50, lustrous, better struck than last, few light obverse scratches in field at right.
- 1792 1856 AU-50.



1793 1857 Choice AU-55, brilliant, some prooflike surface.

1794 1858 Proof-60, cleaned, heavily hairlined.



1795 1859 Select Brilliant Proof-63, some light gold toning near rims.



1796 1860 Select Brilliant Proof-63, lightest steel gray.

1797 1861 Proof-60, cleaned.



1798 1862 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light but numerous hairlines.



1799 1863 Select Proof-63, light toning at the rims, usual hairlines.



1800 1864 Select Proof-63, like the 1863.



1801 1865 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1802 1866 Motto. Brilliant Proof-60.



1803 1867 Select Brilliant Proof-63, obverse die rusted over most of right half of the seated figure, most evident at arm and chest. Unpublished, but this die was probably repolished, resulting in the no drapery variety listed in Breen.

1804 1868 Proof-60, cleaned, a little cloudy.

1805 1868-S Choice EF-45, pale gold toning, lustrous. For some reason seldom offered, especially in better condition; we've handled very few of these.

1806 1869 Brilliant Proof-60, gold toning concentrated near the rims. Hairlined, as expected for this grade.



1807 1870 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1808 1871 Select Brilliant Proof-63.





1809 1872 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1810 1872-CC Good-4, toned, no defects.



1811 1873 Select Proof-63, pale blue toning.



1812 1873 Arrows. Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1813 1873 Arrows. VF-20 or better, cleaned.

1814 1874 Arrows. Select Proof-63, blue to lilac tones.

1815 1874 Arrows. EF-40 but harshly cleaned.



1816 1875 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1817 1876 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. Really a "one-sided Proof." Full

Proof surface on obverse; completely dull frosty surfaces on reverse. Type 1 reverse hub, lower berry split at end.



1818 1877 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, gold toning at the rims. Another "one-sided Proof" with Proof surfaces on obverse, frosty reverse. Details on devices prove it was only given a single blow, unlike the intentional Proofs. Type 2 reverse hub, lower berry pointed at end.

1819 1877-S Choice AU-55, rich antique gold toning over deeply prooflike surfaces, typical for this date. Full drapery; Type 1 reverse hub with a "micro" S mintmark.



1820 1878 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1821 1879 Select Proof-63, gold toned.

1822 1879 Brilliant Proof-60 with the typical hairlines.

1823 1879 Proof-60, light attractive iridescence.



1824 1880 Choice Proof-60, deeply toned pink and rose in centers giving way to a brighter sky-blue at rims.

1825 1880 Brilliant Proof-60.





1826 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1834 1885 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1827 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1835 1885 Select Proof-63, lavender and green tints.



1828 1882 Choice Proof-65, deeply iridescent.



1836 1886 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1837 1886 Proof-60, toned, few scrapes in fields on either side.



1829 1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1830 1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1831 1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1838 1887 Select Proof-63, deeply, irregularly toned.



1832 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1833 1884 Proof-60, lightly polished.



1839 1887 Select Brilliant Proof-63.





1840 1888 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.

1841 1888 Brilliant Proof-60.



1847 1891 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1842 1889 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



*See Color Photo*

1848 1892 Barber. Choice Proof-65, pale lavender and silvery iridescence on the attractive obverse; reverse a more even bluish lilac.



1843 1889 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1844 1890 Brilliant Proof-60.



1849 1892 Select Brilliant Proof-63, mostly choice, some pale iridescence at the rims.



*See Color Photo*

1845 1890 MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, brilliant centers, irregular gold tones at rims. Fully frosty. Rare, unlike the Proof.



1850 1893 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1846 1891 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, hints of gold toning, lintmark at arm.



1851 1893 Select Proof-63, steel gray toning.





*See Color Photo*

1852 1894 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, with a blush of light iridescence. Attractive!



*See Color Photo*

1857 1897 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



1853 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1858 1897 Select Proof-63, light to medium gold toning.



1854 1895 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1859 1898 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



*See Color Photo*

1855 1896 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



1860 1898 Select Brilliant Proof-63 with a touch of light gold toning.



1856 1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1861 1899 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, pinkish gray toning, somewhat mottled.





1862 1899 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1863 1899 AU-50.



1864 1900 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1865 1900 Brilliant Proof-60, right half of obverse is cloudy, otherwise the piece is choice.



1866 1901 Select Brilliant Proof-63, lightest toning developing at the rims.



1867 1902 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1868 1902 Select Brilliant Proof-63, golden.



1869 1903 Select Proof-63, deeply iridescent.



1870 1903 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1871 1904 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

1872 1904 Brilliant Proof-60, light hairlines, slide marks on face.



*See Color Photo*

1873 1905 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



1874 1905 Select Brilliant Proof-63.





1875 1906 Choice Brilliant Proof-65 with a hint of light toning.



1881 1909 Select Brilliant Proof-63, faint iridescence at the rims.

1882 1909 Brilliant Proof-60, obverse heavily hairlined, reverse fully choice.



1876 1906 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1883 1910 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, with light pastel toning.

1884 1910 Brilliant Proof-60, lightly polished.



1877 1907 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light irregular peripheral toning.



1885 1911 Select Brilliant Proof-63, nearly a Choice Proof-65.



*See Color Photo*

1878 1907 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light gold toning.



1886 1911 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light gold toning.



1879 1908 Select Brilliant Proof-63, heavy slide marks on the cheek.

1880 1908 Brilliant Proof-60.



1887 1912 Select Brilliant Proof-63.





1888 1912 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1893 1914 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



*See Color Photo*

1889 1913 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



1894 1915 Select Brilliant Proof-63, light greenish gold at the rims.



1890 1913 Select Brilliant Proof-63, starting to tone at the rims.



1891 1913 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



1892 1914 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

### Extraordinary Collection Of Liberty Walking Half Dollars

We offer one of the finest collections of Liberty walking half dollars to appear on the market in years. The highlight of the set is of course the 1921-S, but we are also very proud of the gem examples of the very scarce 1918-D, 1918-S, and 1919 halves, as well as above average examples of 1919-D, 1919-S, 1921, 1921-D and the other scarcities of the 1920s. Most of these early date half dollars are very scarce in mint condition, few if any rolls being saved at the time of issue. Many of the top grade examples of these dates have long since vanished into date collections, and are usually only available when a top-quality collection such as this comes to the market. Our hope is that this offering will breathe some life into the very quiet market for Liberty walking halves, especially the early dates. They are really scarce, and this will probably be the last offering of this magnitude until prices have climbed considerably. Since strike varies so much from date to date, we have graded on the basis of quality of lustre and surfaces only, but have mentioned the depth of the strike in the description where appropriate. We're positive you'll find our grading to be on the conservative side on these.



*See Color Photo*

1895 1916 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty, only the faintest signs of ever having been in a mint sack. As fully struck as they come and a real beauty. Fairly common when dull, scuffed and poorly struck, but a gem such as this is scarce. Semi-matte surfaces and extra wide rims characteristic of this date from all three mints.



1896 1916-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, lightly cleaned.

1897 1916-S Choice AU-55, lustrous, light toning.



1898 1917 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. **Transitional type: semi-matte surfaces of 1916 on reverse; smooth surfaces as in 1918 on obverse.** Rare, first we've seen.

1899 1917-D Mintmark on obverse. Type of 1916, semi-matte surfaces. Choice AU-55, near full lustre, only slight friction.

1900 1917-S Mintmark on obverse. Also type of 1916 with semi-matte surfaces. Choice AU-55, cleaned.



1901 1917-D Mintmark on reverse. **MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. Semi-matte surfaces as in 1916;** very rare, first we've seen with these surfaces, reverse mintmarked 1917 halves normally come with the smooth surfaces characteristic of 1918 and later.



1902 1917-S Mintmark on reverse. **MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated,** flat strike at head and branches and at center of eagle, as is typical for the date. Mostly smooth surfaces as in 1918, though traces of the 1916 style semi-matte surfaces linger in various protected areas (were some of the early 1917 type dies ground down in the fields?)

1903 1918 Choice AU-55, full strike, much lustre.



*See Color Photo*

1904 1918-D Smooth surfaces from now on. **MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated,** and just about a full strike, thumb and finger visible, head

three quarters up. Couple of contact marks on hand but a premium piece with clear fields and a gem reverse. Rare in this condition.



*See Color Photo*

1905 1918-S **MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated,** another frosty beauty, not quite as fully struck as the 1918-D, but considerably above average. Despite the large mintage of over 10 million, this is difficult to obtain in mint condition, let alone MS-65.



*See Color Photo*

1906 1919 **MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated,** absolutely a full strike with full detail on hand, hair curls and cap. Few light scattered contact marks but a beauty and as nice as is obtainable. Only 962,000 struck, but not quite as rare as the 1919-D and 1919-S in Mint State.



*See Color Photo*

1907 1919-D **MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated,** fully lustrous with only light scattered bagmarks. A little weak in the centers, but an extraordinary strike for this date, most of which are horribly struck over large portions of the design. Shows part of hand and a few details in hair and cap. A premium coin; these are nearly impossible to find today. Rarer than last or the next.



*See Color Photo*

1908 1919-S **MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated,** nearly **MS-65,** kept out of that level mainly by a couple of nicks on either leg. Fields are fully frosty and choice. Struck much like the last, and also above average for these. This date sold for \$150 back in 1946, by far the highest for the series; the 1921-S was listed at only \$30.





- 1909 **1920 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, just shy of MS-65, few too many obverse bagmarks. Lightly clashed dies. Head about half up, hand is flat, but the thumb is separated.



*See Color Photo*

- 1910 **1920-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated** with a whisper of light gold toning. Strike is weak in center of obverse, hand is flat, but strong detail from waist up with just about a full head. Very little in the way of contact marks, fields are clear enough for an MS-65 rating, but the lustre is on the dull side (strictly as minted, this has not been cleaned), so we are being conservative.



*See Color Photo*

- 1911 **1920-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, lightly golden. Same type of lustre as on the last, few more contact marks, similar strike, though a little weaker at the head.



*See Color Photo*

- 1912 **1921 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, obviously dipped obverse with a near absence of the usual bagging and light scuffs in the field; reverse lustre more natural appearing with a few tiny digs hidden in the wing and on base of rock, and which require a glass to be seen. Head and hand about half up. Worth \$2000 or more, and will undoubtedly improve if allowed to retone naturally.



*See Color Photo*

- 1913 **1921-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, numerous but rather light bagmarks and other signs of contact in the obverse fields; reverse is choice. Better strike than last, full hand, nearly full head.

### Very Rare and Desirable 1921-S in Mint State



- 1914 **1921-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty, few signs of contact on the obverse but they are very minimal; reverse is pristine. Better than average strike, head and hand about one-third up, no noticeable weak areas. Finest we've had in several years. Rarest date of the series, and one of the rarest of all twentieth century coins in strict Mint State condition. Underrated for years because of the availability of EF and AU examples often sold as Mint State, the true rarity of this date has only been fully recognized in the last fifteen years. As mentioned above, this had sale records in 1946 for only \$30, but we doubt whether a true Uncirculated would have been available at anywhere near that price. Allegedly a Mint State roll was broken up in the 1930s, the only original roll of this date ever reported. Should realize well into five figures!

*Note: All silver coins dated 1921 are basically scarce to rare, with the notable exception of the silver dollars. Mintages dropped sharply in 1921 and 1922 because of a deep but short recession during which the nation paid for some of its excesses in World War I. During 1921, the Consumer Price Index went from plus fifteen percent to minus fifteen percent, a catastrophic deflation by any standard. However the Federal Reserve stimulated the economy with a vengeance, pulling it out of recession by the end of 1922. Boom conditions resulted from an excess of money going into the system, with the stock market soaking up much of the excess cash. Finally in 1929 the day of reckoning came, and the nation paid for this foolishness by spending the next decade in a depression.*



- 1915 **1923-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, similar to the 1921-S with a few more bagmarks, reverse is choice. Head better than three-quarters up, hand is mostly flat.





- 1916 **1927-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, flat strike at head, hand and leg, mostly bold elsewhere, few light tarnish spots but overall it crowds the MS-63 level and the reverse is choice.



- 1917 **1928-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, few more signs of contact in obverse fields than last, similarly struck, eagle has a light scrape on its leg. Another scarce date.



- 1918 **1929-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, full strike but bagmarked on obverse; reverse is choice.



- 1919 **1929-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, light mottled gold tones in places. Nearly a full strike.



- 1920 **1933-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, nearly MS-65, few too many light bagmarks on the legs. Full strike as often seen on this date.

- 1921 1934 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1922 1934 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1923 1934-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, full hand, head roughly half up.  
1924 1934-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1925 1935 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1926 1935 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1927 1935-D, 1937, 1937-D All MS-60, BU, and 1937-S MS-65, Choice BU. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1928 **1935-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, full head, weak at hand.

- 1929 1936 Brilliant Proof-60.  
1930 1936 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1931 1936 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1932 1936-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, fully struck.  
1933 1936-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, also a full strike.  
1934 1938 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 1935 **1938-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated**, nearly a full strike. Key date of the post-1934 half dollars.

- 1936 1939 and 1939-S. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly full strikes. (Total: 2 pieces)  
1937 1939 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1938 1939-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1939 1939-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1940 1940 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.  
1941 1940-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, better than average strike, though a little weak in center of obverse. Full head.  
1942 1940-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, weaker than last at head.  
1943 1941, 1942, 1942-D. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)

- |      |                                                                                                        |      |                                                                                                                          |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1944 | 1941-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                                  | 1955 | 1945-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                                             |
| 1945 | 1941-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, better than average strike.                                      | 1956 | 1945-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                                             |
| 1946 | 1942 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                             | 1957 | 1946-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                                                    |
| 1947 | 1942 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                             | 1958 | 1946-S, 1947, 1947-D. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)                                        |
| 1948 | 1942-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly MS-65, better than the average strike.             | 1959 | 1947-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                                             |
| 1949 | 1943, 1944, 1944-S. All MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)                        | 1960 | 1947-D, 1961-D, 1964, 1965. Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)                              |
| 1950 | 1943-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                           | 1961 | Franklin set 1948-1963. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated on average. (Total: 35 pieces)                              |
| 1951 | 1943-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly a full strike.                                     | 1962 | Franklin set 1948-1963. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 35 pieces)        |
| 1952 | 1944 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                             | 1963 | Franklin set 1948-1964. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 36 pieces) |
| 1953 | 1944-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.                                                           | 1964 | 1954 and 1956. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated with full bell lines. (Total: 2 pieces)                         |
| 1954 | 1945, 1945-S, and 1946. First and last MS-65, Choice BU; second is MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 3 pieces) |      |                                                                                                                          |

## END OF THIRD SESSION



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

*Buyers premium of 10%  
will be charged  
on all successful bids*



# SESSION FOUR

(United States Coins & Americana)  
Saturday Afternoon, March 20. 1:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Lots 1965-2575

## Silver Dollars



1965 1795 Flowing hair. B-5. VF-20, deep steel gray toning, lighter gray on relief areas.



1968 1795 Flowing hair. B-5. Fine-12, light gray toning, softly struck with traces of mint lustre.



1969 1799 B-15. Irregular date; reverse of 1798, B-24. VF-20 but cleaned and with several heavy obverse scratches on device. Struck just after variety B-13 with the same obverse die.

1970 1800 B-16. Fine-12, dull steel gray, no defects.



1966 1796 Small date; large letters. B-4. Choice VF-30, warm gray toning. Perfect for the grade except for some mint adjustment marks in center of obverse, mostly hidden in the hair curls.



1971 1836 Gobrecht dollar. Name on base. Plain edge, dies aligned head to head with eagle level in field. Sharpness of AU-50, a polished, slightly worn former Proof with a rim bruise on the obverse at 4:00 o'clock.



1967 1799 B-5. Choice EF-45, really sharp, but cleaned.



CHECK YOUR BID SHEET CAREFULLY!

—and—

MAIL YOUR BIDS EARLY

1972 1843 AU-50, cleaned, retoning, obverse tarnish streak at rock.

1973 1846 VF-20 but harshly cleaned.



1974 1849 AU-50 with deep mottled toning. Scarce date, seldom offered!

1975 1870-CC Fine-12, deeply toned, some graffiti in left and right obverse fields. Close CC mintmark. Low mintage date.



1976 1871 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, some light gold toning on the reverse.



1977 1878 Morgan. First type with 8 tailfeathers. Brilliant Proof-60, some gold toning on reverse only.

1978 1878 Pair. 7 and 8 tailfeathers varieties. Also 1878-CC and 1878-S. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

### Extremely Rare 1878 7 Tailfeathers Reverse in Proof



See Color Photo

1979 1878 Second type with 7 tailfeathers on reverse. VAM Type II-B1, top arrow feather straight, not slanted. Select Brilliant Proof-63, a hint of light gold toning, usual light hairlines. Very rare, not more than 15 seen, according to Breen's book. Compared to this, the 1895 dollar is common!

1980 1878 7TF (2 pcs.); 1878-CC; 1878-S. Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

1981 1878 7TF; 1896; 1921 Morgan. All are MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)

1982 1878 7TF (2 pcs.); 1878-S; 1880; and 1880-S. Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

1983 1878 7TF. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

1984 1878-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

1985 1878-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

1986 1878-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

1987 1878-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

1988 1878-CC (2 pcs.); 1881-CC MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)

1989 1878-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.

1990 1878-S Roll. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, some are prooflike. (Total: 20 pieces)

1991 1878-S and 1921 Peace. Both AU-50. Also 1921 Morgan in MS-60, cleaned Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)



See Color Photo

1992 1879 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.

### TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE COIN MARKET

and consign your collection, your sets, and your rare individual coins to our next fabulous auction. RIGHT NOW we are accepting consignments for this event. Our rates are reasonable, and a cash advance awaits you if you wish. Telephone or write to us now for full information.





- 1993 **1879 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, close to the Choice Proof-65 level.
- 1994 1879; 1879-O; and 1879-S. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1995 1879-CC Capped CC mintmark. AU-50, lustrous.
- 1996 1879-O and 1881-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1997 1879-O; and 1879-S (3 pcs.) All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1998 1879-O Pair. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1999 1879-O and 1880-O. Both are MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2000 1879-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2001 1879-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2002 1879-S Pair. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2003 1879-S, 1880-S and 1881-S. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2004 1879-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2005 1879-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2006 1879-S Pair. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2007 1879-S (2 pcs.); 1880-S (2 pcs.); 1881-S (6 pcs.). These will average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2008 1879-S MS-60, Uncirculated; 1882-S MS-63, Select Uncirculated; and 1890-S Choice AU-55. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2009 1879-S Roll. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 20 pieces)



- 2010 **1880 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, developing an attractive antique gold toning.



- 2011 **1880 Select Brilliant Proof-63.**
- 2012 1880 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2013 1880 and 1883-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2014 1880, 1881, 1883. All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2015 1880-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, not fully struck.
- 2016 1880-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2017 1880-CC, 1881-CC, 1882-CC, 1883-CC, 1884-CC, 1885-CC. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, last is prooflike. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2018 1880-CC, 1882-CC (2 pcs.), 1883-CC (5 pcs.), 1884-CC (2 pcs.), 1885-CC (3 pcs.). MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 13 pieces)
- 2019 1880-O and 1882-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2020 1880-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike reverse.
- 2021 1880-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2022 1880-S, 1885-CC. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2023 1880-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike on reverse.
- 2024 1880-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2025 1880-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2026 1880-S Pair. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2027 1880-S Pair. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2028 1880-S Pair. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2029 1880-S, 1885-O, 1886 (2 pcs.), 1925 (2 pcs.) All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated with one of the 1886 coins artificially toned. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2030 1880-S, 1921 Morgan, 1923, 1925. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2031 1880-S 2 rolls. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 40 pieces)



2032 **1881 Select Proof-63** with rich gold toning.



2033 **1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63.**

2034 1881, 1881-CC, 1881-O, 1881-S (2 pcs.). MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

2035 1881-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2036 1881-CC MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2037 1881-CC, 1882-CC, 1883-CC (2 pcs.) All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2038 1881-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2039 1881-O, 1881-S (3 pcs.), 1883-O. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

2040 1881-O (2 pcs.), 1881-S (2 pcs.). All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2041 1881-O (4 pcs.) and 1882-O (2 pcs.). MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)

2042 1881-O, 1884-O, 1885-O, 1899-O, 1904-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

2043 1881-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2044 1881-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2045 1881-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2046 1881-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2047 1881-S Pair. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2048 1881-S Pair. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2049 1881-S and 1882-S. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2050 1881-S (2 pcs.) and 1882-S (3 pcs.). Average grade is MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

2051 1881-S Roll. Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, few prooflikes. (Total: 20 pieces)

2052 1881-S Roll. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 20 pieces)



2053 **1882 Select Proof-63**, light gold to iridescent at rims.



2054 **1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, developing a pale gold tone.

2055 1882 and 1885. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2056 1882, 1882-O (2 pcs.), 1882-S. Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2057 1882 Pair. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, one of them is a prooflike. (Total: 2 pieces)

2058 1882 (2 pcs.) and 1883 (9 pcs.) MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 11 pieces)

2059 1882-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, lightest pastel toning.

2060 1882-CC and 1883-CC. MS-63, prooflike Select Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2061 1882-CC and 1883-CC. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2062 1882-CC Pair. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2063 1882-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2064 1882-S Pair. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)



2065 **1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, light gold toning at the rims.





- 2066 1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63, two dull areas at obverse rims.
- 2067 1883 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2068 1883 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2069 1883 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2070 1883 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2071 1883 Lot. These will average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2072 1883-CC, 1884-CC (2 pcs.). All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2073 1883-CC and 1884-CC. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2074 1883-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2075 1883-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2076 1883-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2077 1883-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2078 1883-O Pair. MS-60, BU, prooflike reverse and MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike. (Total: 2 pieces)



2079 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



2080 1884 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

- 2081 1884, 1884-CC (2 pcs.), 1884-O. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2082 1884, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2083 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2084 1884 Lot. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2085 1884 and 1892-O. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2086 1884-CC and 1885-CC. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2087 1884-CC, 1886 and 1887. First is MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated last two MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2088 1884-O and 1885-O. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2089 1884-O Lot. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2090 1884-O, 1885-O, 1888-O, 1898-O, 1899-O, 1900-O, 1901-O, 1904-O. These will average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2091 1884-O Lot. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2092 1884-O (2 pcs.), 1885-O (2 pcs.), and 1888-O. All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)



2093 1885 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



- 2094 1885 Select Proof-63, pink, gray and greenish blue iridescence.
- 2095 1885 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2096 1885 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.
- 2097 1885 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.



- 2098 1885 Lot. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2099 1885 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2100 1885 and 1886. Both toned MS-63, Select Uncirculated, first a deep gold, second a lighter gray-gold. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2101 1885 and 5 pieces of 1885-O. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2102 1885 (2 pcs.), 1885-O (4 pcs.). MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2103 1885 and 1885-O. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2104 1885-CC MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2105 1885-CC MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2106 1885-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2107 1885-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2108 1886 Select Proof-63, purple toned.



2109 1886 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

- 2110 1886 (3 pcs.), 1887 (3 pcs.). All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2111 1886 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2112 1886-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2113 1887 Select Proof-63, mottled green-gray and lavender tones.

- 2114 1887 Proof-60, harshly cleaned.
- 2115 1887 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2116 1887 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2117 1887-O, 1888-O, 1889-O, 1890-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2118 1887-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2119 1887-O and 1887-S. First is MS-60, BU, second grades Choice AU-55 with full mint lustre and faintest friction. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2120 1887-O, 1888, 1889, 1890-O. All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)



2121 1888 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



- 2122 1888 Select Brilliant Proof-63, but there is a dull area on reverse at left.
- 2123 1888 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly MS-65.
- 2124 1888 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2125 1888 Lot. Average grade is MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2126 1888 (6 pcs.), and 1889 (4 pcs.). Average MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2127 1888 and 1890. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2128 1888-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2129 1888-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2130 1888-O and 1890-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2131 1888-O, 1889-O and 1890-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, the 1889-O is toned. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2132 1888-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2133 1888-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, full strike and prooflike.





*See Color Photo*

2134 **1889 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.**



2135 **1889 Select Proof-63**, antique gold toning.

2136 1889 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2137 1889 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2138 1889 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2139 **1889-CC Choice AU-55**, full mint lustre, really close to Uncirculated, an excellent example.

2140 1889-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2141 1889-O and 1890-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, full strikes, second is prooflike. (Total: 2 pieces)



2142 **1890 Select Proof-63**, deep olive and gold iridescence with rose and lavender in centers.

2143 1890 Proof-60, brilliant but hairlined.

2144 1890 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2145 1890-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2146 1890-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2147 1890-CC MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2148 1890-CC MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2149 1890-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, reverse is choice.

2150 1890-S and 1891-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, and good strikes. (Total: 2 pieces)

2151 1890-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2152 **1891 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, an attractive Proof, very close to Choice Proof-65.

2153 1891 Brilliant Proof-60.

2154 1891-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2155 1891-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2156 1891-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2157 1891-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2158 1891-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.

2159 1891-O and 1892-O. Both MS-60, toned Uncirculated, flat strikes. (Total: 2 pieces)



2160 **1892 Select Brilliant Proof-63.**



2161 **1892 Select Brilliant Proof-63.**



2162 1892 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.



2163 1892-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2164 1892-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2165 1892-CC MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.



2166 1892-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2167 1892-O and 1897. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)



2168 1893 Proof-60, cleaned, retoning iridescent.

2169 1893 Proof-60, lightly cleaned.



2170 1893-CC Choice AU-55, full lustre and reverse is Mint State.



See Color Photo

2171 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63, acquiring a pale gold toning. Attractive.



2172 1894 Select Brilliant Proof-63, lightly cleaned.



2173 1894-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, fully struck, light bagmarks.

### Rare and Popular 1895



See Color Photo

2174 1895 Select Proof-63, deep russet toning, lightening to blue at the rims, underlying mirror surfaces fully intact. Light scattered hairlines and a few faint contact marks on the cheek but very attractive. Not fully struck up at hair curls above the ear.





2175 1895-O EF-40, lightly cleaned, some lustre.



2176 1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63, reverse is lightly hairlined, but obverse is a beautiful gem.



2177 1896 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

2178 1896 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2179 1896 and 1898. MS-63, Select BU, prooflike and MS-65, Choice BU. (Total: 2 pieces)

2180 1896 (2 pcs.), 1898-O, 1899-O (2 pcs.), 1900-O, 1901-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 7 pieces)



*See Color Photo*

2181 1897 Choice Brilliant Proof-65, with lightest gold toning.



2182 1897 Select Brilliant Proof-63.

2183 1897 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2184 1897 and 1898. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2185 1897 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2186 1897-O and 1898-O. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2187 1897-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2188 1897-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2189 1897-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, prooflike.

2190 1897-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2191 1897-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2192 1897-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2193 1897-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2194 1897-S Pair. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2195 1897-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2196 1897-S, 1899-S, 1900-S. First is MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, the other two are MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 3 pieces)

2197 1897-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



*See Color Photo*

2198 1898 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.

2199 1898 Brilliant Proof-60, cleaned, retoning.

2200 1898 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2201 1898 and 1898-O. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated and MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2202 1898-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2203 1898-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2204 1898-O (2 pcs.) and 1899-O (2 pcs.). Average grade is MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 2205 1898-O, 1899-O (2 pcs.), 1900-O, 1901-O, 1902-O, 1903-O. Mostly MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 2206 **1899 Choice Proof-65**, attractive sunset toning, slight nick in field below chin.



*See Color Photo*

- 2207 **1899 Choice Proof-65**, pale lavender to sea-green, delicately mottled.
- 2208 1899 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2209 1899-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2210 1899-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, some nicks on eagle's breast.
- 2211 1899-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2212 1899-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated; and 1900-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2213 1899-O and 1900-O. Two of each. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2214 1899-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 2215 **1900 Select Brilliant Proof-63**.



- 2216 **1900 Brilliant Proof-60**.
- 2217 1900 MS-63, Select BU; and 1900-S MS-60, BU. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2218 1900 and 1900-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2219 1900-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full strike.
- 2220 1900-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 2221 **1901 Select Brilliant Proof-63**, a premium date.
- 2222 1901 Choice VF-30.
- 2223 1901-O and 1902-O. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2224 1901-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



*See Color Photo*

- 2225 **1902 Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.



- 2226 **1902 Brilliant Proof-60**, cleaned, lightly retoning.



2227 1902-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2228 1902-O (2 pcs.); 1904-O; and 1921 Morgan (3 pcs.). All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)

2229 1902-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.



2230 1903 Choice Brilliant Proof-65.



2231 1903 Select Proof-63, deep original iridescent toning.

2232 1903 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2233 1903 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2234 1903-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2235 1903-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2236 1903-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.



2237 1904 Select Brilliant Proof-63, scratch in right obverse field.

2238 1904 Brilliant Proof-60, reverse is dull.

2239 1904 MS-60, Uncirculated, heavily toned.

2240 1904-O Pair. Both MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2241 1904-O MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2242 1904-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2243 1904-O MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2244 1904-O MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2245 1904-O Lot. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 11 pieces)

2246 1921 Morgan. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

2247 1921 Morgan (3 pcs.); 1921-D; and 1921-S. All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 5 pieces)

2248 1921 Morgan (3 pcs.); and 1921-D (3 pcs.). MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)

2249 1921-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2250 1921 Peace type. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, light gold toning around the rims, nearly a full strike.

2251 1921 Peace. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, above average strike for these.

2252 1921 Peace. Choice AU-55, near full strike.

2253 1922; and 1923 (2 pcs.). All MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)

2254 1922 and 1924. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2255 1922-PDS Trio. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)

2256 1922; 1922-D; and 1923 (5 pcs.). MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 7 pieces)

2257 1922; 1923 (2 pcs.); 1925 (3 pcs.); and 1926 (2 pcs.). Average grade is MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces)

2258 1922 (2 pcs.); 1922-D; and 1922-S. First two are MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; others are MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2259 1922-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2260 1923 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2261 1923 and 1923-D, both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; and 1923-S AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)

2262 1923 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2263 1923 (2 pcs.); 1923-D; and 1923-S. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2264 1923-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2265 1923-S Choice AU-55.

2266 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2267 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

- 2268 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2269 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; and 1924-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2270 1924 (2 pcs.) and 1924-S. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2271 1924-S MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2272 1925 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2273 1925 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2274 1925 and 1926. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2275 1925; 1925-S; and 1926. First two are MS-60, BU, last is MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2276 1925-S MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, nicely toned, softly struck.
- 2277 1925-S and 1927-S. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2278 1926 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2279 1926-D MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2280 1926-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2281 1926-D and 1926-S. Both MS-63, Select Uncirculated with light toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2282 1926-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2283 1926-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2284 1926-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2285 1926-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, with the reverse partly proof-like!
- 2286 1927 and 1927-S. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2287 1927 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; and 1928-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2288 1927-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, light gold toning at rims.
- 2289 1927-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2290 1927-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2291 1927-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2292 1927-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 2293 1928 MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2294 1928 Choice AU-55.

- 2295 1928 EF-40.
- 2296 1928-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2297 1928-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2298 1934 and 1934-D. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2299 1934; 1934-D; 1935; and 1935-S. All MS-60, BU except the 1934-D which is Choice AU-55. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2300 1934-D MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.



- 2301 1934-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty, not fully struck up in centers, light obverse bagmarks, but the reverse is mostly choice.
- 2302 1935 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2303 1935-S MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

## Trade Dollars



- 2304 1873 Select Proof-63, lavender toning over light hairlines.



- 2305 1874 Proof-60, deep blue and lavender toning.
- 2306 1874-S Choice AU-55, full lustre, one obverse chop.





2307 1875 **Proof-60**, neutral to brilliant gray with light blue-gold at rims.



2322 1878 **Select Proof-63**, russet and greenish gray, beautifully mottled.



2308 1876 **Select Brilliant Proof-63**.

2309 1876-S **Choice AU-55**, one chop on reverse.

2310 1876-S **Choice AU-55**, fully lustrous, elaborate chop at center of obverse.

2311 1876-S **Choice AU-55**, cleaned, one reverse chop.

2312 1876-S **AU-50**, much lustre, one obverse chop.

2313 1876-S **AU-50**, heavy reverse chop.

2314 1876-S **EF-40** and 1878-S **Fine-12**, nearly VF. (Total: 2 pieces)



2323 1879 **Choice Brilliant Proof-65**.

2324 1879 **Brilliant Proof-60**, with a heavy scratch on obverse.



2315 1877 **Select Proof-63**, sunset toned.

2316 1877 **AU-50** but harshly cleaned.

2317 1877 **EF-40**.

2318 1877-S **Choice AU-55**, full lustre, one heavy obverse chop.

2319 1877-S **Choice AU-55**, lightly cleaned, small reverse chop.

2320 1877-S **AU-50**, deep gold toning, much lustre.

2321 1877-S **AU-50**, much lustre, single heavy reverse chop.



2325 1880 **Choice Brilliant Proof-65**, light mint frost, evidently one of the last of these struck, after the dies had begun to lose some of their polish.



2326 1880 **Select Brilliant Proof-63**.

2331 1883 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



2332 1883 Brilliant Proof-60.

## Gold Dollars

2333 1850; 1851; 1851-O; 1852 (2 pcs.); and 1854 Type 1. VF-20 to EF-40, none damaged. (Total: 6 pieces)

2334 1854 VF-20, loop removed; 1858 EF-40; and 1859 AU-50. All have been polished. (Total: 3 pieces)

2335 1855 Type 2. VF-20, lustrous, but slightly bent and weakly struck.

2336 1856 EF-40, light reverse scratches; 1884 and 1886, both EF-40 with the 1886 polished. (Total: 3 pieces)

2337 1856 (4 pcs.); and 1862 (2 pcs.). VF-20 to EF-40. (Total: 6 pieces)

2338 1856 VF-20 with edge defects on reverse.

2339 1857-S Choice VF-30, light toning, nick in front of the face. Scarce date.



2327 1881 Select Brilliant Proof-63, obverse is choice, reverse a little cloudy.



2328 1881 Proof-60, bluish lavender with underlying hairlines.



2329 1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



2330 1882 Select Brilliant Proof-63.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Buyers premium of 10%  
will be charged  
on all successful bids



## Quarter Eagles

### Very Rare 1804 Quarter Eagle



See Color Photo

- 2340 **1804 14 stars on reverse. Choice EF-45**, prooflike deep yellow-gold surfaces, reverse really sharp and more like AU, obverse details not so strong, but this is as struck. Slight rim bump at 9:00 obverse, faint lintmark in back of cap, surfaces display light hairlines but this is not serious. The only adjustment marks are some faint ones along the reverse border at left. There is a faint diagonal scratch across the shield, but this is visible only under magnification. The similar Garrett piece, Lot 737, sold for \$14,000.

*Note: Mintage was 3,327 pieces in two varieties, both using the same obverse die. Plain 4 in date (the punch used on the dimes), most other 1804 denominations have a crosslet 4, although a plain 4 also appears on certain 1804 half-cents; the 1804 eagle with plain 4 is a restrike made after 1834. The 14 star reverse die appears to be the identical die used to strike the 1804 dime. Note 14 stars arranged in straight rows with five stars in a row slanting down to right above head of eagle. Positions of letters, clouds, leaf at 1 all match those on the 1804 14 star dime. The use of this blundered die on two different denominations is an extraordinary example of mint economy. It was only possible because: (1) Both coins have the same heraldic eagle design; (2) Neither bears a mark of value; (3) The diameters are similar (dime about 19mm, \$2½ about 20 mm). Evidently the quarter eagle was struck before the dime, as the die shows more wear on the latter. Although the 14 star reverse is less rare than the 13 star reverse variety, there can't be more than 60 pieces known, which would put this at the R-5 level. Most of them are VF or so, with two or three Uncirculateds and a similar number at the AU level.*

### Rare 1825 Quarter Eagle



- 2341 **1825 EF-40**, light toning, faint vertical adjustment marks hidden in details of curls, an almost unnoticeable rim bump at the 6th star, reverse is perfect. Generally choice surfaces with light hairlines visible under a glass. Only 4,434 pieces struck and most of these exported soon after issue and later melted for the bullion. Garrett, Lot 745, and the same variety (see below), realized \$19,000 in Choice AU-55.

*Note: Breen-2, the reverse die of 1826 and 1827. 2 in value close to leaf, last S in STATES nearly directly above S in PLURIBUS. The other reverse die is the same as that used in 1821 and 1824 and is markedly different in letter placements. According to Breen this is the rarer of the two varieties, he called it R-7. Both varieties have the same obverse die. Head of Liberty from a much worn head punch by Robert Scot, made by him in 1821 when he was no less than 70 years old and apparently losing his eyesight. A very crude portrait indeed with an Adam's apple at throat, and an ugly hairlip, same crude, unrealistic treatment of haircurls as on Scot's other products of this era (post 1817 half dollars, post 1810 large cents, etc.) Scot had died in mid-1823, and his replacement, William Kneass, took over in 1824, but used the old Scot dies and hubs on most denominations for a couple of years after that, gradually replacing them with refined designs in the following couple of years. In 1820 Kneass made a half-hearted attempt to clean up the quarter eagle portrait, slightly retouching the hubs, but real improvement did not come until 1829.*

- 2342 1836 Classic head. EF-40, lightly cleaned. With the heavy break down from the sixth star.
- 2343 1840 Choice VF-30, weakly struck as normal, but considerable lustre. First year of issue and quite scarce.
- 2344 1842-O Fine-12, cleaned, weak strike in centers.
- 2345 1846-O Choice VF-30, some lustre, several scratches on the reverse, slight file marks at 1:00 on obverse rim. Reverse die rotated 90 degrees to left, most unusual, and possibly intentional.
- 2346 1847-O VF-20 or so, very weakly struck in centers.
- 2347 1860-S Fine-12, obverse nearly VF, reverse weaker, as struck.
- 2348 1861-S Fine-12, similar to last, cleaned.
- 2349 1871-S Choice EF-45, much lustre, though lightly cleaned. Really AU with the strike not too sharp. Mintage 22,000 and rather scarce better than EF.
- 2350 1879 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, essentially a gem MS-65 except for a slight mark on the neck.
- 2351 1887 EF-40, polished, repaired at 5:00 reverse.
- 2352 1890 EF-40, sharp, lightly cleaned.
- 2353 Indian head gold: 1908 (2 pcs.); 1909 (2 pcs.); 1910; 1914-D; 1926; and 1929 (2 pcs.). EF-40 to AU-50, but several have been harshly cleaned or polished. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 2354 1911 Choice AU-55, very close to Mint State.



- 2355 **1911-D AU-50**, sharp and lustrous.
- 2356 1912 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2357 1913 and 1928. Both AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2358 1915 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2359 1915 Select MS-63, BU. Graded by the INS Authentication Bureau as "Choice Unc. Unc."
- 2360 1925-D MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2361 1926 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2362 1928 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2363 1929 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

## \$3 Gold Pieces

- 2364 1856 Choice VF-30.
- 2365 1874 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2366 1878 EF-40 or so with a rim cut on the obverse.

# Half Eagles

## Choice Prooflike 1795 Small Eagle



- 2367 **1795 Small eagle type. Breen 1-C, Hilt 4-B.** Wide date, Y and first two stars crowded together; 4 berries on wreath, spurs from border between S and O(F). Extremely rare variety, only four known to Breen at the time of his monograph, rated a high R-6 in Hilt. **Proof-like Choice AU-55**, planchet slightly incomplete at 5:00 reverse rim, strictly as made, faint circular scratch on reverse, many incuse lint-type marks in obverse fields; we suspect many short pieces of wire were laying on the planchet and were impressed into the surface by the die. In any event they are only noticeable under a glass. A rare splendid prize, for the finest gold collection.

*Note:* Extra star crowded in near Y in LIBERTY, and probably added after the die had been laid out, to bring the star count up to the correct fifteen. According to Hilt, this variety comprised the 380 pieces delivered Aug. 21 (22?), 1795, but the delivery dates are so close together during this time, one really can't be too sure. Total mintage of the 1795s was 8,707 pieces, in nine deliveries between July 31 and Sept. 16. Coinage of half eagles stopped in September even though there were at least five usable obverse dies left (the 1795 heraldic eagle fives were made in 1798). Evidently the mint decided to concentrate on the larger \$10 eagles, the dies for which were ready about this time. The dies for all of the 1795s were by Robert Scot, possibly with the help of John Smith Gardner. The rather heavy set figure of Liberty wears a Phrygian cap, though Eckfeldt insisted this was based on fashionable headress of the day.



- 2368 **1806 Knobbed 6, stars arranged 7 left, 6 right, as in 1807.** Breen 5-E, the only variety of the type, but about 90 percent of 1806s are this variety, the pointed 6 type being very rare. **AU-50**, good strike, lustrous, only faint adjustment marks in center of obverse and not very noticeable.



See Color Photo

- 2369 **1807 Capped bust left by Reich.** EF-40, few faint obverse scratches, lustre at the rims. With the 13th star scalloped at outside point, a characteristic of Reich's work and seen also on 1807-1815 half dollars.

*Note:* The division of 33,496 draped busts and 50,597 capped busts is due to James Ross Snowden, though it remains unknown where he got these figures. (Snowden reports in his Mint Manual of 1860 that Sept. 30 was the time of changeover to the new design.) A similar situation occurs on the 1807 bust left and bust right half dollars, though here Snowden's figures are certainly in error.



See Color Photo

- 2370 **1813 Capped head left. MS-60, Uncirculated**, medium yellow gold, vertical obverse adjustment marks at face and front curls and along parts of rim, few faint scuff marks in fields, but unworn. What appears to be a rim defect at 9:00 obverse is not; evidently some plastic from an old coin holder has leached itself to the rim of the coin, it may yield to acetone.

*Note:* Breen 1-B, this reverse is different from the 1814-1815 die; T in STATES centered above space between RI in PLURIBUS. This is the rarer of the two varieties. Both use the same obverse die, which was designed by Reich (not Scot, as is sometimes claimed). Note the scalloped 13th star, and the same thick treatment of the hair curls as seen on the 1811-1815 half dollars. Beginning in 1813 the reverse dies were also redesigned: Note the smaller shield, arrowheads more widely separated, claws much larger, scroll closer to head of eagle with larger letters in motto. Many of these changes similar to those first introduced on the 1809 half dollars.

- 2371 1835 Classic head by Kneass. EF-40.  
2372 1881; 1882 (2 pcs.); 1910; and 1912. Choice AU-55 to MS-60, BU. (Total: 5 pieces)  
2373 1894 AU-50.  
2374 1898 and 1899. Both EF-40. (Total: 2 pieces)  
2375 1899 EF-40.  
2376 1913 Indian. AU-50.

# Eagles



See Color Photo

- 2377 **1795 13 leaves on branch. EF-40**, sharp with many details near AU level, but lightly cleaned. Four or five tiny "lintmarks" on reverse, as described above for the 1795 half eagle, but much smaller. Breen 4-B, Hilt 2-C. 1st and 10th stars too small, die either lapped or imperfectly punched; huge die lump to left of first A in AMERICA. Rare, called R-6 by both Breen and Hilt.

*Note:* There was a total of 5,583 pieces minted according to Breen, 2,795 of these struck between Sept. 22 and Nov. 27, 1795, plus 2,788 more struck Jan. 9 to March 30, 1796 and dated 1795. The break in coinage was presumably due to the difficulty of vending this large denomination, depositors preferring the half eagles instead as the latter denomination was very close in gold content to many international bullion coins, including the English guinea, the Portuguese 4000 Reis, French louis d'or, etc., all of which were legal tender in this country at the time. Breen lists four obverse dies for 1795, Hilt only three, evidently considering that Breen obverse 4 is a lapped die state of Breen obverse 2.





See Color Photo

- 2378 **1799 AU-50**, cleaned, dulling the surfaces a little and leaving numerous fine hairlines. Some lustre in the protected areas. Slight rim chip at 6:30 reverse. Large obverse stars, probably struck in 1800. Breen 5-G, with the leaf joining the right foot of I in AMERICA.
- 2379 1881, 1882, 1893, 1894, all AU-50. Also 1892 and 1899, both MS-60, BU. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2380 1881 and 1901. Both EF-40. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2381 1882 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2382 1888-O MS-60, BU, beautifully lustrous but well bagmarked.
- 2383 1895 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2384 1907 Liberty. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2385 Indian type. 1907; 1910; 1910-S; 1915; and 1916-S. VF-20 to EF-40, with the 1910-S polished. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2386 1913 and 1915, both AU-50. Also a 1932 in MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2387 1914 AU-50, rim dent at 9:00 on reverse.

## Double Eagles

- 2388 1852 EF-40.
- 2389 1873; 1874-S; 1877; 1879; 1888-S; 1893-S; 1894-S; 1895-S; 1897; 1897-S; 1899; 1900; 1900-S; 1904 (3 pcs.). The average grade is AU-50. (Total: 16 pieces)
- 2390 1876-S AU-50.
- 2391 1880-S Choice AU-55, prooflike.
- 2392 1884-CC EF-40.
- 2393 1903-S MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2394 1904 Prooflike Choice AU-55; also 1924 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2395 **MCMVII (1907) High relief. EF-40**, sharp, but the surfaces slightly etched, evidently from a dip in acid. Obverse scratch in left field.

- 2396 **Another high relief, as above. EF-40, no defects.**
- 2397 1908 No motto (3 pcs.), all AU-50; 1928 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2398 1915-S EF-40.
- 2399 1924 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2400 1925 MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2401 1926 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; 1927 MS-60, BU. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2402 1927 MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2403 Five piece gold type set: 1861 \$20, 1847 \$10, 1852 \$5, 1878 \$2½, and 1855 \$1. VF-20 to EF-40. (Total: 5 pieces)

## Commemorative Silver



- 2404 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.**
- 2405 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-60, gold toned Uncirculated.
- 2406 1893 Isabella quarter. Choice AU-55, much lustre.
- 2407 1893 Isabella quarter pair. Both are AU-50, one is brilliant, one iridescently toned. (Total: 2 pieces)

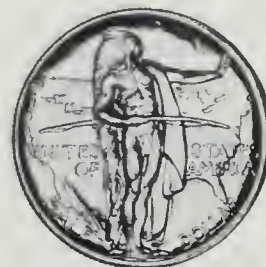


- 2408 **1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-60, Uncirculated**, mostly brilliant.
- 2409 1900 Lafayette dollar. AU-50 with gray toning.
- 2410 1900 Lafayette dollar. AU-50, cleaned.
- 2411 1900 Lafayette dollar. Choice EF-45, cleaned.
- 2412 1900 Lafayette dollar. EF-40.
- 2413 1921 Alabama. MS-60, Uncirculated, iridescently toned.
- 2414 1921 Alabama. Choice AU-55, cleaned; also a 1921 Alabama with 2x2. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2415 1936 Albany and 1936 Delaware. Both MS-63, Select Uncirculated with attractive sunset toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2416 1936 Albany, 1936 Bridgeport, and 1936 Delaware. All are MS-60, Uncirculated and lightly cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2417 1937 Antietam. MS-63, Select Uncirculated with light gray toning.
- 2418 1935 Arkansas and 1936 York. Both MS-60, Uncirculated, light gray toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2419 1938 Arkansas PDS set. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2420 1936 Bay Bridge. MS-60, Uncirculated with light tarnish.
- 2421 1935 Boone. Choice AU-55 and deeply toned.
- 2422 1935-PDS and 1936-DS Boone halves. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, few a little better. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2423 1937 Boone MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated; 1918 Lincoln-Illinois MS-60, BU. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2424 1936 Bridgeport MS-63, Select BU; and 1936 Rhode Island MS-60, BU. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2425 1925-S California and 1926 Sesquicentennial. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2426 Circulated group: 1925-S California; 1936 Cleveland; 1893 Columbian; 1922 Grant; 1924 Huguenot-Walloon; 1925 Lexington-Concord; 1936 Long Island; 1920 Pilgrim; 1923-S Monroe; and 1925 Stone Mountain. All EF-40 to AU-50. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2427 1936-S Cincinnati. MS-63, light gray Select Uncirculated.
- 2428 1936 Cleveland. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2429 1936 Cleveland; 1936 Elgin; and 1936 Gettysburg. All MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2430 1936 Columbia. MS-60, Uncirculated with light toning.
- 2431 1936 Columbia PDS set. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2432 1892 Columbian Choice AU-55; 1893 Columbian EF-40; 1923-S Monroe VF-20; 1922 Grant, MS-60, BU; and 1925 Stone Mountain, AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2433 1892 and 1893 Columbians, 1925 Stone Mountain (2 pcs.), all Choice AU-55; also a 1924 Huguenot-Walloon and a 1934 Texas, both of these MS-60, BU. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2434 1892 Columbian and ten 1893 Columbians. Lot of circulated coins. Fine-12 to VF-20. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 2435 1935 Connecticut. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2436 1935 Connecticut. MS-63, Select Uncirculated with light gold toning.
- 2437 1935 Connecticut and 1934 Maryland. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2438 1936 Elgin; 1920 Maine; and 1935-S San Diego. All MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2439 1936 Gettysburg. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2440 **1928 Hawaiian.** EF-40, cleaned.
- 2441 **1928 Hawaiian.** EF-40, polished.



- 2442 **1935 Hudson. MS-60, Uncirculated**, mostly brilliant, some light toning and tarnish.
- 2443 1924 Huguenot-Walloon and 1925 Lexington. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2444 1946 Iowa. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2445 1946 Iowa. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2446 1918 Lincoln-Illinois and 1920 Maine. Both MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2447 1936 Long Island and 1936 Lynchburg. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2448 1936 Lynchburg. MS-60, Uncirculated, light gray toning.
- 2449 1934 Maryland. MS-60, light gold Uncirculated.
- 2450 1921 Missouri with 2★4. AU-50, lightly cleaned.
- 2451 1921 Missouri. EF-40.
- 2452 1938 New Rochelle. MS-63, lightly iridescent Select Uncirculated.
- 2453 1938 New Rochelle. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2454 1936 Norfolk. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, iridescent light gray.
- 2455 1926 Oregon. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2456 Oregon trail half dollars: 1926, 1926-S, 1936, 1936-S, 1937-D, 1938, 1938-D, 1938-S. AU-50 to MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 2457 1936 Oregon. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, lightly iridescent gray.



- 2458 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated**, dipped, but fully lustrous, and not scrubbed up like many of these.
- 2459 1915-S Panama-Pacific. Choice AU-55, dipped as usual, but nearly full mint lustre and only the slightest signs of wear.
- 2460 1920 Pilgrim. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2461 1920 and 1921 Pilgrims. Both MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2462 1937 Roanoke. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2463 1937 Roanoke. MS-60, Uncirculated, deeply toned, tarnished.
- 2464 1936 Robinson-Arkansas. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated, gouge on head.



2465 1936 Robinson-Arkansas; 1936-S Bay Bridge; 1937 Roanoke; 1936 Wisconsin; and 1936 York. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated, with the scarce Wisconsin MS-63, Select BU. (Total: 5 pieces)

2466 1935-S San Diego. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2467 1935-S and 1936-D San Diegos. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2468 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.



2469 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2470 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.



2471 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-60, gold toned Uncirculated, once lightly cleaned.

2472 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, light gray.

2473 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, as above.

2474 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, similar.

2475 1934 Texas. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2476 1934 Texas and 1927 Vermont. Both EF-40; also 1946 Booker T. Washington and 1952 Washington-Carver. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces)

2477 1935-PDS Texas set. Brilliant Uncirculated. The P and S coins are MS-60, the D-mint coin is MS-65, Choice BU. (Total: 3 pieces)

2478 1935-D Texas. MS-63, Select Uncirculated with light gold toning.

2479 1935-S Texas. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2480 1937-PDS and 1938-PDS Texas sets. MS-60, Uncirculated, with most cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)



2481 1925 Fort Vancouver. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated with light gold toning at the rims. One of the scarcer Commemoratives.

2482 1925 Fort Vancouver. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.

2483 1927 Vermont. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated.

2484 Booker T. Washingtons: 1946-PDS, 1947-PDS, 1948-PDS, 1949-PDS, 1950-PDS, and 1951-PDS sets. MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 18 pieces)

2485 Washington-Carvers: 1951-PDS, 1952-PDS, 1953-PDS, and 1954-PDS. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated to MS-63, Select Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 12 pieces)



2486 1936 Wisconsin. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated with deep iridescent toning.

2487 1936 Wisconsin. MS-63, Select Uncirculated, lightly toned.

2488 1936 York. MS-65, Choice Uncirculated, toned, light tarnish.



2489 1925 Norse Medal. Thick planchet. Octagonal. MS-65, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.

## Commemorative Gold

2490 1922 Grant dollar. With star. Choice AU-55.

2491 Lewis and Clark dollars. 1904 and 1905. First is VF-20, polished; second is Choice EF-45. (Total: 2 pieces)

2492 1903 Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson type. EF-40, polished, solder on reverse.

2493 Pair of McKinley dollars. 1916 AU-50; 1917 EF-40, polished. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2494 1915-S Panama-Pacific dollar. MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated.
- 2495 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2½. Choice AU-55, only the slightest friction.
- 2496 1926 Sesquicentennial \$2½. AU-50, cleaned.

## Patterns



- 2497 1863 2C. J-312. Choice iridescently toned Proof-65, a real gem!
- 2498 1870 10C. J-843. Select Proof-63, lightly iridescent.



- 2499 1869 25C. J-733. Choice Proof-65, light greenish gray.
- 2500 1870 25C. J-894. Select Brilliant Proof-63.
- 2501 1869 50C. J-742. Select Brilliant Proof-63.



- 2502 1871 50C. J-1111. Select Brilliant Proof-63. Rare.



- 2503 1873 Trade dollar. J-1293. Brilliant Proof-60, cleaned, hairlined, mottled retoning.

## Miscellaneous Items

- 2504 1936 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2505 1937 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light toning on quarter, light carbon on the nickel. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2506 1938 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2507 1939 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65, light toning on dime and quarter, very light spotting on cent and nickel. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2508 1940 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2509 1941 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. Light tarnish on the dime. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2510 1942 Proof set, 6 pieces. With the Type 1 and Type 2 nickels. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2511 1942 Proof set, 6 pieces. With the Type 1 and Type 2 nickels. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2512 1950 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2513 1950 to 1956 Proof sets. All Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 7 sets / 35 pieces)
- 2514 1951 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2515 1951 and 1958 Proof sets. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 2 sets / 10 pieces)
- 2516 1953 Proof set. Choice Brilliant Proof-65. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2517 Group of four 1883 Hawaiian silver coins. 10C, 25C, 50C, and \$1. All VF-20 with the dime and half dollar cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2518 20th-century type set. Good-4 to Proof. Worth about \$100. (Total: 19 pieces)
- 2519 1905 and 1908 Indian cents. MS-60, BU and AU-50, cleaned. Also an 1883 No CENTS Liberty nickel in MS-60, Brilliant Uncirculated. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2520 1909 Indian cent. MS-60, Uncirculated; and an 1834 bust quarter in VF-20, toned. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2521 Lot of mixed type silver dollars: 1841 VF-20; 1871 EF-40, whizzed; 1877-S Trade, AU-50, cleaned; 1879-S MS-60, BU; 1922 AU-50; and 1900 Lafayette, AU-50, cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2522 San Francisco Mint silver bar. No. 1690. 5.97 ozs. at 999.75 fine. Eagle stamp of the mint. EF condition.
- 2523 \$1 Silver Certificate, series 1899. F-236. Crisp New condition.



## Miscellaneous Related Foreign Coins



- 2524 **Mexico Doubloon of 1798 in superb state of preservation.** This 8 escudos piece minted with Mo mintmark, is exceptionally choice, and rarely found with virtually no wear. Most underlying original lustre, and in United States grading, is a Choice AU-55. (\$1700-1900)
- 2525 Mexico 50 pesos, 1947. About Uncirculated. (\$450-500)
- 2526 Mexico pillar dollar or 8 reales, 1739 in gem About Uncirculated condition. Most high grade pillar dollars seen today are salvaged from shipwrecks, with signs of salt water immersion readily apparent on the surfaces. This piece is NOT a salvage coin, and exceptionally rare in high grade. Mostly original lustre with even light toning. (\$700-750)
- 2527 Pair of Mexican pillar dollars, dated 1739 and 1741, both from shipwreck salvage. According to accompanying note, from the ship Reygersdal, bound to the Dutch East Indies, sunk in October, 1747. Both grade near Extremely Fine, but have typical mottled surface due to salt immersion. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$300-350)
- 2528 Saudi-Arabia gold disc, Krause 22, made for Aramco Oil Co. just after World War II. Imprinted U. S. Mint with gross weight 493.1 grains., net weight 452.008333 grains. with fineness of 916 2/3. One of the more unusual U. S. Mint productions. Extremely Fine. (\$450-500)
- 2529 Austria 4 ducat 1915 official restrike made about 1960. Prooflike Uncirculated. (\$175-200)

## Americana



- 2530 **1861 Confederate States of America half dollar restrike.** Following the discovery of the original Confederate half dollar dies in 1879, the story of this previously unknown annal of Confederate numismatics emerged. The dies came into the hands of J. W. Scott, well-known stamp and coin dealer, who removed from circulation regular issue 1861-O Liberty seated half dollars, ground the reverse smooth, and overstruck the reverse with the original Confederate die. 500 restrikes were produced and were offered for sale at \$2 each. Sales were not brisk, but by using "sold out" deceptive advertising, and offering to buy them back at a premium, Scott gradually raised the price to \$15 apiece.

This specimen is a strong Very Fine, grading reverse only, as obverses were flattened, and well struck which many are not. Rarely offered. (1250-1500)



- 2531 **Lesher Dollar, 1900 Bumstead type with scrolls.** Identical type to that offered at Lot 4419 in our Chesterfield Sale, this with imprint No. 741. This series has recently been repopularized through the research efforts and publications of current ANA president, Adna Wilde. This specimen is a nice Uncirculated, with original toning, rarely met with in this condition. (\$950-1050)
- 2532 Wilson dollar, 1920 for the opening of the Manila Mint. This piece was struck at the San Francisco Mint, full weight and size of a standard dollar and listed as H-K 449. Only 2200 were struck, and many were dumped at the bottom of Manila Bay during World War II to keep them from the Japanese. A Choice Uncirculated piece sold for \$350 as Lot 4260 of our Springfield II Sale. This piece about Extremely Fine, it might have been repolished lightly and retoned, still quite desirable. (\$200-250)
- 2533 **Montana dollar of 1933 in Choice Uncirculated.** This is probably the finest specimen of a Montana 1933 dollar we have seen, with lovely toning and full underlying lustre. It has a small M stamped in the reverse field near the mine scene — this has never been noted on any specimens before, but must have significance. Again, Choice Uncirculated. (\$100-150)

## A Small Group of Feuchtwanger Cents



- 2534 Low 120 Feuchtwanger cent, rare type Breen 1-A with large ONE on reverse. Called an R-7 by Breen. A Mint state copy of this type sold in Chesterfield Sale, Lot 4371 for over \$600. This piece nice Extremely Fine. (\$125-175)
- 2535 Low 120 Feuchtwanger cent, Breen 3-E (R-3) in Fine to Very Fine. (\$50-75)
- 2536 Low 120 Feuchtwanger cent, Breen 5-G (R-2) in Very Fine. (\$50-75)
- 2537 Low 120 Feuchtwanger cent, Breen 6-I (R-1). About Extremely Fine. (\$60-80)
- 2538 Residual collection of So-Called dollars, including a number of rare and valuable pieces. Listed by Hibbler-Kappen. H-K 154 Colon. Expos. brass, Extremely Fine; La. Purchase 1904 H-K 306 Brass, Uncirculated; same event Internl. Nickel H-K 323 in Very Fine; Jamestown 1907 H-K 344 SILVER, Extremely Fine; H-K 347 Gilt Uncirculated; Hudson-Fulton 1909 H-K 383 copper Extremely Fine; Pan.-Pac. 1915 H-K 401 Gilt; Sesquicent. 1926 H-K 454 Nickel About Uncirculated; Pedley Ryan 1933 H-K 825 SILVER About Uncirculated; Colorado Cent Progress 1933, H-K 808 SILVER About Uncirculated; 1925 Norse so-called half-dollar, thick SILVER, Uncirculated; and Bickford Dollar in aluminum and brass, Very Fine. Includes number of others, 24 pieces in all. Nice lot. (Total: 24 pieces) (\$175-250)

2539 Nice small collection of Hard Times tokens, with a few Adams-Miller cards. Actually there are 17 different Hard Times, including an Extremely Fine Low 135 and an About Uncirculated Low 54. Also, the enigmatical beehive piece listed by Rulau as 194 in Extremely Fine is included. Most Adams cards are hard times period. Average condition Fine to Very Fine, no culls. (Total: 28 pieces) (\$300-400)

2540 Small group of Uncirculated Civil War Tokens. Consists of 5 patriotics and 1 store card, with from 30 to 90 % full mint red. Nice lot. (Total: 6 pieces) (\$75-100)

2541 **Small collection of Civil War Cents, 142 pieces.** Nice starter collection, mostly copper, about 50:50 patriotics and store cards. Grade from Very Good to Uncirculated, averages at least Very Fine. One non-Civil War noted. (Total: 142 pieces) (\$450-550)

2542 Pair of unusual Trade dollars. One is an 1877-S in Very Fine, made into a BOX coin, in perfect operating condition. Rumors always stated these were for holding opium, but it has never been confirmed. Also, an 1878-S trade dollar in Good to Very Good, made into a "potty dollar" by judicious engraving. Nice pair. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$85-120)

2543 **Magnificent large Coin Glass compote dish.** This large coin glass dish, made for the Columbian Exposition in 1892, was banned by the Federal Government and the glass die molds seized because the impressions "too closely resembled U. S. coins". This dish stands 7 in. high and the bowl part is 8 in. in diameter. The dish is almost free from defects, it is probably the second largest coin glass piece manufactured at that time. A rare opportunity. (\$200-up)

2544 A replacement salt shaker in government approved coin glass. Made about 1895, and perfect. (\$25-35)

2545 **China match box holder which shows Spinner 50c fractional note.** Separate lid and base in white gold trimmed china, measures 5 cm. wide x 12 cm. long x 3.5 cm. high. First item like this we have seen, probably from 1870-1880 period. (\$100-150)

### Political Tokens, Buttons, and Badges

2540 Lincoln, 1860 campaign. White and black ribbon with WIDE / (eye) / AWAKE / 1860. Measures 6 x 12 cm., Very Fine with two minor spots. (\$60-80)



2547 **McKinley celluloid — Do you smoke? rarity.** Large 53 mm. button, DO YOU SMOKE? / YES — SINCE 1896 Below, THATS WHAT MCKINLEY PROMISED. No damage, edge slightly darker. Hake 139. (\$325-400)

2548 Matched pair of McKinley and Bryan pieces, in white metal with eagle above. McKinley Hake 3098, around, HONEST DOLLAR, PROTECTION, About Uncirculated; Bryan Hake 371, around, NO CROSS OF GOLD FOR LABOR, Extremely Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$65-85)

2549 McKinley celluloids, both have Full Dinner Pail on them. Hake 69 and Hake 149, both clean Very Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$90-120)



2550 **McKinley-Hobart conjoined inauguration shell, 115 mm!!** Gilt brass shell, with only minor spotting, INAUGURATION / MAR 4th 1897 on hanger. Cardboard printed reverse, stating Manufactured by Jas. Murdock, Cincinnati, Ohio. Certainly one of the largest medallic political items, unlisted in Hake. Extremely Fine with few pencil lines on reverse. (\$225-275)

2551 Lot of McKinley-Roosevelt colored celluloids, 9 in all. Includes Hake 26, H-28, H-39 (dinner bucket type), H-57 (photo type), H-3140 but larger (slightly discolored), H-3181, H-3206, similar to H-3329. All Very Fine except as noted. Choice lot. (Total: 9 pieces) (\$200-up)

2552 Group of McKinley Hobart, 1896 campaign. Hake 16 Very Fine; H-106 Very Fine; and H-3089 large painted button with silvered background, some rubbing. Later by A. Fischer. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$70-90)

2553 Nice matched pair of gold bug (McKinley H-188) and silver bug (Bryan H-188) both in virtually Uncirculated but silver has mild tarnish. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$65-90)

2554 Nice lot of seven McKinley anti-Bryan items. First are four celluloids, H-142; H-150 showing caricature Bryan; H-152 NIT; and H-174 lapel stud with gold dollar shown in center. H-179 is GOLD BASIS lapel stud, H-3222 calls for home rule in ornate frame; and last unlisted, broom with banner "Gold sweeps the country" All Very Fine or better, but ribbon weak on H-3222. (Total: 7 pieces) (\$175-225)

2555 Four miscellaneous McKinley items. H-3215 large brass framed celluloid, Very Fine; H-3350 McKinley-Hobart brass stud, Very Fine; H-3100 brass enameled hanger, Fine; and unlisted white metal "sheriff's badge" engraved McKinley, Very Fine. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$70-100)

2556 Pair of McKinley political medals in copper. McKinley-Hobart conjugate, 36 mm. pictures of all presidents on reverse, Fine plus but porous; and Lincoln, Grant and McKinley conjugate, 37 mm. for 1900 Republican Conv. Prooflike bronze Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$100-120)

2557 Group of 9 unusual McKinley items, many not listed. Photo badge, 30 mm. in ornate frame, photo rubbed; color portrait in center of metal holder, 43 mm. Extremely Fine; photo in round frame similar to H-3271, Fine; H-90 Fine; H-110 Very Fine, 18 mm. photo in gilt frame, three other metallic pieces from 9 mm. to 27 mm. all brass average Very Fine. Nice group. (Total: 9 pieces) (\$95-120)



- 2558 Group of four unusual anti-Bryan pieces. Pig, with "16 to 1" on tail, H-213 About Uncirculated; Elephant lifting donkey, H- 227 Extremely Fine and rare; unlisted lapel stud, Sound Money gilt brass Very Fine; and unlisted 43 x 37 mm. white metal shield, "No English Dictation", Uncirculated and very rare. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$175-225)

### An Extensive Group of Bryan Items

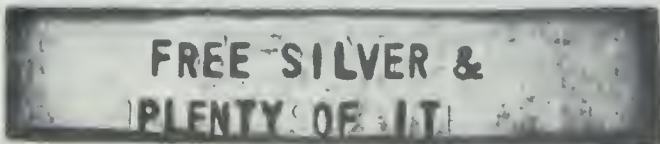
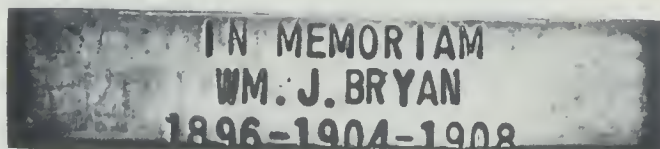
- 2559 Bryan Silver dollar, the small size, 1900 Zerbe 10. With reeded edge, and although not rare, it is in this Choice Uncirculated with lovely toning. (\$150-200)



- 2500 Extremely rare "Crown of Thorns" mechanical pin with illustration of Bryan, Hake-3066. The pin measures 34 x 23 mm. when, open has a gold colored crown, silver bust with small photo, in Fine condition on the disc that pops out. Hake estimates this pin at \$500, but may well sell for more. The metal parts are Extremely Fine. (\$450-550)



- 2561 Unlisted Bryan mechanical chairpin with photo of Bryan on seat. A similar pin was sold in our Springfield II Sale as Lot 4353, showing Benjamin Harrison; and Hake shows the same pin used as late as Taft (H-3042) for 1908. Photo a bit raggedy on edge, holder Extremely Fine. Very rare Bryan piece. (\$150-200)



- 2562 Anti-Bryan silver bar, probably issued in 1908. One of the most intriguing Bryan silver issues seen, UNLISTED. On front in three lines: IN MEMORIAM WM. J. BRYAN / 1896-1904-1908 / from a fixed stamp. On reverse, FREE SILVER & PLENTY OF IT / Basically Extremely Fine, unrecorded and obviously very rare. (\$125-175)

- 2563 Pair of matched red, white and blue ribbons, for McKinley-Hobart (H-3075), and Bryan-Sewell (H-3108). The McKinley is ragged, but Bryan is sharp, and Very Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$40-60)
- 2564 Bryan celluloid, H-171 showing safe, above COMMONER, below GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS. Nice Very Fine. (\$100-125)
- 2565 Three Bryan metallic pieces, all unlisted in Hake. Bryan, 1900 aluminum 38 mm. high relief head left, Uncirculated; 1900 Democratic Convention, head of Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan, copper, 42 mm. Very Fine, but EXTENSIVE edge damage to top; Bryan-Stevenson conjugate, 1900 aluminum 27 mm. Uncirculated. All very scarce. (Total: 3 pieces) (\$100-130)
- 2506 Four large Bryan celluloids. Hake-5 jugate with Bryan-Sewall, Very Fine; H-114 sepia, no name, slight stain at 6 o'clock; H-133 good Fine; and H-3188 Bryan-Stevenson, but small hole in outer edge near 6 o'clock. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$115-140)



- 2567 Bryan in lead, standing with gold-colored bug in hand. 16 to 1 on base. About Uncirculated with original pin, H-331. (\$75-100)
- 2568 Pair of Bryan solid pins. One pile of silver, gold below, H-333; and unlisted wheat design, FREE SILVER / DOLLAR / WHEAT / with BRYAN / SEWELL in center. Both about Extremely Fine. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$95-115)
- 2569 Nice pair of Bryan lapel pins, celluloid H-8 Very Fine; and porcelain H-3344 About Uncirculated. (Total: 2 pieces) (\$85-110)
- 2570 Lot of 7 unusual Bryan items. H-275, Fine; H-324 Very Fine; H-327 the gold bug speared with an arrow, Extremely Fine; Similar H-3118, no portrait, Very Fine; H-3359 Very Fine; H-3358 silvered Very Fine; and Bryan in a frying (?) pan, Extremely Fine. Unusual group. (Total: 7 pieces) (\$200-250)
- 2571 Balance of Bryan items. H-3159 Very Fine; H-3208 of McKinley (snuck in); H-3291 Fine; H-3369, H-3396; and two leather watch fobs plus 7 other items, mostly celluloids, most unlisted in Hake. (Total: 14 pieces) (\$160-200)

### End of Bryan items.

- 2572 Nice group of 4 National Convention badges. One for 1912 (Democratic), others are Republican for 1928, 1932, and 1952. All with full ribbons, one tattered, average Extremely Fine. (Total: 4 pieces) (\$100-125)
- 2573 Large porcelain hanger medal, 78mm. Blue on white, inscribed THE FORAKER CLUB ZANESVILLE OHIO. Appears about 1890. Must be rare, but cannot identify candidate. (\$75-100)



2574 Pair of gilt buttons copied from the reverse of the pre-1866 United States gold half eagle without motto, and lacking the denomination.

With shank loops. Bright, virtually as issued. A very appealing pair!  
(Total: 2 pieces) (\$50-75)



2575 Silver purse, originally with leather lining. One shows engraved scene of screw coin press tended by two cherubs, other side engraving



ing of two miners panning gold. Below CALIFORNIA. Measures 6.5 x 8 cm. Basically Very Fine. Weight 816 grains.

END OF SALE

## 1982 AUCTION SCHEDULE

April 29-May 2, The Central States Sale—Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
June 2-3, U.S. section at Bowers & Ruddy Galleries;  
June 11-13, World section in conjunction with the C.O.I.N. show  
Hilton Downtown, L.A.  
September 23-25—Los Angeles  
November Tentative





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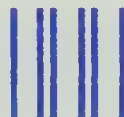
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